

DESIGNATING CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
LANDS AND PUBLIC LANDS IN UTAH AND
ARIZONA AS WILDERNESS

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1611

A BILL ENTITLED THE "ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT WILDERNESS ACT OF
1983"

S. 2155

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS IN
THE STATE OF UTAH FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDER-
NESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM TO RELEASE OTHER FOREST LANDS
FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

FEBRUARY 9, 1984



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DESIGNATING CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS AND PUBLIC LANDS IN UTAH AND ARIZONA AS WILDERNESS

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1984

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:15 p.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Malcolm Wallop, presiding.
Present: Senator Wallop.

Also present; Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator WALLOP. Good afternoon. Let me express my apologies for being 15 minutes later than the time for which the hearing was called.

The Finance Committee decided last week, although this hearing was called 3 weeks ago, to hold a hearing on my bill on truck taxes and it seemed fairly important that I at least be there to make sure that they got started on the right foot. Anyway, that is the reason I am late and I apologize.

Today the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water will hear testimony on S. 1611, the Arizona Stip District Wilderness Act of 1983, and S. 2155, to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Utah for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system, to release other forest lands for multiple-use management, and for other purposes. Without objection, I will place a copy of the bills in the hearing record.

[The texts of S. 1611 and S. 2155 follow:]

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1611

Entitled the "Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983".

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 13 (legislative day, JULY 11), 1983

Mr. DECONCINI (for himself, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. GAEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

Entitled the "Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983".

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. That this Act may be cited as the "Arizona
4 Strip Wilderness Act of 1983".

5 SEC. 2. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilder-
6 ness Act, the following lands are hereby designated as wil-
7 derness and therefore, as components of the National Wilder-
8 ness Preservation System—

9 (1) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of
10 the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which com-
11 prise approximately six thousand five hundred acres, as

1 generally depicted on a map entitled "Cottonwood
2 Point Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and
3 which shall be known as the Cottonwood Point Wilder-
4 ness;

5 (2) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of
6 the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which com-
7 prise approximately thirty-six thousand three hundred
8 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Grand
9 Wash Cliffs Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983,
10 and which shall be known as the Grand Wash Cliffs
11 Wilderness;

12 (3) certain lands in the Kaibab National Forest
13 and in the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of
14 Land Management, Arizona, which comprise approxi-
15 mately seventy-seven thousand one hundred acres, as
16 generally depicted on a map entitled "Kanab Creek
17 Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and which
18 shall be known as the Kanab Creek Wilderness;

19 (4) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of
20 the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which com-
21 prise approximately fourteen thousand six hundred
22 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt.
23 Logan Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and
24 which shall be known as the Mt. Logan Wilderness;

1 (5) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of
2 the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which com-
3 prise approximately seven thousand nine hundred
4 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mt.
5 Trumbull Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983,
6 and which shall be known as the Mt. Trumbull Wilder-
7 ness;

8 (6) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District of
9 the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona, which com-
10 prise approximately eighty-four thousand seven hun-
11 dred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled
12 "Paiute Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and
13 which shall be known as the Paiute Wilderness;

14 (7) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District, Ar-
15 izona, and in the Cedar City District, Utah of the
16 Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approxi-
17 mately one hundred and ten thousand acres, as gener-
18 ally depicted on a map entitled "Paria Canyon—Ver-
19 million Cliffs Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983,
20 and which shall be known as the Paria Canyon-Ver-
21 million Cliffs Wilderness;

22 (8) certain lands in the Kaibab National Forest,
23 Arizona, which comprise approximately thirty-eight
24 thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a
25 map entitled "Saddle Mountain Wilderness—Pro-

1 posed", dated May 1983, and which shall be known as
2 the Saddle Mountain Wilderness; and

3 (9) certain lands in the Arizona Strip District, Ar-
4 izona, and in the Cedar City District, Utah, of the
5 Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approxi-
6 mately nineteen thousand six hundred acres, as gener-
7 ally depicted on a map entitled "Beaver Dam Moun-
8 tains Wilderness—Proposed", dated May 1983, and
9 which shall be known as the Beaver Dam Mountains
10 Wilderness.

11 (b) The previous classifications of the Paiute Primitive
12 Area and the Paria Canyon Primitive Area are hereby abol-
13 ished.

14 SEC. 3. (a) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilder-
15 ness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the
16 Secretary concerned in accordance with the provisions of the
17 Wilderness Act: *Provided*, That any reference in such provi-
18 sions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be
19 deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act and
20 any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed
21 to be a reference to the Secretary who has administrative
22 jurisdiction over the area.

23 (b) Within the wilderness areas designated by this Act,
24 the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date
25 of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue sub-

1 ject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as
2 the Secretary concerned deems necessary, as long as such
3 regulations, policies, and practices fully conform with and im-
4 plement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such
5 areas as such intent is expressed in the Wilderness Act and
6 this Act.

7 SEC. 4. As soon as practicable after enactment of this
8 Act, a map and a legal description on each wilderness area
9 designated by this Act shall be filed by the Secretary con-
10 cerned with the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
11 sources of the United States Senate and the Committee on
12 Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives,
13 and each such map and description shall have the same force
14 and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correc-
15 tion of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal
16 description and map may be made by the Secretary con-
17 cerned subsequent to such filings. Each such map and legal
18 description shall be on file and available for public inspection
19 in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department
20 of Agriculture or in the Office of the Director of the Bureau
21 of Land Management, Department of the Interior, as is ap-
22 propriate.

23 SEC. 5. (a) The Congress hereby finds and directs that
24 lands in the Arizona Strip District of the Bureau of Land
25 Management, Arizona, and those portions of the Starvation

1 Point Wilderness Study Area (UT-040-057) and Paria
2 Canyon Instant Study Area and contiguous Utah units in the
3 Cedar City District of the Bureau of Land Management,
4 Utah, not designated as wilderness by this Act have been
5 adequately studied for wilderness designation pursuant to
6 section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act
7 (Public Law 94-579), and are no longer subject to the re-
8 quirement of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and
9 Management Act pertaining to management in a manner that
10 does not impair suitability for preservation as wilderness.

11 (b) The Congress hereby determines and directs that—

12 (1) certain lands in the Kaibab National Forest
13 known as the Red Point (03063), Big Ridge (03064),
14 Burro Canyon (03065) and Willis Canyon (03066)
15 roadless areas, as identified in Executive Communica-
16 tion Numbered 1504, Ninety-sixth Congress (House
17 Document Numbered 96-119), and the portion of the
18 Kanab Creek RARE II roadless area (B3-060) not
19 designated wilderness by this Act have been adequate-
20 ly studied for Wilderness in the RARE II Final Envi-
21 ronmental Statement (dated January 1979);

22 (2) such studies shall constitute an adequate con-
23 sideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion
24 in the National Wilderness Preservation System and
25 the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to

1 review the wilderness option for such areas prior to re-
2 vision of the initial plans required for such lands by the
3 Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning
4 Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Man-
5 agement Act of 1976 and in no case prior to the date
6 established by law for completion of the initial planning
7 cycle;

8 (3) such areas need not be managed for the pur-
9 pose of protecting their suitability for wilderness desig-
10 nation pending revision of the initial plans.

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2155

To designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Utah for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System to released other forest lands for multiple use management, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 18 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 14), 1983

Mr. GARN (for himself and Mr. HATCH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Utah for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System to release other forest lands for multiple use management, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Utah Wilderness Act of
4 1984".

5 TITLE I—FINDINGS, PURPOSES AND
6 WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

7 SEC. 101. (a) The Congress finds that—

1 (1) many areas of undeveloped national forest
2 system lands in the State of Utah possess outstanding
3 natural characteristics which give them high values as
4 wilderness and will, if properly preserved, contribute as
5 an enduring resource of wilderness for the benefit of
6 the American people;

7 (2) review and evaluation of roadless and undevel-
8 oped lands in the national forest system in Utah have
9 identified those areas which, on the basis of their land-
10 form, ecosystem, associated wildlife, and location, will
11 help to fulfill the national forest system's share of a
12 quality National Wilderness Preservation System; and

13 (3) review and evaluation of roadless and undevel-
14 oped lands in the national forest system in Utah have
15 also identified those areas which do not possess out-
16 standing wilderness attributes or which possess out-
17 standing energy, mineral, timber, grazing, dispersed
18 recreation or other values and which should not be
19 designated as components of the National Wilderness
20 Preservation System but should be available for non-
21 wilderness multiple uses under the land management
22 planning process, other applicable laws and the provi-
23 sions of the Act.

24 (b) The purposes of this Act are to—

1 (1) designate certain national forest system lands
2 in Utah as components of the National Wilderness
3 Preservation System in order to preserve the wilder-
4 ness character of the land and to protect watersheds
5 and wildlife habitat, preserve scenic and historic re-
6 sources, and promote scientific research, primitive rec-
7 reation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and
8 inspiration for the benefit of all of the American
9 people; and

10 (2) insure that certain other national forest system
11 lands in the State of Utah be available for nonwilder-
12 ness multiple uses.

13 SEC. 102. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wil-
14 derness Act (78 Stat. 890), the following national forest
15 system lands in the State of Utah, comprising approximately
16 seven hundred and six thousand seven hundred and thirty-six
17 acres and generally depicted on maps appropriately refer-
18 enced, are hereby designated as wilderness, and, therefore, as
19 components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

20 (1) Certain lands in the Wasatch-Cache National
21 Forest which comprise approximately forty-one thou-
22 sand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a
23 map entitled, "Mt. Naomi Wilderness-Proposed", dated
24 November 1983, and which shall be known as the
25 Mount Naomi Wilderness;

1 (2) Certain lands in the Wasatch-Cache National
2 Forest which comprise approximately twenty-two thou-
3 sand five hundred and thirteen acres as generally de-
4 picted on a map entitled "Wellsville Mountain Wilder-
5 ness-Proposed", dated November 1983, and which
6 shall be known as the Wellsville Mountain Wilderness;

7 (3) Certain lands in the Wasatch-Cache National
8 Forest which comprise approximately fifteen thousand
9 nine hundred and eighty-five acres as generally depict-
10 ed on a map entitled "Mt. Olympus Wilderness-Pro-
11 posed", dated November 1983, and which shall be
12 known as the Mount Olympus Wilderness;

13 (4) Certain lands in the Wasatch-Cache National
14 Forest which comprise approximately twelve thousand
15 three hundred and sixty-four acres as generally depict-
16 ed on a map entitled "Twin Peaks Wilderness-Pro-
17 posed", dated November 1983, and which shall be
18 known as the Twin Peaks Wilderness;

19 (5) Certain lands in the Wasatch-Cache and
20 Ashley National Forests which comprise approximately
21 four hundred and forty-eight thousand acres as general-
22 ly depicted on a map entitled "High Uintas Wilder-
23 ness-Proposed", dated November 1983, and which
24 shall be known as the High Uintas Wilderness;

1 (6) Certain lands in the Uinta National Forest
2 which comprise approximately ten thousand seven hun-
3 dred and fifty acres as generally depicted on a map en-
4 titled "Mt Timpanogos Wilderness-Proposed", dated
5 November 1983, and which shall be known as the
6 Mount Timpanogos Wilderness;

7 (7) Certain lands in the Uinta National Forest
8 which comprise approximately twenty-three thousand
9 five hundred acres as generally depicted on a map enti-
10 titled "Mt. Nebo Wilderness-Proposed", dated Novem-
11 ber 1983, and which shall be known as the Mount
12 Nebo Wilderness;

13 (8) Certain lands in the Manti-LaSal National
14 Forest which comprise approximately forty-five thou-
15 sand acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
16 "Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon Wilderness-Proposed",
17 dated November 1983, and which shall be known as
18 the Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon Wilderness;

19 (9) Certain lands in the Dixie National Forest
20 which comprise approximately seven thousand and
21 twenty-four acres as generally depicted on a map enti-
22 titled "Ashdown Gorge Wilderness-Proposed", dated
23 November 1983, and which shall be known as the
24 Ashdown Gorge Wilderness;

1 (10) Certain lands in the Dixie National Forest
2 which comprise approximately thirty-one thousand six
3 hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
4 "Box-Death Hollow Wilderness-Proposed", dated No-
5 vember 1983, and which shall be known as the Box-
6 Death Hollow Wilderness; and

7 (11) Certain lands in the Dixie National Forest
8 which comprise approximately forty-eight thousand five
9 hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
10 "Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness-Proposed", dated
11 November 1983, and which shall be known as the Pine
12 Valley Mountain Wilderness.

13 (b) The previous classification of each of the following is
14 hereby abolished: the Mount Timpanogos Scenic Area and
15 the High Uintas Primitive Area.

16 SEC. 103. (a) As soon as practicable after the enactment
17 of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file the maps
18 referred to in this Act and a legal description of each wilder-
19 ness area designated by this Act with the Committee on
20 Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate
21 and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the
22 House of Representatives, and each such map and legal de-
23 scription shall have the same force and effect as if included in
24 this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and
25 typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may

1 be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file
2 and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of
3 the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

4 (b) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area
5 designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary
6 of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wil-
7 derness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 892) governing areas designat-
8 ed by that Act as wilderness areas, except that, with respect
9 to any area designated in this Act, any reference in such
10 provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act of 1964
11 shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this
12 Act.

13 TITLE II—RELEASE OF LANDS FOR MULTIPLE
14 USE MANAGEMENT

15 SEC. 201. (a) The Congress finds that—

16 (1) the Department of Agriculture has completed
17 the second roadless area review and evaluation pro-
18 gram (RARE II); and

19 (2) The Congress has made its own review and
20 examination of national forest roadless areas in Utah
21 and the environmental impacts associated with alterna-
22 tive allocations of such areas.

23 SEC. 202. (a) The Congress hereby determines and di-
24 rects that, without passing on the question of the legal and
25 factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental

1 impact statement (dated January 1979) with respect to na-
2 tional forest lands in States other than Utah, such statement
3 shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national
4 forest system lands in the State of Utah.

5 (b) National forest system lands in the State of Utah—

6 (1) not identified by section 102 as additions to
7 the National Wilderness Preservation System; or

8 (2) not heretofore designated by Act of Congress
9 as components of the National Wilderness Preservation
10 System, shall be managed for multiple uses other than
11 wilderness, until and unless otherwise directed by an
12 Act of Congress. Such lands shall be deemed, for pur-
13 poses of all current and future land management plans
14 which are approved before December 31, 2000, and
15 which are required by the Forest and Rangeland Re-
16 newable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended
17 by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, to
18 have been given adequate consideration as to their
19 suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness
20 Preservation System.

21 (c) Unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Secre-
22 tary of Agriculture shall not conduct, pursuant to the Wilder-
23 ness Act, any roadless area review and evaluation of national
24 forest system lands in the State of Utah for the purpose of

1 determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wil-
2 derness Preservation System.

3 TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

4 GRAZING IN WILDERNESS AREAS

5 SEC. 301. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is directed
6 to review all policies, practices, and regulations of the De-
7 partment of Agriculture regarding livestock grazing in na-
8 tional forest wilderness areas in the State of Utah in order to
9 ensure that such policies, practices, and regulations fully con-
10 form with and implement the intent of Congress regarding
11 grazing in such areas, as such intent is expressed in the Wil-
12 derness Act and in this Act.

13 (b) Valid grazing rights shall be maintained in such wil-
14 derness areas in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964
15 and the House Report (96-617) on Grazing, and grazing
16 management plans officially adopted by the Forest Service in
17 consultation with grazing lessees.

18 (c) The limited use of motorized equipment for the main-
19 tenance and care of livestock and supporting facilities for
20 emergency purposes related to grazing activities, including
21 but not limited to grazing permit numbered 4-3, Wasatch-
22 Cache National Forest; permit numbered 119, Ashley Na-
23 tional Forest; and permit numbered 514, Manti-LaSal Na-
24 tional Forest; is permissible in wilderness areas in the State
25 of Utah. Such occasional use of motorized equipment shall be

1 expressly authorized in individual grazing permits or allot-
2 ment management plans for the area involved, or by agree-
3 ment with the wilderness management agency.

4 STATE WATER ALLOCATION AUTHORITY

5 SEC. 302. (a) As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wil-
6 derness Act of 1964, nothing in this Act shall constitute an
7 express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal
8 Government as to the exemption from Utah water laws. Not-
9 withstanding any provision of the Wilderness Act of 1964 or
10 this Act, the State of Utah and the holders of water rights in
11 said State shall have the right to exercise all water rights.

12 (b) Within areas designated as Wilderness within this
13 Act, the Forest Service is directed to utilize whatever sani-
14 tary facilities are necessary, including but not limited to vault
15 toilets which may require service by helicopter, to insure the
16 continued health and safety of the communities serviced by
17 the watersheds in Wilderness areas in the State of Utah; fur-
18 thermore, nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit mo-
19 torized access and road maintenance by local municipalities
20 for those minimum maintenance activities necessary to guar-
21 antee the continued viability of whatsoever watershed facili-
22 ties currently exist or which may be necessary in the future
23 to prevent the degradation of the water supply in Wilderness
24 Areas within the State of Utah.

1 (c) As provided in section 4(d)(8) of the Wilderness Act
2 of 1964, nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting
3 the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Utah with
4 respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests in Utah.

5 PROHIBITION ON BUFFER ZONES

6 SEC. 303. (a) Congress does not intend that designation
7 of wilderness areas in the State of Utah lead to the creation
8 of protective perimeters or buffer zones around any wilder-
9 ness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can
10 be seen or heard from areas within the wilderness shall not,
11 of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary
12 of the wilderness area.

13 (b) Any air quality redesignation shall remain the pre-
14 rogative of the State as stipulated in section 164(a) of the
15 Clean Air Act.

16 MINERAL RESOURCES

17 SEC. 304. In furtherance of section 4(d)(2) of the Wil-
18 derness Act and the policies of the National Materials and
19 Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act (94 Stat.
20 2305), the Secretary of the Interior shall continue to make
21 assessments of the mineral potential of national forest wilder-
22 ness areas in the State of Utah, on a recurring basis, using
23 environmentally compatible methods, in order to expand the
24 data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

1 WILDERNESS NONIMPAIRMENT PROVISION

2 SEC. 305. Within units of the National Wilderness
3 Preservation System in the national forests in the State of
4 Utah, the Secretary of Agriculture shall allow limited motor-
5 ized access by Federal, State and local governmental agen-
6 cies and educational institutions, adhering to strict environ-
7 mental safeguards, for the purposes of conducting essential
8 surveys and tests in such areas. Such purposes include, but
9 are not limited to, hydrological, meteorological, and climato-
10 logical, geologic hazard surveys, and the maintenance and
11 monitoring of equipment pertaining to such activities. The
12 Secretary shall allow such access when nonmotorized means
13 are not reasonably available or time requirements indicate
14 such use to be necessary.

Senator WALLOP. As you can see, we have many witnesses who have traveled far distances to testify as well as several Members of the Senate and the House. I will ask the public witnesses to limit their oral testimony to 3 minutes. Your complete written statement will be printed in the hearing record in full. The hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks from today.

We will accommodate Senators and Members of Congress as they appear because of their busy schedules on the day before recessing. So, from time to time we may have to interrupt your testimony and I beg your indulgence and understanding.

The first bill this afternoon will be S. 1611 and the first witness will be Senator Goldwater, my distinguished colleague and my chairman on the Intelligence Committee.

**STATEMENT OF HON. BARRY GOLDWATER, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA**

Senator GOLDWATER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify in support of the Arizona Strip Wilderness Act of 1983 which would designate approximately 395,000 acres of northern Arizona and southern Utah lands as wilderness.

It should be noted that this particular bill is sponsored not only by myself and my fellow Arizonan, Senator DeConcini, but also by Senators Garn and Hatch of the State of Utah. A companion bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives and it was scheduled to be marked up in the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks just this morning. So, this hearing that you are holding, Mr. Chairman, is very timely.

In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Bureau of Land Management reviewed the roadless areas in the Arizona Strip District for possible inclusion in the wilderness system.

The BLM inventoried around 880,000 acres. With regard to those areas, the proposal before us would designate around 294,000 acres of BLM lands as wilderness.

Specifically, we are talking about Cottonwood Point; the Grand Wash Cliffs; that portion of Kanab Creek under BLM jurisdiction; Mount Logan; Mount Trumbull; Paiute; Paria Canyon—Vermilion Cliffs; and certain lands adjoining the Cedar City district, in Utah, known as Beaver Dam.

The Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation RARE II for northern Arizona concerned the Kaibab National Forest. Whereas the RARE II recommendations for the Kanab Creek area were 64,162 acres of wilderness and 9,168 for further planning, the proposal we are considering would designate around 62,000 acres for wilderness.

The Saddle Mountain Wilderness Area as proposed in the legislation would contain approximately 39,000 acres, as opposed to the Forest Service recommendations of 38,240 acres for wilderness designation and 950 acres for nonwilderness.

The Arizona strip country is truly one of the most remote, isolated areas in the lower 48 States. Often described as an American Tibet, its southern natural boundary is the Grand Canyon. Near

the Nevada line in the west are the limestone Grand Wash cliffs rising like steps to meet the Mohave Desert.

Following the Utah line in the north, the area sprawls east past the red sandstone Vermilion cliffs to Lake Powell and then down past forest-covered Saddle Mountain to the Grand Canyon. The beauty of this portion of the State of Arizona is literally spellbinding and awesome; it's a kaleidoscopic spectrum of elevations, providing an open textbook on ecology and geology, that must be preserved.

It is 8,000 square miles of big country—mesas, plateaus, deep canyons, low deserts, timbered forests. There are places one could go without seeing anyone for weeks. It boasts of history, having been first explored by the Dominguez-Escalante expedition in 1776, which searched for a crossing of 1-mile-deep Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

It has been the scene of pioneer settlement, Indian conflicts, and range wars. The strip area offers a wealth of recreational opportunities such as backpacking, off-road vehicles, hunting, and camping.

In addition, one can find a wide range of wildlife such as mule deer, buffalo, desert bighorn sheep, golden and bald eagles, Gambel quail, and the list goes on and on. It also contains mineral resources, vital to our national security, such as uranium.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us is an agreement reached between the users of the Arizona strip country. While designating 395,000 acres of wilderness, the bill also releases the other Federal lands in the strip country for multiple use.

The mining industry, the timber industry, cattlemen, local and State officials, environmentalists, and interested citizens have worked together over a long period of time to come up with this legislative compromise.

Under the leadership of the late Bob Adams, president of Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc., which has active uranium mines in the strip, discussions and educational meetings were held with the citizenry of northern Arizona. Gradually the process gained momentum and a consensus was arrived at that everyone could live with.

The proposal is an example of how we can protect and preserve our renewable resources while maintaining the integrity of our environment and I would hope that the same kind of cooperative spirit which went into the making of this legislation will prevail in other Arizona wilderness measures.

Senator WALLOP. What I am going to do now is hear from all of the elected officials that are here. Mr. Garn, I will ask you to go ahead and in view of the timeframe and everything else, please feel free to give your statement on both bills.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAKE GARN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Senator GARN. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to appear today. As Senator Goldwater mentioned, I am a cosponsor of the Arizona strip wilderness bill and I would simply ask unanimous consent that my statement on that bill may be placed in the record.

Senator WALLOP. By all means.

Senator GARN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the entirety of my statement will be placed in the record. I will abbreviate it from the written text.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here today testifying in support of S. 2155, the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. The Utah delegation, in full support of our Governor, introduced this measure on November 18 of last year. We were hopeful that legislative action could be taken early in 1984. Your willingness to accommodate us in our request is appreciated and I thank you for doing so.

At the outset, I wish to express my thanks to my colleagues in the Utah delegation—Senator Hatch, Congressmen Hansen, Marriott, and Nielson—for their tireless work over an entire year on the Utah bill.

Arriving at this point has quite candidly required much give and take, and much compromise, and much fortitude by all of the members of the delegation, and I commend each one of them for their efforts.

In addition, Governor Matheson, who is here with us today, deserves our thanks for his perseverance over the years in fostering the wilderness process in Utah. There was a time in our State when any wilderness bill would have been unacceptable to many Utahans. However, due to the foresight of the Governor, a process was developed in the mid 1970's which allowed the public to learn about the merits of a wilderness bill which has ultimately led this congressional delegation to a position where we have arrived at what we believe to be an acceptable wilderness bill for Utah.

Last year the delegation and the Governor jointly agreed to take the wilderness show on the road so that every Utahan could have the opportunity to express their views on this subject before a bill was formally introduced.

In July, hearings were held in Roosevelt, Logan, Cedar City, and Salt Lake City. Normally such an opportunity does not come until now at the formal hearing process in the Congress, and I would add that those hearings were certainly meaningful. They were not window dressing because the bill that was before those informal hearings that we conducted is considerably different than the one that we introduced in November. So, we did take into consideration the testimony of a variety of individuals and groups in Utah in formulating the bill that is before you today.

By adding another layer to the process, I believe that this delegation and Governor demonstrated our very real concern that the public be allowed to fully participate in the development of any proposed bill.

Mr. Chairman, the result of our hearings in the State last summer has been encouraging to hundreds of Utahans who presented their comments on their areas which have been under consideration and I must say that the bill before the subcommittee today very accurately reflects the sentiments of those people who participated in the public process.

I wish to thank the people of my State for their support or what we are doing here and commend them for being involved in the process.

S. 2155 also relies heavily on the professional judgment of the forest Service. Accordingly, I wish to thank them for their years of work and cooperation in developing recommendations for Utah wilderness.

At this point I wish to outline for the committee the provisions of S. 2155 and what it will accomplish when enacted into law.

First, the legislation adds some 706,736 acres of pristine national forest land in 11 separate areas to the national wilderness preservation system. It will also return to productive multiple uses approximately 2.3 million acres of land which until now have been held in administrative limbo pending resolution of the Utah proposal in the Congress. Added to the existing 30,088-acre Lone Peak wilderness area of Salt Lake County and the proposed 22,551 acres of the new Utah BLM wilderness on the Arizona strip, Utah will have 759,375 acres of formal wilderness with interborders when this legislation is adopted.

The statewide wilderness system will benefit Utah. The designation of the majestic High Uintas wilderness area, for example, will insure protection of a substantial portion of the Colorado River Basin watershed, thousands of wildlife species that live in the areas below Utah's highest mountain peaks. The High Uintas wilderness will also preserve the vegetative blanket in America's only east-west running mountain range.

The addition of Mount Naomi in the north and Mount Nebo in the south, together with Mount Timpanogos, Mount Olympus, Twin Peaks, and the existing wilderness area of Lone Peak make the solitude and beauty of the wilderness area available to over three-fourths of the population of the State who live in close proximity on the Wasatch front.

Near wilderness designations in southern Utah's Pine Valley, Dark Canyon, and Ashdown Gorge round out a balanced system of wilderness for the entire population of the State. All told, this new form of wilderness system, together with our existing 1,952,430 acres in the national park system make Utah the envy of the Nation for recreational and scenic beauty.

In addition to many new areas which will be included in the Utah bill, I am also very pleased about the provisions in S. 2155 which will release roughly 2.3 million acres of land for multiple use. With fully two-thirds of the land area of the State owned by the Federal Government, and I wish to emphasize that because a lot of our eastern colleagues do not realize when we discuss acreage that we already have nearly 2 million acres of national parks, about two-thirds of our entire State is already owned by the Federal Government.

Because of that fact, it is imperative that whenever possible productive multiple uses be allowed to continue. According to the Congressional Research Service, 14,530,288 acres, or 43.66 percent, of Utah's public land and fully 27.57 percent of the total land area of the State, and that is over 20,000 square miles, is formally withdrawn from operation from some or all public land uses.

These withdrawn lands include lands used by the Defense Department, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Manage-

ment. The point that I am making is that even before adding new restrictions on the public lands through formal wilderness designation, Utah's lands are already severely restricted from multiple-use opportunities.

Passage of this bill will release nonwilderness lands which are currently being managed as de facto wilderness with possible oil and gas exploration, mining, timber harvesting, and traditional outdoor recreational activities using motorized means.

I believe that this section represents a responsible investment in Utah's economic future with the assurance that any development on these lands will not take place unless strict environmental safeguards required under the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, have first been met, and I wish to emphasize that point as well.

The vast amount of land that is already withdrawn for various public purposes, even with whatever release language is eventually adopted, those lands that are not included, it still requires the NEPA process. A lot of people don't seem to realize that.

Mr. Chairman, when we introduced this bill in November, we acted on information available to us at that time. Since then, however, the delegation has received new information which would clarify our original intent with respect to certain boundary lines around the State and also with respect to the management of certain areas. Of course, we will also want to review all of the information presented to the subcommittee today.

When markup of the bill occurs, I will ask the subcommittee chairman to propose on my behalf some changes which will incorporate these improvements into the bill.

I certainly wish to thank my good friend from Wyoming for his cooperation and especially to his staff for their invaluable assistance on the Utah wilderness bill and look forward to continuing to work with you in the process as we go through the hearings and into mark up on this bill before going to the Senate floor.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statements of Senator Garn follow:]

February 9, 1984

Statement by Senator Jake Garn (R-Ut)

on

S. 1611 - The Arizona Strip
District Wilderness Act of 1983

Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on the Arizona Strip Wilderness bill now before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water. My support for this legislation stems from a belief which I have that Southern Utah may ultimately benefit economically from increased mining activities which will be allowed to take place on the Strip when this bill is enacted. Those lands which are being released to multiple use management under this legislation contain some of the richest deposits of uranium ore found anywhere in this country and will hopefully provide opportunities for many new jobs to be created in Southern Utah and Northern Arizona. I am particularly pleased that both the environmental community and representatives of industry have agreed on a package which provides such significant benefits to supporters of both wilderness and responsible development. It appears that this legislation offers much to everyone. In Utah, the spectacular Paria Canyon area is included in the bill along with the Beaver Dam Slope area in Washington County. While I personally do not believe that the Beaver Dam Slope area merits wilderness designation, in the interest of cooperation, I will not object to that area being included in the bill. Overall, I support enactment of S. 1611 and wish to commend those in industry and the environmental community who have banded together to form this unique package. Thank you.

February 9, 1984

Statement by Senator Jake Garn (R-Ut)

on

S. 2155 - The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984

Mr. Chairman:

I am very pleased to be here today to testify in support of S. 2155 -- the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. When the Utah delegation, with the full support of our Governor introduced this measure on November 18th of last year, we were hopeful that legislative action could be taken early in 1984. Your willingness to accommodate us on our request is appreciated and I thank you for doing so.

At the outset, I wish to express my thanks to my colleagues in the Utah delegation, Senator Hatch, Congressmen Hansen, Marriott and Nielson, for their tireless work over the past year on the Utah bill. Arriving at this point has, quite candidly, required much give-and-take, much compromise, and much fortitude by all the members of the delegation and I commend each of them for their efforts. In addition, Governor Matheson, who is here with us today deserves our thanks for his perseverance over the years in fostering the wilderness process in Utah. There was a time in our state when any wilderness bill would have been unacceptable to many Utahns. However, due to the foresight of the Governor, a process was developed in the mid 1970's which allowed the public to learn about the merits of a wilderness bill and which has ultimately led this Congressional delegation to a position where it could write what we believe to be acceptable wilderness legislation for Utah.

Last year the Delegation and Governor jointly agreed to take the wilderness show on the road so that every Utahn could have an opportunity to express their views on this subject before a bill was formally introduced. In July, hearings were held in Roosevelt, Logan, Cedar City, and Salt Lake City. Normally such an opportunity does not come until now, at the formal hearing process in the Congress. But, by adding another layer to the process, I believe this Delegation and Governor have demonstrated our very real concern that the public be allowed to fully participate in the development of any proposed bill. Mr. Chairman, the result of our hearings in the state last summer has been encouraging. Hundreds of Utahns have presented their comments on those areas which have been under consideration and I must say the bill before this Subcommittee today very accurately reflects the sentiments of those people who have participated in the public process. I wish to thank the people of my state for their support for what we are doing here today and commend them for being involved. S. 2155 also relies heavily on the professional judgment of the Forest Service and, accordingly, I wish to thank them for their years of work and cooperation in developing recommendations for Utah Wilderness.

At this point I wish to outline for the Committee, the provisions of S. 2155 and what it will accomplish when enacted into law.

First, the legislation adds some 706,736 acres of pristine National Forest Service Land in eleven separate areas to the

National Wilderness Preservation System. It will also return to productive multiple uses approximately 2.3 million acres of land which until now have been held in administrative limbo pending resolution of the Utah proposal in the Congress. Added to the existing 30,088 acre Lone Peak Wilderness area in Salt Lake County and the proposed 22,551 acres of new Utah BLM wilderness on the Arizona Strip, Utah will have 759,375 acres of formal wilderness within her borders when this legislation is adopted.

A statewide wilderness system will benefit Utah. The designation of the majestic High Uintas Wilderness area, for example, will assure protection of a substantial portion of the Colorado River Basin watershed, and thousands of wildlife species which live in the areas below Utah's highest mountain peaks. The High Uinta Wilderness will also preserve the vegetative blanket in America's only east-west running mountain range. The addition of Mt. Naomi in the north, Mt. Nebo in the south, together with Mt. Timpanogos, Mt. Olympus, Twin Peaks, and our existing wilderness area at Lone Peak, will make the solitude and beauty of wilderness available to over three-fourths of the population of the State who live in close proximity on the Wasatch Front. New wilderness designations in Southern Utah at Pine Valley, Dark Canyon, and Ashdown Gorge round out a balanced system of wilderness for the entire population of the State to enjoy.

All told, this new formal wilderness system together with our existing 1,952,430-acre national park system make Utah the envy of the Nation for recreational and scenic beauty and protection of our natural pristine landscape.

In addition to the many new areas which will be included in the Utah bill, I am also very pleased with the provisions in S. 2155 which will release roughly 2.3 million acres of land for multiple uses. With fully two thirds of the land area of the State owned by the federal government, it is imperative that wherever possible, productive multiple uses be allowed to continue. According to the Congressional Research Service, 14,530,288 acres or 43.66% of Utah's public lands and fully 27.57% of the total land area of the State is formally withdrawn from operation from some or all of the public land laws. These withdrawn lands include lands used by the Defense Department, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Geological Survey, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

The point I am making is that even before adding new restrictions on the public lands through formal wilderness designations, Utah's lands are already severely restricted from multiple use opportunities. Passage of this bill will release non-wilderness lands, which are currently being managed as defacto wilderness, for possible oil and gas exploration, mining, timber harvesting, and traditional outdoor recreation activities using motorized means. I believe this action represents a responsible investment in Utah's economic future with the assurance, that any development on these lands will not take place unless the strict environmental safeguards required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) have first been met.

Title II of this legislation will eliminate the possibility of the Forest Service being forced to conduct an unnecessary third roadless study in Utah. It also declares the RARE II final Environmental Impact Statement to be legally sufficient, and it provides certainty to the Forest Service land managers that lands not included in this bill as wilderness, will be managed for non-wilderness purposes until December 31, 2000 with additional wilderness recommendations to be allowed after that time.

Title III of the bill provides safeguards to the live-stock industry of Utah by assuring continued grazing access in Wilderness areas in a way which is consistent with the 1964 Wilderness Act. Watershed protection for numerous Utah communities which rely on water resources originating within wilderness areas is also assured. The legislation prohibits the expansion of wilderness areas through the creation of protective buffer zones which were never envisioned in the 1964 Wilderness Act. The Department of Interior will be allowed to conduct, on a recurring basis, mineral inventories within wilderness areas in Utah to provide important information which may be necessary in the future to alleviate critical mineral shortages.

Finally, Title III of this bill makes it clear that limited wilderness access will be provided to official agencies or institutions to service and monitor scientific devices in wilderness areas when nonmotorized means are not reasonably available to do so.

Mr. Chairman, when we introduced this bill in November we acted on information available to us at that time. Since then, however, the delegation has received new information which would clarify our original intent with respect to certain boundary lines around the state and also with respect to the management of certain areas. Of course, we will also want to review all of the information presented to this Subcommittee today. When mark-up on this bill occurs, I will ask the Subcommittee Chairman to propose, on my behalf, some changes which will incorporate these improvements into the bill.

I thank my good friend from Wyoming for his cooperation and his staff for their invaluable assistance on the Utah Wilderness Bill and look forward to its early passage in the Senate.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.

I would invite you, Senators and Congressmen, if you wish, to come up here and listen to the testimony and direct some questions upon the completion of your testimony. You are more than welcome to.

Welcome, Senator DeConcini.

STATEMENT OF HON. DENNIS DeCONCINI, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA

Senator DeCONCINI. Thank you.

I want to commend the chairman for holding the hearing on this bill. I know there are many things on the chairman's agenda and problems with various legislation and to take the time to hear testimony on the Arizona Strip Wilderness Act is much appreciated.

As you know, this wilderness measure represents a genuine attempt by all land users in the strip to come to a mutual agreement on how those BLM Forest Service units can best be managed. This bill is unique in that it has the support of Arizona and the Utah congressional delegation, with interest in mining, ranching, environmental organizations, State and local governments, and local residents and negotiations on which areas should be designated as wilderness and which should be open to other uses were friendly and for the most part free of conflict and controversy.

Because of the land-use conflicts inherent in any attempt to manage Federal land, Mr. Chairman, you know as I, the formation of any wilderness measure involving such a large area of Federal land is normally not a central or gratifying experience.

However, in this instance, just the opposite occurred. The measure before you demonstrates that land management decisions can be achieved without alienating any particular group if all parties are willing to negotiate and compromise. While no one interest received everything it wanted, all are firmly behind this measure in united support.

Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement that you have and I want to thank at this time the staff on your committee for its very valuable help. I would like to say that I firmly believe this bill in its present form is in the best interest of all of the residents of this area and would urge you to carefully review its contents and make a favorable recommendation to the Senate at the earliest possible time.

The enactment of this legislation will allow those most pristine areas in the strip to be preserved under the Federal wilderness system while at the same time allow important development activities in other areas to move forward.

So, Mr. Chairman, thank you for your time and patience.

[The prepared statement of Senator DeConcini follows:]

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DENNIS DeCONCINI
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
ON S. 1611, THE ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT WILDERNESS ACT
FEBRUARY 9, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, I THANK YOU AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER FOR
SCHEDULING THIS LONG AWAITED HEARING TODAY ON THE ARIZONA
STRIP DISTRICT WILDERNESS ACT. AS YOU KNOW, ACTION ON THE
BILL IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO ME AND PARTICULARLY TO THOSE
INDIVIDUALS WHO PUT FORTH SO MUCH OF THEIR OWN PERSONAL
EFFORT AND ENDLESS ENERGY TOWARD THE FINAL FORMATION OF THIS
WILDERNESS MEASURE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS BILL ADDS APPROXIMATELY 400,000
ACRES OF LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

AND THE FOREST SERVICE WITHIN ARIZONA AND PORTIONS OF UTAH TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. IT IS CAREFULLY DESIGNED TO PRESERVE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS OF AMERICANS THE OUTSTANDING BEAUTY OF PROPOSED WILDERNESS UNITS KNOWN AS COTTONWOOD POINT, GRAND WASH CLIFFS, KANAB CREEK, MT. LOGAN, MT. TRUMBULL, PAUITE, PARIA CANYON-VERMILION CLIFFS, SADDLE MOUNTAIN, AND BEAVER DAM MOUNTAINS.

FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH THIS AREA, THE ARIZONA STRIP LIES NORTH OF THE GRAND CANYON. AND CONTAINS MANY OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF THAT GREAT NATURAL WONDER. THE COLORADO RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES HAVE CARVED RUGGED, SLICK-ROCK CANYONS IN THE PLATEAUS WHICH COMPRISE THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE STRIP, AND SCENIC ESCARPMENTS

ABOUND IN THE BASIN AND RANGE TOPOGRAPHY WHICH COMPRISE THE WESTERN PORTION. EXAMPLES OF THIS SCENERY INCLUDE THE PARIA UNIT, CONTAINING THE WHITE POCKETS HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK WITH NUMEROUS BUTTES, ALCOVES, WASHES, AND SAND DUNES, PROVIDING OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SECLUSION AND SOLITUDE. THE MT. LOGAN AREA, WHICH POSSESSES A LARGE COLORFUL AMPHITHEATER-SHAPED DEPRESSION KNOWN AS HELL'S HOLE. PRESENTS SPECTACULAR SIGHTSEEING OPPORTUNITIES.

IN ADDITION TO CONTAINING SUPREME EXAMPLES OF THE SPECTACULAR LAND FORMS IN A GEOLOGICALLY DISTINCT REGION. NUMEROUS OTHER NATURAL RESOURCE VALUES ABOUND. MULE DEER. DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP, PRONGHORN ANTELOPE, CARNIVORES, SMALL MAMMALS, UPLAND GAME BIRDS, NONGAME BIRDS, AND BIRDS OF

PREY, AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES ALL RESIDE IN THE AREA. THERE IS HABITAT FOR THIRTY FEDERALLY AND STATE THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES.

THE STRIP FURTHER CONTAINS BOTH PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES. SOME OF WHICH ARE POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICTS AND SITES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. AS AN EXAMPLE, THE MT. TRUMBULL AREA HOUSES A 40-ROOM PUEBLO DWELLING AND THE REMAINS OF WALLS AND SCATTERED POTTERY.

WHILE RICH IN NATURAL BEAUTY, THE STRIP ALSO CONTAINS KNOWN DEPOSITS OF URANIUM, COPPER, GYPSUM, AND OTHER MINERALS, AND HAS THE POTENTIAL FOR PRODUCTION OF OIL AND GAS AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL COMMODITIES. COMMERCIAL

STANDS OF PONDEROSA PINE OCCUR IN THE AREA, AND LIVESTOCK GRAZING IS IMPORTANT TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY.

AS YOU CAN IMAGINE, WITH THESE DIVERSE NATURAL RESOURCES PRESENT IN THE ARIZONA STRIP, THE STAGE WAS SET FOR ANOTHER CLASSIC CONFLICT BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION INTERESTS - MINERAL DEVELOPMENT, TIMBER HARVESTING, AND LIVESTOCK GRAZING VERSUS PRESERVATION OF WILD PLACES, WILDLIFE HABITAT, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES. THIS CONFLICT, HOWEVER, WAS AVOIDED BECAUSE OF A WILLING ATTITUDE TO NEGOTIATE AND COMPROMISE BY ALL INTERESTS INVOLVED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AS DEMONSTRATED BY THIS LEGISLATION, AN INCREASING NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE REJECTING THE NEGATIVE METHODS OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT THAT HAVE TOO OFTEN BEEN USED

IN THE PAST. INSTEAD, RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS

TO FORMULATE A CONSENSUS IS FAR MORE PREFERABLE TO

SATISFYING THE GOALS OF ALL PARTIES TO ACHIEVE HARMONY.

THIS BILL IS THE PRODUCT OF JUST SUCH AN EFFORT. ALTHOUGH

NO ONE INTEREST GOT EVERYTHING IT WANTED -- ALL PARTIES ARE

SATISFIED AND AS YOU WILL NO DOUBT HEAR TODAY, ARE UNITED IN

THEIR SUPPORT FOR THIS MEASURE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINING INDUSTRY, PARTICULARLY

ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY, THE

WILDERNESS SOCIETY, THE SIERRA CLUB, AND NPCA, HELD OPEN AND

CANDID DISCUSSIONS TO DEVELOP A TRUE APPRECIATION OF EACH

OTHERS GOALS AND TO ACHIEVE A CONSENSUS OF WHAT AREAS SHOULD

BE RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION AND WHAT AREAS

SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR OTHER USES. THEIR NEGOTIATIONS
CULMINATED IN AN AGREEMENT THAT THE 394,900 ACRES IN THE
NINE AREAS SPECIFIED IN THIS BILL SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, AND, THAT MORE THAN
A HALF MILLION ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND IN THE STRIP SHOULD BE
IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR OTHER RESOURCES USES. THE
PROPOSAL WAS THEN PRESENTED TO LOCAL RANCHING AND OTHER
INTEREST GROUPS TO OBTAIN THEIR AGREEMENT. IN ADDITION TO
THE MINING, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND LIVESTOCK INTERESTS, THE
FEDERAL LAND MANAGERS, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER
INTERESTED CITIZENS ARE SUPPORTING THIS BILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE LEGISLATION HAS WIDE, BIPARTISAN
SUPPORT IN THE CONGRESS AS WELL. HERE IN THE SENATE, THE

BILL IS COSPONSORED BY SENATORS GOLDWATER, HATCH AND GARN.
REPRESENTATIVE BOB STUMP HAS INTRODUCED A COMPANION MEASURE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF
THE ENTIRE ARIZONA DELEGATION. BECAUSE THE MEASURE IN ITS
PRESENT FORM HAS UNITED SUPPORT, I ASK THAT VERY CAREFUL
CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN BEFORE ANY CHANGE, HOWEVER MINOR, BE
MADE TO THE BILL. ANY CHANGE COULD TIP THE CONSENSUS OFF
BALANCE.

THE IMPETUS OF ALL PARTIES TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATION
WAS THE CONCERN OVER THE LENGTH OF TIME INHERENT IN THE
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES WHICH THE BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT AND THE FOREST SERVICE MUST FOLLOW IN REPORTING
THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS ON WILDERNESS DESIGNATION TO CONGRESS.

THESE PROCEDURES MAY TAKE YEARS. IN THE INTERIM, MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AND LIVESTOCK GRAZING MAY BE IMPEDED, AND WILDERNESS PRESERVATION REMAINS IN LIMBO. BY DESIGNATING WILDERNESS FOR UNITS IN THIS BILL NOW THE REPORTING PROCESS IS SHORTENED, AND TAXPAYERS DOLLARS ARE SAVED. THE BILL CONTAINS SO-CALLED "RELEASE" AND "SUFFICIENCY" LANGUAGE, SO OTHER USES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS NOT DESIGNATED FOR WILDERNESS CAN PROCEED. FINALLY, THE BILL ALLOWS CONTINUED LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS CONSISTENT WITH CONGRESSIONAL INTENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AGAIN THIS BILL IS THE RESULT OF A UNIQUE COMPROMISE AND NEGOTIATION PROCESS DEVELOPED BY ALL OF THE USERS OF THE LAND IN THIS OUTSTANDING AREA. WE

BELIEVE THE MANAGEMENT DESIGNATIONS PRECIBED IN THIS
LEGISLATION ARE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF ARIZONA AND UTAH
AND THE NATION AS A WHOLE. I THEREFORE, RESPECTFULLY
REQUEST YOUR CAREFUL AND EXPEDITIOUS CONSIDERATION AND URGE
YOU TO FAVORABLY REPORT THIS IMPORTANT MEASURE TO THE FULL
SENATE.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much for your testimony. I appreciate your coming here this afternoon to do it. If you care to join me for questioning, please do.

Next we will have Representative Hansen.

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We appreciate the opportunity of appearing before your subcommittee. I have the remarks of Congressman Marriott who is unable to be with us, and I would ask to have them included in the record.

Senator WALLOP. By all means.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Marriott follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE DAN MARRIOTT
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
ON S. 2155, UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
FEBRUARY 9, 1984

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure for me to submit testimony on behalf of the Utah Wilderness bill, S. 2155. I would like to thank you Mr. Chairman, for scheduling a hearing at this early date so that the Congress can quickly and efficiently resolve this issue. As you know, the House Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks plans on holding hearings the first week of March attempting to move the process along.

As my colleagues all know, NOW is the time to resolve the wilderness issue nationwide. RARE III is already underway in most states and is expected to cost the federal government an estimated \$30 million and delay the process another two years. Thus, the Utah delegation and Governor worked in a timely manner to introduce an objective compromise legislative measure that all Utahns can live with.

The legislation under consideration today is the culmination of a very laborious process which the Utah delegation and Governor underwent to draft an equitable RARE II wilderness bill. In May of last year our staffs spent two weeks traveling the state to meet with several interest groups on the topic of wilderness. They met with County Commissioners, conservationists, timber organizations, oil and gas companies, cattlemen, farmers, water districts, in summary every interest group.

In an effort to receive as many comments as possible, last summer the Utah delegation and Governor held four meetings in four different regions of the state (Salt Lake City, Vernal, Cedar City and Logan). Furthermore, we extended the written comment period an additional two months to ensure we received all views -- both positive and negative on the Delegation and Governor's wilderness blueprint. I believe we received very beneficial information from our constituents in Utah. These comments greatly influenced the final proposal introduced by the delegation in both the House and Senate.

The Forest Service in their 1979 RARE II inventory, recommended 777,593 acres as wilderness and 141,886 acres as further planning. In 1981, the State Wilderness Commission recommended 605,896 acres as wilderness and 105,000 as further planning. Our compromise bill, S. 2155, designates 706,000 acres as wilderness in the State of Utah.

Presently, the state has approximately 30,008 acres in RARE II wilderness (Lone Peak). Another 22,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wilderness is included in the Arizona Strip Wilderness bill H.R. 3562, introduced this Congress by my good friend and colleague, Rep. Bob Stump of Arizona. As of January 29, 1984, 1.7 million acres (or 3.2 percent of the total land in Utah) of Utah BLM lands have been characterized as "suitable for wilderness" by the Utah BLM officials. If you add 1.7 million acres to the above acreages 4.5 percent of the entire lands in Utah would be designated as wilderness.

In a state such as Utah where 64 percent of its land is owned by the Federal Government and a portion of that federal ownership is included in very limited multiple use categories such as National Parks (6 percent), U.S. Forest Service (24 percent), BLM Wilderness Study Areas (8 percent), I wholeheartedly believe S. 2155 incorporates a fair amount of acreage to be included in the Utah wilderness preservation system.

As Ranking Minority Member of the House Interior Subcommittee on Mines and Mining, BPA and Forest Management, I am particularly interested in the energy resource potential of the lands the Forest Service recommended for wilderness. I, therefore, instructed the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey to restudy the areas and report back to me with the findings. With that data along with supplementary information I received from the United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.), Bureau of Mines, and the Utah mining and oil and gas industry, I conclude that 4 of the 11 prosposed wilderness areas designated in S. 2155 have some resource conflicts. I hope we can hear testimony from those affected interests in these areas and work out a compromise proposal. Though I support S. 2155, I personally believe further compromise can be made in these areas.

Perhaps the most spectacular region found in the State of Utah and contained in our wilderness proposal is the High Uintas. As the Utah Wilderness Association descriptively stated: "Northeastern Utah's High Uintas are a range of superlatives...they embrace Utah's highest peak (13,528 feet - Kings Peak), the headwaters of her major rivers (producing 90 percent of Utah's in state water), three-fourths of all her bird species, hundreds of alpine lakes and constitute one of the largest remaining and unprotected tracts of Forest Service land in the

lower 48. The Uintas are an isolated, biologically intact alpine sanctuary most deserving of protection as wilderness..." I firmly believe we must preserve these natural resources but I just as firmly believe that the north slope boundary proposed by Senator Garn must be maintained. I should point out here, that there were technical errors made in the drafting of the maps contained in the wilderness bill. The High Uintas is one of those areas. Several oil and gas companies, the Bureau of Mines, and the U.S.G.S. strongly believe the overthrust belt lies directly north of our boundary. Moreover, there is also moderate to high timber potential along the north slope. Based on the timber interests comments, we have tried as much as possible not to impact their industry. Retention of this boundary will allow for the protected wilderness designation of the High Uintas, yet eliminate any impact on the timber and oil and gas industry.

Two of the eleven areas contained in this legislation lie in my district--Olympus and Twin Peaks. For Mt. Olympus, the original Forest Service RARE II recommendation was 10,985 acres. Later, President Carter recommended an additional 5,000 acres and we, too, agreed the additional area meets wilderness qualifications. Thus, S. 2155 designates 15,985 acres as wilderness in the Olympus area. We recommended 12,364 acres as wilderness for the Twin Peaks area.

Based on the U.S.G.S. and Bureau of Mines reports, both of these areas contain moderate to high mineral potential. Precious metals, lead, and a little copper occur within the area. The west portion of the Big Cottonwood Canyon district overlaps the east portion of the Olympus area. Four different locales within the area have one or more workings. BLM records indicate 181 unpatented claims in or within one-fourth mile of the proposed area.

For the Twin Peaks area, at least 430 tons of ore from 1899 to present have been extracted from the Regulator Johnson patented claim block on the east side of the areas. There is a small production of silver from the Cottonwood Gold Eagle Mine in the northwest part of the area. A West Jordan company is currently rebuilding the road to the Regulator Johnson Mine just east of the boundary. The company intends to reopen the mine next summer. There currently is helicopter skiing in both Olympus and Twin Peaks areas. We did not include language which provides the continuation of such activity. I believe we have compromised as much as possible on the resource conflicts involved in these areas and I am pleased with the final outcome.

Mr. Chairman, there are miscellaneous provisions contained in this legislation which are very common to most wilderness bills passed out of Congress body and enacted into law. It states that the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement is legally sufficient and for release of those areas which are not designated as wilderness. The bill further provides motorized access in designated wilderness areas for watershed monitoring and protection and case-by-case grazing motorized allowances. Also included is language to allow the Secretary of Interior to continue to make mineral assessments on a recurring basis to expand the mineral data base. The bill prohibits the creation of protective perimeters around any wilderness area. Lastly, our release language is to the year 2000. We believe the year 2000 is a fair compromise between the philosophy requiring a review of the RARE II lands after one planning cycle and the philosophy opposing any further restudy of RARE II areas.

In closing, I wish to congratulate the rest of the Utah delegation members and the Governor for their dedication and hard work towards introducing a balanced, fair legislative measure. I thank the Chairman and the Members of your committee for hearing my testimony in support of S. 2155. This is a good proposal -- one worthy of the deliberations of this committee.

I have mentioned some specific areas in which I personally believe the language should be tightened. I am sure other Members of the delegation will cite specific areas of interest to them. Likewise, I am sure the conservationists and other interest groups will point out areas of concern to them. But in total, we present to the Congress, as a delegation, a good measure -- it deserves your favorable support.

Again, thank you for allowing me time. I look forward, with you to enacting this measure by the end of the Second Session of the 98th Congress.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES V. HANSEN, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
FROM THE STATE OF UTAH**

Mr. HANSEN. I appreciate the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

I am one who has a special love of the outdoors. I can honestly say that I have visited all but one of the areas which we seek in this legislation to designate as wilderness. In some of these, I have spent actually days and days.

I am pleased to be part of the congressional delegation that is sponsoring this legislation. I believe that the lands to be designated wilderness are among the crown jewels of Utah's great outdoors. I am proud to be a part of the process whereby these lands will be preserved for my grandchildren and their children.

Utah has been blessed with many spectacular varieties in its landscape. Our scenery and ecosystem vary from the deserts in the west, to the colorful canyons in the south, to the alpine slopes of the High Uintas. Unfortunately, however, we do not have nearly as much national forest lands as many of you have, such as in your State of Wyoming, or other respective States.

I would ask you to keep this fact in mind when evaluating the number of forest acres that we are seeking to designate wilderness.

Having spent many years involved in the legislative process, including 8 years in the Utah State Legislature and 3 in the Congress, I know that no piece of legislation is perfect. Senate bill 2155 is no exception. I fully anticipate efforts to amend this bill both in the Senate and in the House. Any effort to make it a better bill is very much appreciated.

I would, however, add one note of caution. This bill is the result of months and months of research, information gathering, as Senator Garn pointed out, and compromise. I believe that the process

which the five members of the Utah delegation, joined by our Governor, have followed is unique and worthy of comment.

A decision was made by all six members of this group to work toward a forest wilderness bill. The fact that six strong-minded individuals reached any kind of united decision is notable in and of itself. Our staffs were then instructed to begin the groundwork for drafting a baseline proposal.

This groundwork included reviewing the work already done by the Forest Service and the many groups that had supplied us information on the areas to be studied. It included a series of scoping meetings where staffers from the six offices met with individuals, representatives of interest groups, county commissioners, et cetera, in over 30 meetings throughout the State.

Following the preparation of a preliminary proposal, the Governor and the Members themselves conducted 2 full days of public meetings in four locations in the State. Based upon the information received in all of these meetings and through all of the resources available, the bill before you was prepared.

I sincerely believe that it is a reasonable and responsible piece of legislation. I believe that it is an intricate compromise. No one is very thrilled with this. There is not a person in here who will tell you that they like it completely, but it is as a whole. I call upon all people in the State of Utah who are truly and honestly seeking a Utah wilderness bill to realize that pushing too much in any area of this bill could result in calls to change other parts of the bill and actually kill it.

I believe honest supporters of wilderness will support this bill, maybe not with enthusiasm, but they well should support it.

While testifying before you today, I would be remiss if I did not add my voice of enthusiastic support of the Arizona strip wilderness bill, of which I am a sponsor in the House and have spent a number of days on that area.

You are well aware that though designated the Arizona Strip Wilderness Act, this bill has a major impact on the State of Utah. These impacts include the fact that it designates over 22,000 acres of land located in Utah as wilderness.

This bill was also unique in its development. It was developed by competing interests through a long process of review, evaluation, negotiation, compromise, and give and take. As I have monitored this process, I have seen diverse interests consulted in the formulation of this legislation, including energy and mining interest, environmentalists, ranchers, local residents, elected officials, and others. The result is a compromise that seems to be acceptable to virtually all of them.

I may point out on this Arizona strip bill that Arizona has the land, but all of the people seem to come from Utah.

I would ask for your favorable consideration of these bills, both of which add to the preservation of major portions of Utah's most beautiful and valuable resources.

Thank you, Senator. We appreciate the opportunity to come over and testify.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Congressman Hansen. I appreciate the unanimity which you have developed, knowing how difficult that is to achieve.

Although perhaps someone will seek to change this bill, I think they will find it difficult at least with this committee when you have that kind of approach to it, and I certainly hope that will be the case.

Thank you.

Congressman Nielson.

**STATEMENT OF HON. HOWARD C. NIELSON, A U.S.
REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF UTAH**

Mr. NIELSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased to be here and appreciate the opportunity to comment on Senate bill 2155, Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

I would like to add my support to this legislation, the wilderness concept. Without question, the State of Utah has been blessed with some of the most wild and scenic areas of this country.

A great deal of attention and effort has been given to this matter of wilderness, as has been outlined by Senator Garn and Congressman Hansen. The Utah congressional delegation, Governor Matheson, the Forest Service, and numerous special-interest groups have spent hundreds of thousands of hours on this legislation.

I am appreciative of all of their efforts. However, I recognize that this legislation by no means satisfies the concerns of all the parties. This bill will help define all the limits and specific use of Forest Service land in Utah. It will set aside over 700,000 additional acres in the wilderness preservation system. By doing so, it will protect a resource that is priceless.

Senator Garn mentioned the only east-west range, and most of the land is in that area.

However, in doing so, we cannot afford to jeopardize the security and future of our growing nation. We must not ignore our need for minerals, oil, gas, and other vital nonrenewable resources. We have an obligation to insure the future of America by preserving our access to the Nation's resources.

At the same time, we must not neglect our need as a country to have places where we can retreat, find solitude, and have the wilderness experience. These places of retreat and solitude can provide a soothing and healing function which is needed in this frantic world, and I might add as Congressman Hansen did, I have also hiked many of these areas, and it is beautiful country.

It is important for these and many other reasons that we pass the wilderness bill to define for us in Utah what lands will be used for what purposes. It is critical to achieve a proper balance. We cannot afford to allow uncertainty to continue, either for those who seek the wilderness or those who do not desire it.

As a Representative of the Third Congressional District of Utah, I have a particular interest in this legislation. Over two-thirds of the wilderness proposed in this bill is in my congressional district. In fact, the largest single part in High Uintas is over two-thirds the total acreage. In addition to that, I have the Timpanogos, and Box Canyon, and other areas, so I am very interested in the impact.

The counties in my district will feel the greatest impact. Currently, Federal lands constitute over 70 percent in these particular

counties, and as Senator Garn indicated, over two-thirds of the State as a whole.

In addition, many of these counties are experiencing levels of unemployment above the national average. In Price and Wellington, Utah, for example, the unemployment is about 30 percent because of the coal situation there.

As Federal lands are designated for special uses, there is less land available for potential industry which might be able to alleviate the unemployment problems.

I might point out that in addition to the 700,000 acres in this proposal and 22,000 acres in the Arizona wilderness bill, which I also cosponsor and support, there will be considerably more acreage added when the BLM and wilderness proposal comes to you next Congress and the Forest Service wilderness bills.

We also have five national parks in the State of Utah with almost 2 million acres in the Park Service—more acreage than any other State. So, if you add all of these together, we have approximately 3 million acres of recreational land and national parks, including this 700,000, plus more which will come later.

It is my goal in this legislation to move swiftly through the Congress. I commend the chairman for holding these hearings and I appreciate his interest in the bill and would be happy to answer any questions he might have.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Congressman Nielson.

Governor Matheson, would you care to make your statement at this time.

Senator GARN. Mr. Chairman, could I just add one footnote to a comment you made. You expressed appreciation for the unanimous effort on the part of the five of us representing the delegation and the Governor. But, I think you said a key word there, and I wanted to emphasize it so that people didn't feel that we were at the end of the process and that this bill had to remain exactly as it is. You used the word "drastic," and I assume that would mean largely, and I would agree with that, but I only wanted to add so that no one misunderstood that as we go through the hearing process, I would expect some changes in the bill, not drastic, not huge changes because it was too difficult for six of us to get together. That was a very long and tedious process. But, we have. I think it is important that we preserve that feeling.

That does not mean that there cannot be some changes, and I would expect some additions of acreage in some areas, some deletions in others, and what we finally end up with in total acreage, I don't know. But, I did just want to add that as a footnote, that it is not closed. Certainly, the process through markup changes in both directions.

Senator WALLOP. I would like to say that even I am not so arrogant to believe that because I put my approval on it, that nothing will happen.

Senator GARN. I understand that. My comments were not for your benefit or the benefit of the committee, but for the benefit of witnesses who don't have the opportunity often to testify back here, and in my committee which I Chair, the Banking Committee, I always want to make them well aware that their testimony will be listened to and considered and that as a bill, as it is originally

put in, whether it is this or a financial services bill, is closed, then the hearing process becomes meaningless, and I just wanted to make sure, and while I knew that you understood, I wanted to make sure that the witnesses understood that whatever position they are testifying from, that their testimony is not in vain and that it will be considered.

Senator WALLOP. Of course it will, and I appreciate, having gone through it, the difficulty of gaining consensus within political interests in the State, let alone the affected interests. It is virtually true that no matter where you start and where you stop, someone is effected.

Senator GARN. You have one advantage in Wyoming, though. You and your tall, tall colleague only have one Congressman to convince. You have got him outnumbered two to one, and we are outnumbered by our Congressmen.

Senator WALLOP. I appreciate that.

Governor Matheson.

STATEMENT OF HON. SCOTT M. MATHESON, GOVERNOR, STATE OF UTAH

Governor MATHESON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

May I just offer my formal testimony for the record and just summarize briefly?

Senator WALLOP. By all means, Governor.

Governor MATHESON. Thank you very much.

I am delighted to have the opportunity to join with our congressional delegation at this particular hearing. This kind of fulfills a goal that I have been hoping to achieve during my tenure as Governor to testify in favor of the Utah wilderness bill. Over the years the options seemed to wane a bit, but we suddenly find ourselves here and I think that it is important to emphasize the unity that brings us here and the process through which we went to bring you the work product of which we are all proud and supportive of. It was not an easy job.

In the public debate, we always find that either the areas that we select are too large or they are too small and that every restriction is too narrow or every exception is too broad, but this is a bill which has gone through a complete metamorphosis and in my opinion what we present to you is a quality product.

I think that it is important to note also the full cooperation and the investment of time and commitment by our entire congressional delegation. To point out unity, we do have an interesting experience of everyone here in Washington that happens to be a Republican. I come from the minority party, as perhaps you know, Senator, but the interesting thing about this piece of legislation, that is not a part of any of the discussion or negotiations about it at all. It has been done on the merits.

So, we present to you a work product that is based upon that kind of background and I guess I feel very good about coming here and telling you personally that I strongly support this piece of legislation.

It has gone through many years of debate. The Forest Service has fully examined the wild, roadless areas. We participated in the

Forest Service studies. We made our own study and series of recommendations. The public review process was conducted in a complete and open manner and everyone has really had a chance to get involved in the loop.

The eleven areas are all very special. It would not be helpful to take the time to review each. The one that will probably receive the most attention and discussion will be the High Uintas, which is basically the large acreage, the special crown jewel of Utah's wilderness proposal, and it has been recognized with respect to its wilderness characteristics since 1931 when the Secretary of Agriculture designated a portion as a national primitive area.

Each of the areas which are involved in the bill have unique and special characteristics and have met the criteria to be considered as wilderness in our State and add to the national wilderness system envisioned by the 1964 Wilderness Act.

There are a couple of concerns that I have from the point of view of Utah's interest in this bill. We certainly support the designation of the areas, but there are some basic conditions we feel are equitably necessary if we are going to still manage in a practical and commonsense way, and we have four conditions that we would hope that the committee would feel comfortable.

First, we hope that existing State inholdings are exchanged out of the designated areas. That becomes a very difficult process and, frankly, we have to come to the Congress to get that done. Administratively, it is almost impossible to achieve that.

Second, we ask that grazing privileges be explicitly protected.

Third, we ask that important State resource management programs be allowed uses under the act.

Fourth, that both State and local units of government be involved in the development of the site-specific management plans.

The way the bill has been presented to your subcommittee, Senator, those conditions are met with the language now in the bill.

We have worked closely with the delegation and we all feel that those conditions are fair and fit in with the system and the various nature of how we look at our land in the State of Utah.

I would ask for one minor addition. About 2,600 acres of State mineral interest are in the Willsville Mountain Wilderness and we would ask that the legislation include provisions to exchange those mineral rights so that we have a clean piece of legislation.

Jim Hansen mentioned that the bill is a compromise, not a consensus. I think that probably states it in a very apt way and I concur.

As a compromise, it faces the problem that confronts any wilderness bill that comes before the Senate or the House. You are always going to have a series of disagreements on areas and on acreages and on boundaries. It may be appropriate to modify some boundaries, and I hope that the decisions to change will be based upon three criteria, which I think are fair to use.

First, wilderness area boundaries should exclude important resource conflicts.

Second, boundaries should include best wilderness resources.

Third, the boundaries we finally agree on ought to be drawn in a practical way so that they are manageable.

Our State review has shown that as a practical matter, men of good will can still come up with equally acceptable boundaries, but they may be different lines, and so there is legitimate room for various opinions and still have legitimate results.

Because the Forest Service wilderness studies have been bogged down in litigation, we think that it is very critical that this bill declare the Utah RARE II EIS sufficient and release areas which are not designated in the wilderness system, and it is also important that the forest service planning process be allowed to proceed unencumbered by litigation and at some point those plans be allowed to evaluate the wilderness resource.

But, the bill is drafted with those concerns in mind and in its present form, meet those criteria.

I would conclude simply by indicating to you, Senator, that the Utah wilderness bill, in my judgment, is a good bill. It represents an effort by the State and congressional delegation. Many of the conservationists of our State feel good about it. They will have some of their own points of view, of course, but the areas included in this legislation will provide Utah with a large and a diverse forest wilderness system. It will certainly make a fine addition to the national wilderness inventory.

I hope that your subcommittee will act favorably on the bill. I will also, if I may submit for your record, a brief statement in support of the Arizona strip district wilderness bill, but make no comments on it.

[The prepared statements of Governor Matheson follow:]

TESTIMONY PREPARED FOR
GOVERNOR SCOTT M. MATHESON

[Introductory Remarks]

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased with the opportunity to appear before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water to present the position of the state of Utah regarding S. 1611, the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Bill designating National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands in Utah and Arizona as wilderness.

This legislation (including the House version) is co-sponsored by the entire Utah delegation, the Arizona delegation and other distinguished members of Congress. I applaud the efforts of all these legislative leaders for this important and innovative legislation.

The Arizona Strip Wilderness Act, S. 1611, represents a unique and successful effort by conservationists, industry and members of Congress to arrive at a consensus on a highly controversial wilderness issue. The Arizona Strip, a 6.5 million acre area between the Grand Canyon and the Utah-Arizona border, contains some of the most wild and spectacular lands in the West and at the same time, may also be the hottest uranium area in the country. The stakes were high, but through study, discussion and compromise the participants in developing the Arizona Strip bill have risen to the occasion, recommending that over 394,000 acres of outstanding wilderness lands are being recommended for designation while at the same time, making the most promising uranium lands are available for timely development.

Although most of the wilderness areas recommended in are in Arizona, a significant part is in Utah. These areas are significant not for the quantity of acreage in our state, but rather for their quality. There are only two areas, so I will mention each of them briefly.

Paria Canyon - Vermillion Cliffs

The existing Paria Canyon Primitive Area starts at Utah Highway 89 in Kane County about 36 miles east of Kanab and extends south for 49 miles to Lee's Ferry, Arizona. This primitive area connects with the Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area in Arizona to form the single unit referenced in this legislation. The Utah portion of this unit is, like the Arizona portion, a spectacular meandering, deeply entrenched canyon system. The largest tributary to the Paria Canyon is the Buckskin Gulch in Utah. This twisting labyrinth has been eroded in the Navajo sandstone and contains many interesting erosional features such as stairwells, caves and natural arches. At some points, the Buckskin Gulch is less than two feet in width and the 400 foot walls which are nearly vertical block skyward vision.

The Paria Canyon system is replete with cultural, historical and geologic treasures including Indian rock art, ancient travel routes, and early pioneer history. A variety of wildlife inhabits

the canyon systems of this area including raccoons, deer, coyote, fox, bobcats, ravens, owls and many other animals. Indian rock art show that Desert Bighorn sheep may have once inhabited the canyon, though they are not presently there.

The Utah portion of the Paria Canyon is an important part of the Paria Canyon-Vermillion Cliffs wilderness proposal. The state of Utah supports its inclusion as wilderness in S. 1611.

Beaver Dam Mountains

There is only a small part of this area in Utah, but it is integral to the proposed wilderness area as part of the definable boundary and landforms. This area includes part of the Virgin River Gorge which is on the Wild and Scenic River Inventory and is habitat for bighorn sheep and endangered desert tortoises.

This unit exhibits a rugged and colorful landscape which offers outstanding opportunities for recreation and solitude which are necessary for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Virgin River offers rafting and kayaking opportunities which further enhance the area's attractiveness and wilderness quality.

UTAH POLICY AND PROCESS

The state of Utah has long supported the designation of deserving wilderness areas, but we have placed certain important conditions on that support. In any wilderness legislation for Utah, we are concerned that 1) any existing state inholdings be exchanged out of designated areas; 2) grazing privileges be explicitly protected; 3) important state resource management plans and programs be allowed uses; and 4) state and local governments are involved in the formulation of site-specific wilderness management plans. We believe that if these simple conditions are met that potential management or use conflicts in Wilderness areas can be successfully mitigated.

The cooperative effort which developed this legislation recognizes most of these concerns. However, we do hope that the Committee will consider language which would provide for the immediate exchange of state inholdings -- there are several sections of land owned by the state of Utah within each of the proposed areas.

I applaud the efforts of those individuals involved in developing the Arizona Strip proposals, I know it was not an easy task. I urge the Committee to ratify those efforts by approving S. 1611.

TESTIMONY PREPARED FOR
GOVERNOR SCOTT M. MATHESON

[Introductory Remarks]

Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, this hearing gives me the opportunity to fulfill one of my major goals as Governor of Utah -- to testify in support of a Utah Wilderness bill. I strongly support this legislation which will add a number of deserving Utah areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Action by the Congress to designate these truly outstanding wild areas and will make a significant contribution to the national wilderness system envisioned by the 1964 Wilderness Act.

Drafting a wilderness bill is no easy task. In the public debate which surrounds those efforts, each area is either too large or too small, every restriction too narrow and every exception too broad. The members of Utah's Congressional delegation deserve our praise and thanks for their courage and perseverance in developing and introducing this bill. I appreciate and applaud their efforts.

This legislation follows many years of careful, deliberate study, public discussion and debate. The Forest Service has fully examined our wild and roadless areas, we participated in those Forest Service studies and made our own recommendations and the members of the Utah delegation, in public meetings which we hosted together, solicited public review and comment on wilderness proposals. S. 2155 is the result of those studies and those comments. The legislation includes the best Forest Service wilderness which Utah has to offer and each area deserves comment. However, for the sake of brevity, I will limit my remarks to a few areas which have special significance to me.

High Uintas

By any measure, the High Uintas are the "crown jewel" of the many gems included in our wilderness bill. The Uintas, located in northeastern Utah, are Utah's highest mountain range, and have long been recognized as wild, rugged and beautiful. Over fifty years ago on April 7, 1931, the Secretary of Agriculture established the High Uintas Primitive Area. Since then, thousands of people have visited and enjoyed the primitive area and surrounding lands. Because of their ruggedness, severe climate and lack of competing resource values, and action by the Forest Service to protect those unique values, the High Uintas have resisted intrusion by man and remain relatively unspoiled.

In considering the High Uintas for wilderness designation, there are several important qualities which deserve your attention. The Uintas are the most prominent east-west mountain range in the continental United States. Elevations vary from 8,000 feet in the lower canyons to 13,528 feet atop Kings Peak,

the highest point in Utah. Ridges divide the area into large scenic basins interspersed with glacial moraines and drifts. These basins, typically heavily forested with many isolated lakes, meadows and willow fields, are a spectacular contrast to the abrupt treeless ridges which rise several thousand feet above them.

The High Uintas are home to an endless variety of wildlife, providing summer habitat for elk, deer and moose. Carnivores, such as black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, striped skunk, coyote, Canadian lynx, pine marten, fox, mink and weasel are also present.

The High Uintas are wilderness, and an act of Congress won't change their ruggedness or beauty, but you can give the Uintas the recognition and additional protection which they deserve, by making the Uinta mountains the centerpiece of the Utah Wilderness bill.

Dark/Woodenshoe Canyon

Dark Canyon is a Forest Service area immediately adjacent to the BLM Dark Canyon Primitive Area in extreme southeast Utah and is the upper extension of that important and beautiful canyon system which drains to the Colorado River and ends in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Like the neighboring primitive area, this area is a huge and impressive canyon system of colorful and dramatic scenery -- an important physical landmark of the area.

The upper reaches of the canyon are wide, with large, open clearings. Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees give way to pinyon-juniper and cottonwood as one travels down Dark Canyon toward the river. Dark Canyon is also important to wildlife, including a wide range of mammals such as black bear, big horn sheep, deer, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, ringtail cat, cottontail rabbit and fox.

The entire Dark Canyon system, and the surrounding area, is nationally noted as an archaeological resource as well. Cliff dwellings, grainaries, artifacts and rock art are common, adding a sense of history to the scenery.

Dark/Woodenshoe canyon is the uppermost part of a spectacular three-unit wilderness proposal which is currently managed by the National Park Service in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, the Bureau of Land Management in the Dark Canyon Primitive Area, and the Forest Service. This three-agency area is unique in Utah and represents, as a whole, an incredibly diverse and beautiful addition to the Wilderness system.

Ashdown Gorge

Ashdown Gorge is located in Iron county in southwestern Utah, about 10 miles east of Cedar City, and is adjacent to Cedar Breaks National Monument. The National Park Service has made a wilderness recommendation for a portion of the monument which is contiguous to the Ashdown Gorge.

The Ashdown Gorge is a continuation of the large sculpted limestone cliffs and amphitheater that has made Cedar Breaks a landmark and is characterized by steep canyons and sheer cliffs. The average elevation is about 9,000 feet and the gorge includes complex erosional forms, forests, and live streams with the dramatic colors of Cedar Breaks National Monument as a background.

This proposed wilderness area, although the smallest in S. 2155, is a spectacular, unique area demonstrating the incredible diversity of the Utah Wilderness resource and is, therefore, a truly qualified component of that system. Finally, it deserves special mention in my testimony because it is only a few miles from my home town, Parowan, Utah.

Twin Peaks/Olympus

The Twin Peaks and Mount Olympus proposed wilderness areas are located in the Wasatch Mountains directly east of Salt Lake City. These areas are typical of the rugged Wasatch Mountains and, together with the existing Lone Peak Wilderness Area and the proposed Mt. Timpanogos wilderness to the south, provide a unique wilderness resource easily accessible for more than two-thirds of Utah's population which lives in their shadow.

These two areas contain several of the highest peaks in the Wasatch range and provide a diversity of recreational and scenic values. Mountain climbing, cross country skiing, hiking, exploring, sightseeing, photography and observing wildlife are all important activities in these areas. The rugged peaks and ridges provide a dramatic back drop to the many cirques and valleys, several with small mountain lakes, filled with lush mountain vegetation and wildlife.

These quiet and unspoiled areas, literally minutes from Utah's largest cities, are an important asset which we must protect and preserve for the millions of people who may live along the Wasatch Front during the next fifty years. The Wasatch Mountains are also the most important watershed in the state and their designation as wilderness areas, with proper management provisions, can provide an additional level of protection to that critical resource.

These are only a few highlights of Utah wilderness and S. 2155. They illustrate the quality, diversity and uniqueness represented in this legislation. Each of the areas proposed for wilderness in this legislation will be valuable to the wilderness system in Utah and the nation. I could describe them all to you, but feel I have already worn out "spectacular", "beautiful" and "unique."

UTAH POLICY AND PROCESS

I should also comment on some of the other provisions of the legislation. The state of Utah has long supported the designation of our wilderness areas, but we have placed certain conditions on that support. In any wilderness legislation for Utah, we are concerned that 1) any existing state inholdings be exchanged out of designated areas; 2) grazing privileges be explicitly protected; 3) important state resource management plans and programs be allowed uses; and 4) state and local governments are involved in the formulation of site-specific wilderness management plans. For example, National Forest lands provide critical watershed throughout the state -- and wilderness designations can enhance our ability to protect those watershed. But is important that management plans recognize the importance of these lands to Utah communities and allow action to protect the watershed if it is naturally threatened. We believe that if these simple conditions are met that potential management or use conflicts in wilderness areas can be successfully mitigated.

The legislation before you recognizes those state concerns. We have worked closely with Utah's Congressional Delegation and believe that our concerns are resolved by the language of this legislation, the Wilderness Act and previous Congressional actions -- including, for example, Congressional report language on grazing management in Forest Service Wilderness areas.

Even though each of the areas in this legislation is deserving, I suspect that the Utah bill will suffer from the same problem that faces many wilderness bills -- there is considerable disagreement over specific areas and acreages. This bill is a compromise, it is not a consensus, and you will find those who will recommend larger areas as well as those who will seek to have entire areas deleted from the bill. I hope that any decisions to modify the areas included in this legislation will be guided by the merits and qualities of the individual area and by three important criteria: First, wilderness area boundaries should exclude important resource conflicts. Second, wilderness area boundaries should include important wilderness resources, and finally, boundaries should be drawn so that areas are ultimately manageable. Our state review has shown that several different,

but equally acceptable boundaries may exist for a particular area. I believe that the Forest Service, through RARE II and subsequent studies, has provided us with an excellent base of information. Those Forest Service studies, the work of Utah's State Wilderness Committee, and the public hearings conducted throughout the state of Utah form the basis for the recommendations in S. 2155, and the areas and acreages recommended by this legislation will provide a large and diverse wilderness system for Utah.

Because the Forest Service wilderness studies, like so many other federal reviews, have become bogged down in the courts, it is important the Utah Wilderness legislation declare the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement legally sufficient and release those areas which are not designated. It is important that the Forest Service planning process in Utah be allowed to proceed unencumbered by litigation and that at some point, those plans be allowed to reevaluate our wilderness resource.

I noted above that the state would seek an exchange of any state inholdings within designated wilderness areas. To that end, I would recommend one minor change in the bill. The proposed Wellsville Mountain Wilderness includes approximately 2,622 acres of state mineral interest. No state surface rights are involved. The legislation should include a provision for exchanging those state mineral rights.

I wish to extend my appreciation and thanks to Senator Garn and the Utah delegation for their continued efforts toward Utah Wilderness legislation. Despite many contrary pressures, a spirit of cooperation, compromise and conciliation has prevailed as we have pursued this difficult task and I hope that this spirit will continue to guide us as the Congress considers our bill. The additions to the Utah Wilderness system contained in this legislation, are more than worthy of our efforts expended to produce it.

Senator WALLOP. I appreciate that, Governor, and I have no quarrel with the list of criteria, but it always comes down to somebody's judgment as to whether some change fits. But, that is just a complication of the wilderness legislation. You have already gone through it yourself.

Governor MATHESON. It is a given.

Senator WALLOP. I am glad that you have raised the concept of exchanges in there. It is something that I have worked for because I just believe that it is in the national interest to manage resources and to protect other resources, and it can't be done with rigidity. We talked earlier about that as a concept and I am delighted to see that.

Senator Hatch, I am glad you were able to join us.

STATEMENT OF HON. ORRIN G. HATCH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Senator HATCH. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to be here with our Governor and the other members of our congressional delegation. I am very proud to see the solidarity that all of us had for Utah and for the interests of our State. I am particularly pleased with the statement that our Governor has given here. I am proud of the leadership that he has asserted and the leadership of Senator Garn and Congressman Hansen and the other members of the delegation, including Congressman Nielson and Congressman Marriott.

I would ask unanimous consent that my remarks on the Arizona strip wilderness bill be put in the record and my regular statement be placed in the record as well. I know how busy the chairman is, but let me just make this statement.

This legislation will lay the groundwork for what we in the West will have to do in the future. We believe that it is intelligent legislation. We believe it is legislation that has widespread acceptance. There is some disagreement on both ends of the spectrum. I think that probably speaks well for it.

All of us would like to change it in one way or another, but I think that it is a tremendous compromise and we have had tremendous leadership in our State with regard to it. I would also point out that the measure is not in concrete through eternity, either. If the legislation has to be modified in the future, Congress can correct it. But, we must have some degree of certainty now, and I think that is what is important here and that is what makes me so proud to join in this delegation with our Governor and stand in solidarity and in a bipartisan way for our own State in the best interest of our State, and I think in the best interest of those who are wilderness advocates as well. So, I am proud to be here and I will just say that 5, 6 years when the sagebrush rebellion was in full force and effect in Utah, a lot of us felt very deeply about it. Today I think a lot of that is disfused. I think this bill will go a long way toward disfusing it even further and to that extent, we certainly hope that the committee will act expeditiously on it and we would like to pass it through the Congress with the support of all of us.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statements of Senator Hatch follow:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR ORRIN G. HATCH

ARIZONA STRIP WILDERNESS BILL

February 9, 1984

Mr. Chairman:

We have before this Committee a unique piece of legislation. After months of careful give and take, we have a consensus bill which has the approval of the conservationists, developers, and local elected officials.

I deeply appreciate all of the time and effort expended by all of the parties involved which have resulted in a realistic compromise.

I must admit that I am not totally satisfied with this legislation. There are parts which I would change and parts which are not sufficiently responsive to critical concerns of mine, and I am certain that others with differing viewpoints have similar reservations. In the spirit in which this legislation was developed and presented, however, I give it my unqualified support and urge quick favorable committee action.

In the consideration of the Arizona Strip Wilderness Bill it should be kept in mind that it could just as easily have been called the "Arizona Strip Energy Bill." This legislation, while protecting wilderness resources in northern Arizona and southern Utah, releases vital areas necessary for the development of desirable uranium ore deposits.

Again, I commend all parties who have worked so hard and who have been willing to compromise in order to make this legislation possible. I urge speedy committee action and referral to the floor with a favorable recommendation.

UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984

Statement of Senator Orrin G. Hatch

February 9, 1984

Mr. Chairman:

S. 2155, now pending before this Committee, is the result of many years and thousands of hours of work by the Utah Congressional delegation, the Governor of the State of Utah, and their staff's and the many groups and individuals who are affected by the designation of certain Forest Service lands as wilderness in the State of Utah.

Unfortunately, it appears that no one will be totally pleased with the final bill that is passed into law. From those who consider it wrong to place more than the most pristine acres of Forest Service lands in wilderness to those who consider that as much as 1,600,000 acres or more should be designated wilderness, I doubt if anyone will consider what we pass to be fully appropriate. What this Committee and this Congress must do is to attempt to find a reasonable compromise between the two sides of the question. This bill, it seems to me, is just such a compromise.

I have no doubt that most citizens of the State of Utah, and indeed the nation, want to preserve the priceless heritage of natural beauty to be found in the State of Utah. I consider it a national treasure. The questions before this Committee and the Congress are how much and where wilderness should be set aside and what is to be the nature of the management of areas not designated as wilderness.

In considering how much land should be so set aside, I do not think percentages or the acreage in other states are the primary questions. Utah now has 1,952,430 acres in National Parks,

much of which qualifies and ultimately will be set aside as wilderness. Additional land will be designated as BLM wilderness areas when the inventory and study of those lands are completed and recommendations are made in Congress.

Mr. Chairman, as I said when this bill was introduced, this legislation is not a quick fix. It does not represent the interests of only one group or only one point of view. It is compromise legislation, addressing and balancing the needs and wants of every group and every individual that have participated in the process for the many years this matter has been under study and investigation. It is a good bill; and only minor, if any, modification is warranted.

I want to address the strong positions taken by some who have participated in the process of developing this legislation when it comes to the question of "hard" as opposed to "soft" release. Congress can, at any time or from time to time, add to the present actions of this Congress in the designation of areas as wilderness. In the future, if it is determined that we have erred in designating too little, Congress can correct the error. We must, however, have some degree of certainty now. It is not fair to those who must supply our food, fiber, minerals, and energy to sustain our standard of living to keep them from the advance planning they must do if they are to meet our needs. It is not fair to our land managers, the Forest Service, to hinder their development of the solid management plans they must make for the Forest Service lands not designated as wilderness.

We are deciding in this legislation that certain areas shall be managed as wilderness. At the same time, we are releasing the remaining Forest Service lands. It makes no sense to burden the Forest Service or the users of such released acres with any uncertainty as to what they can or cannot do with such released lands.

Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have criticized this nation for its litigious nature. Our courts are overburdened with law suits of every description. Unless it is clear that the Forest Service will not manage the released acres as wilderness, they will operate under the constant threat that, if they fail to do so, they will be challenged in court. If additional acres should be designated as wilderness, let the petition be to Congress by the interested parties; and Congress can then decide. I reject the argument that every roadless area will be immediately desecrated if released from wilderness designation. The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act will still apply to released acreage. The land will still be protected. Frankly, I have more confidence in the Forest Service's ability to manage our public lands than do some others. Unfortunately, the very demands for "soft" release lead me to believe that, if we have soft release, it will be no release at all. Many critical areas will continue to be de facto wilderness because of legal actions filed in our courts to force the Forest Service to manage these released areas as wilderness.

I love America. I love Utah and its natural beauty. But, Utah must be able to achieve the essential production levels

of food, fiber, and energy; and it must be able to supply employment opportunities for its residents if they are to continue to enjoy the bounties of this great land. Yes, the designation of wilderness in the State of Utah is of great significance to the residents of Utah, to the rest of the nation, and even to the world but so are the food, minerals, and energy we must produce to sustain our people.

I recommend swift consideration of this bill and request that it be reported out favorably for floor action.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, and I would issue to you the same invitation that I gave to your colleague. If you wish to join the committee up here, you are more than welcome.

Senator HATCH. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you all very much.

I have a statement for the record from Congressman Stump which will appear at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stump follows:]

STATEMENT OF
CONGRESSMAN BOB STUMP
before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
February 9, 1984
on S. 1611

Mr. Chairman, as the sponsor of the House companion legislation to S. 1611 and having the pleasure of representing the Arizona Strip, I want to thank you and the Subcommittee for your interest in what I consider to be a unique piece of legislation addressing the multiple use/wilderness issue. I would also like to thank my colleagues in the Senate who have sponsored S. 1611 and are working toward its swift enactment.

For many months, several divergent groups, who would usually be viewed as adversaries, worked together to form a consensus on wilderness designations and multiple use for the Arizona Strip. The legislation which you have before you today is the result of those efforts, and is proof positive that give and take on the part of all participants can result in a compromise which addresses all concerns. I am happy to say that in addition to those who will be testifying in support of the bill today, S. 1611 is supported by the Arizona Cattle Growers Association and the local governments and civic organizations of the Arizona Strip.

The Arizona Strip Wilderness Act of 1983 will assure the multiple use of almost three million acres of public land located in the northwestern corner of Arizona.

The Arizona Strip is that portion of the state which lies north of the Grand Canyon to the Utah border, and lies west of the Colorado River extending to the Nevada border. It is a unique area of natural beauty in Arizona which attracts thousands of visitors each year for recreation and sightseeing, is

rich in uranium, as well as oil, gas and other minerals, and supports ranching and timber harvesting. Of the 6.5 million acres of land in the Arizona Strip, 52% or 3.4 million acres is managed by the Bureau of Land Management or the Forest Service, and also includes the Kaibab Indian Reservation. Excluding the Grand Canyon National Monument, the Grand Canyon National Park, the Kaibab National Forest, and the Lake Mead National Recreational Area, the Arizona Strip encompasses approximately two million, seven hundred ten thousand acres of public domain.

The Arizona Strip Wilderness Act of 1983 represents the hard work and general consensus of the diverse groups who use and have a direct interest in the Strip. While I do not generally advocate wilderness designation of public lands, I nonetheless am encouraged by the process by which this bill has come about, and how the question of the multiple use of public lands has been addressed. The key and important factor in this agreement is that it expresses the needs and desires of the ranching, mining, local government, public land managers and environmental communities. It is indeed a creative and positive approach to the wilderness question, and is an example of business interests and environmental concerns working together. Such joint efforts deserve our strong support.

Almost 800,000 acres were included in Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Study Areas in the Arizona Strip. S. 1611 designates approximately 165,996 of those acres, as well as 122,604 acres in the Paiute Primitive Area, Paria Primitive Area, and Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area, as wilderness.

The remaining 620,000 acres or 79% of the BLM Wilderness Study Areas will be released to multiple use. This action involves no loss in effort to maintain the long term productivity of the range management of livestock and the return to multiple use allows the historical use of grazing, lumbering and mining in the Arizona Strip to remain intact.

In addition, the bill will designate approximately 106,300 acres of national forest land as wilderness. The designation of those acres represents 67% of the total Arizona Strip USFS RARE II areas, thereby releasing 52,270 acres to multiple use.

As important, the bill also makes a finding of the fact, and a direction to the federal agencies, that all of the lands in the Arizona Strip not designated as wilderness by this Act have been adequately studied for wilderness designation pursuant to Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and are no longer subject to the requirements of Section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act pertaining to management in a manner that does not impair suitability for preservation as wilderness.

I urge your support of this positive approach to the question of the multiple use of our federal lands.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. I am going to ask the administration witnesses to comment on both pieces of legislation. To that end, I call J. Lamar Beasley, Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation, U.S. Forest Service; and James M. Parker, Associate Director, Bureau of Land Management, to comment on both pieces.

**STATEMENT OF JAMES M. PARKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ON S. 1611**

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee to discuss the Department of the Interior's views on S. 1611, and I will summarize the information contained in my prepared statement.

We strongly support enactment of S. 1611—

Senator WALLOP. Could you do me a favor and bend that microphone?

Mr. PARKER. Surely.

Senator WALLOP. These microphones in this room are state of the art, but the art that they were state of was developed in 1922.

Mr. PARKER. We strongly support enactment of S. 1611. It would designate as wilderness 288,600 acres of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The bill requires that the areas designated as wilderness by the act be administered by the Secretary concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and would release from further wilderness consideration under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act approximately 620,600 acres of BLM-administered public lands.

The proposed bill is a very unique piece of legislation. As others have indicated, its provisions and the land-use management which will result therefrom represent the successful culmination of sever-

al months of direct negotiations among individuals and organizations representing many interests. The Bureau of Land Management was not an active participant in the negotiations. However, we served as a catalyst by helping to bring the various interests together and by providing assistance upon request.

The Bureau is nearing the end of its Arizona strip study process. We are just now completing the analysis and comments and recommendations from the public and various governmental agencies. Our analysis indicates that the proposal set forth in the bill and the land-management proposal that would result from our study effort are sufficiently close that we strongly support the bill.

The lands involved in the bill offer varied and unique resource values. Enactment of the bill and implementation of the agreements reached in the negotiations would, we believe, result in a balanced approach to the use of those resources.

The bill would provide wilderness protection for diverse land areas containing spectacular geologic formations and topographic features as well as important wildlife habitat.

In so doing, the bill would preserve other resource values, such as the ability to enjoy primitive and unconfined recreational and leisure activities.

The areas proposed for wilderness designation contain no known deposits of critical or strategic minerals. However, their designation as wilderness would preclude the future leasing of oil and gas and other mineral deposits, mineral location under the mining laws, off-road vehicle use, road development, and wood cutting.

However, under section 3(b) of the bill, existing grazing uses would continue.

The release of the remaining public lands from wilderness consideration would open these lands for mineral exploration, particularly for uranium and other minerals which are mentioned in my prepared statement. There are also noncommercial quantities of oil and gas that are known to exist in the area proposed for release.

We have a few technical comments which will be discussed in the Department's report on the bill.

Mr. Chairman, it is evident that S. 1611 is strongly supported by the various interests that participated in the negotiations because it represents a balanced approach to the development and management of economic resource values and the preservation of wilderness values in the Arizona strip.

The Department of the Interior applauds the extraordinary efforts that have been made by all concerned parties to achieve this balanced approach to management of the strip and urges that the bill be enacted.

I will be pleased to respond to any question the subcommittee may have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parker on S. 1611 follows:]

FEB 9 1984

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. PARKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, UNITED STATES SENATE, ON S. 1611, A BILL ENTITLED THE "ARIZONA STRIP WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983."

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee to discuss the Department of the Interior's views on S. 1611, which would be cited as the "Arizona Strip Wilderness Act of 1983."

Section 2(a) of S. 1611 would designate as wilderness nine areas comprising a total of 394,900 acres, including 288,600 acres of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and 106,300 acres of national forest lands. The areas designated as wilderness are situated in BLM's Arizona Strip District, Arizona, the Cedar City District, Utah, and in the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, and comprise parts of Coconino and Mojave Counties, Arizona, and Kane and Washington Counties, Utah. Section 2(b) would abolish the previous classification of the Paiute Primitive Area and the Paria Canyon Primitive Area.

Section 3 would require that the areas designated as wilderness by the Act be administered by the Secretary concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act. Section 4 would require that maps of the involved areas be filed with the appropriate House and Senate committees, and that copies of such maps be on file in the headquarters offices of BLM and the Forest Service, as appropriate.

Section 5(a) would release from further wilderness consideration under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act approximately 620,600 acres of BLM-administered public lands. The lands that would be released are in BLM's Arizona Strip District and in units of BLM's Cedar City District in Utah that are contiguous to the Paria Canyon Instant Study Area. The released areas would no longer be subject to the requirement that they be managed to prevent impairment of their suitability for preservation as wilderness. Section 5(b) would release from further wilderness consideration four Forest Service areas and a portion of a fifth, comprising a total of 52,270 acres.

We strongly support enactment of S. 1611.

S. 1611 is a unique piece of legislation. Its provisions and the land use management which will result therefrom represent the successful culmination of several months of direct negotiation among individuals and organizations representing competing interests. Among those involved in the negotiations were State and local governments, representatives of the Energy Fuels Corporation, Western Nuclear Corporation, livestock grazing permittees in proposed wilderness areas, the Wilderness Society, the National Parks and Conservation Association, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Sierra Club.

BLM was not an active participant in the negotiations. However, it served as a catalyst by bringing the various interests together and providing assistance upon request. It is unlikely that any single group or interest would have come up with this exact proposal. The BLM is nearing the end of its Arizona Strip Wilderness Study process. We are in the process of completing an analysis of comments and recommendations from the public and various governmental agencies. The analysis indicates that the proposal set forth in S. 1611 and the land management proposal that would result from the study effort may be sufficiently close that we can strongly support the bill.

The lands involved in S. 1611 offer varied and unique resource values. Enactment of the bill and implementation of the agreements reached in the negotiations would result in a balanced approach to the use of those resources. The bill would provide wilderness protection for 394,900 acres of diverse land areas containing spectacular geologic formations and topographic features, as well as important wildlife habitat for bighorn sheep, golden eagles, prairie falcons, and other species. In so doing, the bill would preserve other resource values, such as the ability to enjoy primitive and unconfined recreational activities, solitude, photography, horseback riding, hunting, spelunking and other leisure time activities.

The areas proposed for wilderness designation contain no known deposits of critical or strategic minerals. However, their designation as wilderness would preclude the future leasing of oil and gas and other mineral deposits, mineral location under the mining laws, off-road vehicle uses, road development and wood cutting.

Under section 3(b) of the bill, existing grazing uses could continue.

The release of 620,600 acres of public lands from wilderness consideration would open the lands to mineral exploration, particularly uranium. Other minerals, such as gypsum, gold, silver, iron, lead, manganese, tungsten, copper, nickel, cobalt, mica, and noncommercial quantities of oil and gas are known to exist in the areas proposed for release.

We have several technical comments which will be discussed in the Department's report on this bill.

S. 1611 is strongly supported by the various interests that participated in the negotiations because it represents a balanced approach to the development and management of economic resource values and the preservation of wilderness values in adjacent lands. The Department of the Interior applauds the extraordinary efforts that have been made by all concerned parties to achieve this balanced approach to the management of the Arizona Strip and urges that the bill be enacted.

I will be pleased to respond to any questions the subcommittee may have.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Beasley, why don't you proceed.

STATEMENT OF J. LAMAR BEASLEY, DEPUTY CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON S. 1611

Mr. BEASLEY. Mr. Chairman, I too am pleased to be here today to present our views on S. 1611, and with your permission, I will summarize my statement and ask that it be included in its entirety.

Senator WALLOP. By all means.

Mr. BEASLEY. As has already been stated, the bill does designate nine separate wildernesses, two of which are located on National Forest System lands, on the Kaibab National Forest.

The Department of Agriculture supports the National Forest System land being included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, but recommends the bill be amended in response to several concerns we have.

The proposed Kanab Creek Wilderness contains about 62,000 acres of national forest lands which lie adjacent to the Bureau of Reclamation lands and an area of about 9,000 acres. The area is dominated by Kanab Creek, a deep, vertical walled canyon that marks the western edge of the Kaibab Plateau. The National Forest System lands were recommended for wilderness designation or further planning as part of RARE II. The proposed Saddle Mountain Wilderness contains approximately 39,190 of National Forest System lands and was recommended for wilderness designation as part of RARE II. This area is also adjacent to the north boundary of Grand Canyon National Park. It is in the eastern part of the Kaibab Plateau and contains a series of scenic and rugged canyons.

Release of the five areas named in section 5(b)(1) of the bill, comprising approximately 49,000 acres from further review of the wilderness option is for only the first generation of land management plans.

We strongly recommend that long-term or permanent relief be provided. These areas have received adequate consideration for wilderness through the RARE II study and the Congress in developing this bill. No further consideration of the wilderness option is necessary.

We have reviewed copies of the maps that accompany S. 1611 and would like to work with your staff to make some boundary adjustments if possible to avoid conflicts with roads or other developments adjacent to the proposed wilderness boundaries.

A statewide wilderness bill, H.R. 4707, introduced by Representative Udall on February 1 encompasses the areas contained in S. 1611 and other areas in the State. We have not yet had an opportunity to review H.R. 4707 in detail, but we do support statewide legislation to designate wilderness and release other areas for uses other than wilderness. A similar bill introduced by Senator Goldwater, S. 2242, does not include the Arizona strip area covered in this S. 1611.

We are hopeful that Congress can move ahead with statewide bills that provide a balanced designation of wilderness and release of other lands. We look forward to early consideration by the Congress of H.R. 4707 and S. 2242.

This concludes my testimony. I would be pleased to respond to questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Beasley on S. 1611 follows:]

STATEMENT OF
J. LAMAR BEASLEY, DEPUTY CHIEF
FOREST SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before The
Subcommittee On Public Lands And Reserved Water
Committee On Energy And Natural Resources
United States Senate

Concerning S. 1611, the "Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983"

February 9, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to present our views on S. 1611, the "Arizona Strip Wilderness Act of 1983." This bill would establish wilderness areas in Arizona and Utah on lands administered by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The bill would designate nine separate wildernesses containing approximately 100,870 acres of National Forest land and 288,500 acres of BLM land.

The Department of Agriculture supports the National Forest System land being included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, but recommends the bill be amended in response to several concerns we have.

The proposed Kanab Creek wilderness contains approximately 61,680 acres of National Forest System lands and approximately 8,900 acres of adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands. The area is dominated by Kanab Creek, a deep, vertical walled canyon that marks the western edge of the Kaibab Plateau. The area is adjacent to the north boundary of Grand Canyon National Park. The National Forest System lands were recommended for wilderness designation or further planning as part of RARE II.

The proposed Saddle Mountain wilderness contains approximately 39,190 acres of National Forest System lands and was recommended for wilderness designation as part of RARE II. This area is also adjacent to the north boundary of Grand Canyon National Park. It is in the eastern part of the Kaibab Plateau and contains a series of scenic and rugged canyons.

Release of the five areas named in section 5(b)(1) of the bill, comprising approximately 48,900 acres, from further review of the wilderness option is for only the first generation of land management plans. We strongly recommend that long term or permanent release be provided. These areas have received adequate consideration for wilderness through the RARE II study and the Congress in developing this bill. No further consideration of the wilderness option is necessary.

We have reviewed copies of the maps that accompany S. 1611 and would like to work with your staff to make any possible boundary adjustments to avoid conflicts with roads or other developments adjacent to the proposed wilderness boundaries.

We are aware that a statewide wilderness bill, S. 2242, was introduced by Senator Goldwater on February 1. This bill encompasses the areas contained in S. 1611 and other areas in the State. We have not yet had an opportunity to review S. 2242 in detail, but we do support statewide legislation to designate wilderness and release other areas for uses other than wilderness. We are hopeful that Congress can move ahead with statewide bills that provide a balanced designation of wilderness and release of other lands. We look forward to early consideration by the Congress of S. 2242.

This concludes my prepared testimony. I will be happy to respond to questions.

Senator WALLOP. Can we hear as well your comments on S. 2155.

**STATEMENT OF JAMES M. PARKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ON S. 2155**

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, from the Department of the Interior's standpoint, we would defer to the Forest Service on S. 2155 because that bill deals only with lands managed by them. However, section 305 will affect the Bureau of Reclamation. Therefore, we have with us this afternoon John Lease and Lewis Moore of the Bureau of Reclamations who are available to answer technical questions which you may have on that section.

In addition, we have Oswald Girard of the Geological Survey and James Paone of the Bureau of Mines to answer any technical questions concerning their work on minerals assessments.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parker on S. 2155 follows:]

FEB 9 1984

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. PARKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, UNITED STATES SENATE, ON S. 2155, A BILL "TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS IN THE STATE OF UTAH FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM TO RELEASE OTHER FOREST LANDS FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee to discuss the Department of the Interior's views on S. 2155, dealing with national forest system lands in Utah. This bill involves the designation of certain national forest system lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We defer to the Forest Service because the bill deals only with lands managed by that agency.

However, section 305 will affect the Bureau of Reclamation. We have John Lease and Lewis Moore of that Bureau who are available to answer technical questions you may have on that section. In addition, we have Oswald Girard of the Geological Survey and James Paone of the Bureau of Mines to answer technical questions concerning minerals.

Senator WALLOP. There will be one technical question at least and maybe more for the record, but I will hear Mr. Beasley first.

STATEMENT OF J. LAMAR BEASLEY, DEPUTY CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON S. 2155

Mr. BEASLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to present the views of the administration on S. 2155, the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

The Department of Agriculture recommends enactment of the Utah wilderness bill. However, we do recommend a number of boundary modifications and deletion or revision of the special management direction contained in the title III.

Title I of the bill designates 11 wildernesses containing 706,736 acres in the State of Utah. Title II provides that other national forest lands in the State of Utah not designated wilderness would be released for multiple uses other than wilderness through the year 2000. Title III includes special provisions for grazing uses within the designated wildernesses, including allowing limited use of motorized equipment associated with grazing use.

Other special provisions include protection of existing water rights, watershed protection, continued State authority for wildlife and fish management, prohibition of wilderness buffer zones, continued State jurisdiction for any air-quality redesignation, direction to continue mineral inventories, and direction to allow some limited motorized access for specific purposes.

Of the 8 million acres of national forest lands contained in Utah, 3 million acres were analyzed during the second roadless area review and evaluation. From that analysis 458,000 acres were recommended for wilderness, 142,000 acres were identified for further planning, and 2.4 million acres were recommended for nonwilderness uses.

An additional 320,000 acres were recommended for wilderness from the High Uintas primitive area study prior to RARE II; 7, of the 11 areas in this bill, totaling 599,386 acres were previously recommended for wilderness in either the RARE II final environmental impact statement or previous recommendations on the High Uintas.

These seven proposals are the High Uintas, Wellsville Mountain, Mount Olympus, Twin Peaks, Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon, Ashdown Gorge, and Pine Valley Mountains. Three of the other proposals, Box-Death Hollow, Mount Naomi, Mount Nebo, were identified for further planning in RARE II. These areas total 96,600 acres. The remaining proposal, Mount Timpanogos, was not included in RARE II evaluations.

The administration supports the designation of the seven RARE II areas recommended for wilderness, but we suggest that the following amendments be made. In the High Uintas proposal, we propose some minor boundary adjustments. The area should be expanded to follow the RARE II recommended boundary in the upper Uinta River and minor provisions are needed along the north boundary to improve manageability. The Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon proposal has a corridor which excludes the Peavine road from the proposed wilderness. A continued corridor would detract from the wilderness character of this area and would be difficult and costly

to administer. The primitive Peavine road should be closed. We recommend that the corridor be included in the wilderness.

In the Twin Peaks proposal, we would prefer to have the boundary in the Mineral Fork area on the northeast side of the wilderness follow the distinct ridgeline rather than the contour line along the lower slope. To avoid confusion with another nearby peak, called Twin Peak, we suggest this wilderness be renamed as Storm Mountain Wilderness.

In the Pine Valley Mountain proposal, we feel the existing trails which parallel the wilderness boundary should be included in the wilderness. We provided the committee with maps showing these recommended boundaries.

Even though we would prefer to complete the further planning on Mount Naomi, Mount Nebo, and Box-Death Hollow, we do not oppose wilderness designation. The planning done to this point and the public opinion for these proposals support wilderness designation.

The Mount Naomi further planning area is in both Utah and in Idaho. This bill includes only the Utah portion of the area. We recommend that the north boundary, which stops short of the Utah-Idaho border, be placed on the State line. This would preserve future options in considering the Idaho portion of the area at a later date.

We also recommend significant adjustments in the boundaries of the Mount Nebo proposal to include the Santaquin roadless area of 12,800 acres to the immediate north and the inclusion within the wilderness of several corridors on the south and west sides.

We recommend adjustment in boundaries of Box-Death Hollow to delete areas of low wilderness character or where development activity is evident. We have also provided the committee with maps showing these recommended adjustments.

We do not oppose wilderness designation for Mount Timpanogos. Planning on this area prior to RARE II resulted in it being managed for recreation purposes as a scenic area. Because the area planning had been completed, Mount Timpanogos was not included in RARE II. Even though we prefer the existing management for the area, it could be managed as a wilderness.

Included in these wilderness proposals are commercial forest lands with a total potential yield of approximately 16 to 20 million board feet per year, over 70,000 acres of oil and gas leases, including approximately 14,000 acres in the High Uintas proposed wilderness, and off-road vehicle use in several areas, including snowmobiling.

Within the proposed Twin Peaks and Mount Olympus wildernesses, we currently carryout avalanche control activities to protect property and lives along highways in Little and Big Cottonwood Canyons. This activity would be continued in the wildernesses.

The Stansbury area, recommended for wilderness in RARE II but not designated by this legislation, is adjacent to an area being studied for wilderness by the Bureau of Land Management.

We have been cooperating with the Bureau of Land Management on the possibility of a unified wilderness proposal. Upon completion

of the Bureau of Land Management study, the entire area may merit additional congressional consideration.

With our recommended amendments, we can support the wilderness designations in the bill even though they differ from the original RARE II recommendations. We understand the bill represents a comprehensive statewide proposal that has public support and reflects a balanced concern for wilderness and other resource uses in the State of Utah.

We have major concerns with the special provisions contained in title III. Some of the provisions appear to restate existing authority with new words. Other provisions appear to provide additional statutory authority which would conflict or override the Secretary's basic authority to manage the areas as wilderness as provided in title I, section 103(b).

For example, section 301 is generally consistent with the Wilderness Act and the subsequent House guidelines but it inaccurately refers to grazing rights and leases rather than privileges and permits. We do not see a need to identify the specific permit numbers or give additional direction as done in section 301(c) since the existing guidelines apply to all existing permits.

Section 302 initially restates existing authority regarding the continuation—

Senator WALLOP. May I just interrupt you there?

Mr. BEASLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator WALLOP. It is a question that I am going to forget and I am not going to be able to write it down, but you say that you don't want it to be specific as to lease numbers and other things since the existing guidelines apply to all existing permits, but what happens if you have to redo a lease in there? If that is what the delegation is seeking to protect or is it your testimony that as long as existing leases exist, even if it is changed, it is protected?

Mr. BEASLEY. The way that I understand the Wilderness Act, Mr. Chairman, is that the grazing that is existing at the time of designation would continue. Now, as those changes were made, I am not very clear on whether or not they would still be considered a part of the use that was occurring there, not that I would think they would be. I think it is not the permits that are in effect there, but the grazing itself. If grazing is actually taking place there at the time of enactment, then that grazing would continue.

Senator WALLOP. I think that is something that they are all seeking to protect as an activity and we should make sure that in the interest to accommodate consistency, we don't do anything that is not intended.

Mr. BEASLEY. Our feelings are that the guidelines are broad enough until they could accommodate the desires in the proposal.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.

Mr. BEASLEY. Section 302 initially restates existing authority regarding the continuation of existing water laws, then provides additional direction concerning sanitary facilities and motorized access. We do not believe this is necessary since there is already adequate authority to accomplish the actions should it be necessary in the management of the wilderness.

Section 305 would amend the Wilderness Act in Utah to allow activities in wilderness including motorized access which are not

generally permitted by the parent act. This section is not needed since section 4(d)4 of the Wilderness Act provides adequate authority for the President to set forth regulations and allow specific uses deemed in the best interest of the country. At the present time, we are involved in an effort within the Colorado River Basin, along with other agencies, including the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, to determine the need for access into wildernesses for hydrometeorological purposes. The results of this interagency group study will determine how these needs should be met.

We urge that title III be deleted. However, if it is not eliminated, we urge that it be modified to more clearly parallel the Wilderness Act and avoid new terminology. We would be willing to work with the subcommittee to answer questions or concerns further in regard to title III.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement and I would again be pleased to answer any questions you might have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Beasley on S. 2155 follows:]

STATEMENT OF
J. LAMAR BEASLEY, DEPUTY CHIEF
FOREST SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before The
Subcommittee On Public Lands And Reserved Water
Committee On Energy And Natural Resources
United States Senate

On S. 2155, a bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Utah for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

February 9, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the Administration's views on S. 2155, the "Utah Wilderness Act of 1984." This bill represents a Statewide designation of certain National Forest System lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, includes special direction for wilderness management, and provides for release of other forest lands for uses other than wilderness.

The Department of Agriculture recommends enactment of the Utah Wilderness bill; however, we recommend a number of boundary modifications and deletion or revision of the special management direction in Title III.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Title I of S. 2155 would designate 11 wildernesses, totaling 706,736 acres, in the State of Utah. Title II provides that other National Forest lands in the State of Utah not designated wilderness would be released for multiple uses other than wilderness through the year 2000. Title III includes special provisions for grazing uses within the designated wildernesses, including allowing limited use of motorized equipment associated with grazing use. Other special provisions include: protection of existing water rights, watershed protection,

continued State authority for wildlife and fish management, prohibition of wilderness buffer zones, continued State jurisdiction for any air quality redesignations, direction to continue mineral inventories, and direction to allow some limited motorized access for specific purposes.

COMPARISON WITH RARE II

Of the 8 million acres of National Forest System land in Utah, 3 million acres were analyzed during the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. From that analysis 458,000 acres were recommended for wilderness, 142,000 acres were identified for further planning, and 2.4 million acres were recommended for nonwilderness uses. An additional 320,000 acres were recommended for wilderness from the High Uintas South Slope Management Plan prior to RARE II. The major portion of this recommendation was formerly included in the High Uintas Primitive Area.

Seven of the 11 areas in this bill, totaling 599,386 acres, were previously recommended for wilderness in either the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement or previous recommendations on the High Uintas. These seven proposals are the: High Uintas, Wellsville Mountain, Mount Olympus, Twin Peaks, Dark-Wooden-shoe Canyon, Ashdown Gorge, and Pine Valley Mountain. Three of the other proposals, Box-Death Hollow, Mount Naomi, and Mount Nebo, were identified for further planning in RARE II. These areas total 96,600 acres. The remaining proposal, Mount Timpanogos, was not included in RARE II evaluations.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Administration supports the designation of the seven RARE II areas recommended for wilderness, but we suggest that the following amendments be made. In the High Uintas proposal, we propose some minor boundary adjustments. The area should be expanded to follow the RARE II recommended boundary in the

upper Uinta River and minor revisions are needed along the north boundary to improve manageability. The Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon proposal has a corridor which excludes the Peavine road from the proposed wilderness. A continued corridor would detract from the wilderness character of the area and would be difficult and costly to administer. The primitive Peavine road should be closed. We strongly recommend that the corridor be included in the wilderness.

In the Twin Peaks proposal, we would prefer to have the boundary in the Mineral Fork area on the northeast side of the wilderness follow the distinct ridgeline rather than the contour line along the lower slope. To avoid confusion with another nearby peak, called Twin Peak, we suggest this wilderness be named the Storm Mountain Wilderness.

In the Pine Valley Mountain proposal, we feel the existing trails which parallel the wilderness boundary should be included within the wilderness. We have provided the Committee with maps showing our recommended boundaries.

Even though we would prefer to complete the further planning on the Mount Naomi, Mount Nebo, and Box-Death Hollow, we do not oppose wilderness designation. The planning done to this point and the public opinion for these proposals support wilderness designation. The Mt. Naomi further planning area is in both Utah and Idaho. This bill includes only the Utah portion of the area. We recommend that the north boundary, which stops short of the Utah-Idaho border, be placed on the state line. This would preserve future options in considering the Idaho portion of the area at a later date. We recommend significant adjustments in the boundaries of the Mount Nebo proposal to include the Santaquin roadless area of 12,800 acres to the immediate north and the inclusion within the wilderness of several corridors on the south and west sides.

We recommend adjustment in boundaries of Box-Death Hollow to delete areas of low wilderness character or where development activity is evident. We have provided the Committee with maps showing these recommended adjustments.

We do not oppose a wilderness designation for Mount Timpanogos. Planning on this area prior to RARE II resulted in it being managed for recreation purposes as a scenic area. Because the area planning had been completed, Mount Timpanogos was not included in RARE II. Even though we prefer the existing management for the area, it could be managed as a wilderness.

Included in these wilderness proposals are commercial forest lands with a total potential yield of approximately 16-20 million board feet per year, over 70,000 acres of oil and gas leases, including approximately 14,000 acres in the High Uintas proposed wilderness, and off road vehicle use in several areas, including snowmobiling.

Within the proposed Twin Peaks and Mt. Olympus wildernesses, we currently carryout avalanche control activities to protect property and lives along highways in Little and Big Cottonwood Canyons. This activity will be continued in the wildernesses. The Stansbury area, recommended for wilderness in RARE II but not designated by this legislation, is adjacent to an area being studied for wilderness by the Bureau of Land Management. We have been cooperating with the B.L.M. on the possibility of a unified wilderness proposal. Upon completion of the B.L.M. study the entire area may merit additional Congressional consideration.

With our recommended amendments, we can support the wilderness designations in the bill even though they differ from the original RARE II recommendations. We understand the bill represents a comprehensive Statewide proposal that has

public support and reflects a balanced concern for wilderness and other resource uses in the State of Utah. We strongly support the release of lands not designated as wilderness as provided in Title II.

We have major concerns with the special provisions contained in Title III. Some of the provisions appear to restate existing authority with new words. Other provisions appear to provide additional statutory authority which would conflict or override the Secretary's basic authority to manage the areas as wilderness as provided in Title I, section 103(b). For example, section 301 is generally consistent with the Wilderness Act and the subsequent House guidelines but it inaccurately refers to grazing rights and leases rather than privileges and permits. We do not see a need to identify the specific permit numbers or give additional direction as done in section 301 (c) since the existing guidelines apply to all existing permits.

Section 302 initially restates existing authority regarding the continuation of existing water laws, then provides additional direction concerning sanitary facilities and motorized access. We do not believe this to be necessary since there is already adequate authority to accomplish the actions should it be necessary in the management of the wilderness.

Section 305 would amend the Wilderness Act in Utah to allow activities in wilderness including motorized access which are not generally permitted by the parent Act. This section is not needed since Section 4 (d) 4 of the Wilderness Act provides adequate authority for the President to set forth regulations and allow specific uses deemed in the best interest of the country. At the present time, we are involved in an effort within the Colorado River Basin, along with other agencies, including the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation,

to determine the need for access into wildernesses for hydrometeorological purposes. The results of this interagency group study will determine how these needs should be met.

We urge that Title III be deleted; however, if Title III is not eliminated, we urge that it be modified to more clearly parallel the Wilderness Act and avoid new terminology. We would be willing to work with the Subcommittee to answer specific questions or concerns regarding Title III.

This concludes my prepared comments on this bill, I would be happy to answer any questions the Subcommittee might have.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. We will be happy to work with you as well.

Let me ask because each of you mentioned something that takes place in those designated areas that is not exactly consistent with wilderness use. One was the avalanche control and the other is what happens to the water-course measurements? In other words, the Bureau of Reclamation was criticized for their failure to accurately predict runoff last year and what is the wilderness designation going to do to their ability to make water-course management in any consistent and usual manner because all of us should realize that big storms can make significant differences in a weeks time and they may not be able to gain access.

Mr. PARKER. I think John Lease will be able to answer that.

Mr. BEASLEY. As he comes to the table, Mr. Chairman, maybe I could first say that it is our feeling that the Wilderness Act provides for this kind of activity.

Senator WALLOP. The avalanche control?

Mr. BEASLEY. Both. Both the avalanche control and the measurements. The question is: What part of that act do you use in authorizing these kind of activities. For the avalanche control, it is clear that health and safety provisions in the act accommodate the need that we have for the avalanche control.

In the case of instrumentation and the location of those instruments, there are a couple of provisions in the Act that would provide for that. If it is needed for the management of the wilderness area itself, there is a provision in the act for handling that. If it is needed for other purposes, there is also a provision in the act there as well, but it would require the President to approve those activities and we do have an interagency group working on this now, as I mentioned in my testimony, for Colorado and based on their work, we will determine which approach needs to be taken, if one is needed at all.

Senator WALLOP. Would you identify yourself for the reporter.

Mr. LEASE. Yes, I am John Lease from the Bureau of Reclamation.

Senator WALLOP. What is the effect of wilderness designation under the provisions of the bill on your ability to do accurate work to manage the downstream water flow?

Mr. LEASE. The Bureau believes that measurements in the parks area are important to improve accurate forecasting and water measurement and, as stated, we are participating with Forest Service at this time to identify what the needs are.

Senator WALLOP. At this time it is one situation and after they are designated, it is another situation. What I think is a concern of everyone is that it is certain and it is clear that you are not precluded by this designation from going and making those water-course measurements as frequently as necessary to predict runoff.

I guess my question is really very specific. If you have any concern about being precluded from it, we need to deal with it.

Mr. LEASE. From our standpoint, Mr. Chairman, we do not approach it as being precluded.

Senator WALLOP. Instrumentation is what needed in the measuring of snow. You can't tell the water content, but you can tell the depth of the snow.

Mr. LEASE. That is true. I would like to point out that the actual measurements themselves are not the responsibility of the Bureau. That is with the Soil Conservation Service and Geological Survey. The Bureau uses that information and it is valuable to their operation of the river.

Senator WALLOP. OK, but that doesn't help me if it is not your responsibility and somebody else says they can't do it. What we have to be able to be certain of is that there is some kind of access to those measuring sites, whether wilderness or not, so that they can do. Otherwise, I just don't see how the Soil Conservation Service can give you information to permit you to operate your water resources.

Mr. BEASLEY. Mr. Chairman, the access and the form of access would be a question. But, certainly, as I mentioned earlier, the instrumentation, the measurements, and so forth, is not approached. Further, the Soil Conservation Service is a member, along with four other agencies of this interagency group now that is looking at the Colorado River Basin. It is not probably going to help you early enough with this bill because of the schedule that they are on, but from that work that they are doing in the Colorado River Basin, we will know more of what will be necessary in the way of access.

Senator WALLOP. I can't believe that anybody would think that some form of access would not be necessary. I just doubt that given the size of that and the timeliness of the information that you can do it all on cross-country skis.

Mr. BEASLEY. There is a law as I understand this, and I am not an expert on this by any means, but as I understand the work of the interagency task force, first of all, they are not assuming necessarily that they have to be permanently in the wilderness or do all of this work in the wilderness.

First, the interagency group will be looking at how can they make their measurements, obtain their information. Some might require permanent installations in the wilderness and some might require temporary and some might not require any at all.

So, it is very difficult to be precise right now until we know what the real needs are.

Senator WALLOP. But, we have a situation which requires us to make judgments even though the timing may not be right and it seems to me that we had better provide for some kind of ability to obtain where and when necessary because there was enormous property loss and some loss of life last year and it isn't worth sacrificing on a wilderness altar when it simply requires some kind of access to provide management, and if we don't know what kind, we had better provide for every kind or a means by which we choose.

Mr. BEASLEY. Mr. Chairman, I think we need to look at this in some more detail. It depends on how the need is characterized I would think in determining whether you have access or not. For example, in cases of emergency or safety, there are provisions which would permit us to use motorized vehicles, for example.

Senator WALLOP. Yes, I understand that, but this hopefully would be consistent enough access to avoid emergency. It doesn't do you any good to go up and measure the snow after you have got a flood. I would like to do this without doing violence in any area, but we know that we have some kinds of things that need to be addressed, and maybe it doesn't, but apparently we are not certain that it doesn't and I think it raises a point that we need to make some kind of adjustment.

Let me just ask you quickly the nature of the boundary adjustment that you are talking about in both in the Arizona strip and the Utah bill, and with regard to the strip, are they relatively minor things whose principal purpose is to provide better management or delineations of it?

Mr. BEASLEY. Mr. Chairman, in terms of the strip, the problem we foresee there is the boundary line comes up right against some of the roads and if you need to go in for maintenance purposes to either widen the road, or construct a turn out, or something fringing on the wilderness boundary, and our recommendation would be minor adjustments along the approach to prevent that.

In the case of the Utah bill, really the major adjustment there is the Santaquin area. I guess all of the rest would be considered minor.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. The committee will have further questions to submit after hearing testimony this afternoon, and I appreciate your taking the time to come up here and I also appreciate your commenting on both bills.

Now, I have as the next witness Calvin Black, who is chairman of the San Juan County Commissioners.

STATEMENT OF CALVIN BLACK, CHAIRMAN, SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH COMMISSION ON S. 1611

Mr. BLACK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Calvin Black. I am the chairman of the San Juan County, Utah Commission. I appreciate the opportunity to address the subcommittee in support of S. 1611, the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983.

I speak to you in support of this unique piece of legislation and I am speaking on behalf of San Juan and Kane counties in southern Utah. Because of the importance of the uranium mining and mill-

ing industry, these counties will be most directly, and I might add, positively, affected by the passage of the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act.

For those of you who are not familiar with southern Utah, it is sparsely populated, and is perhaps best known for its millions of acres of national parks and scenic and recreational area.

Tourism has long been a significant source of income. Ranching also plays a role, and energy exploration over the last 30 years and development has been very important to providing thousands of jobs and millions of dollars in assessed evaluations which allows those counties to provide services.

Other energy resources are abundant and in addition for the search for high-grade uranium by energy companies such as Energy Fuels, Rocky Mountain Energy and Pathfinder has progressed westward from the Colorado Plateau to Kane and Washington counties and the Arizona Strip. The two counties which are adjacent to the strip, which is Washington and Kane, provide the bulk of the employees and services necessary to the uranium operations in the strip. The mill to process the ore is located in San Juan County where I am from.

Those of you who know me know that I am anything but an advocate of wilderness. Like many of the residents of southern Utah, I question the wisdom or the necessity of congressionally designated wilderness. However, I do not deny the existence of the Wilderness Act or the wilderness provisions of the Federal Land Management Policy Act, nor do I deny the impact these laws have had in establishing large areas of de facto wilderness pending action by Congress. So, we deal with reality.

This act represents a very unique development of the wilderness issue. It is even more unique than the Utah bill because this one was developed by the users. The political people were not involved initially on this and I will be the first to acknowledge that I had a great deal of skepticism when the late Bob Adams, who was the founder of Energy Fuels, told me that he was going to try to negotiate a resolution to the wilderness issue for the strip with the environmental groups and users. But, the bill before you represents exactly that and I think some of the governmental people were a little bit offended when we found that this thing was developed and we hadn't been involved in it, but I would have to say that probably if we had been, it may not have ever been accomplished.

So, I salute the energy companies and the environmental groups that really put this together.

The miners in this process agreed to relinquish certain areas to wilderness which may yet contain undiscovered mineral deposits. The conservationists, on the other hand, gave up areas which to them possessed high wilderness values, and I think that is a credit to their good intentions. Both sides compromised with the cattlemen. The bill's language was drafted and redrafted to include the needs and desires of all interests.

Boundaries were drawn and redrawn. For example, as originally proposed, the boundary of the Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness Area extended further to the north. However, because of the concerns of Washington County that the boundary would impair or inhibit the reopening of the rare metals mine in the area, as well as

other local concerns, the boundaries were changed to insure that the development of the mineral potential of this area can go forward.

This novel approach to solving the wilderness dilemma in the Arizona Strip has greatly lessened many of the concerns and much of the distrust felt by many of the residents of southern Utah. All sides win with the timely passage of this bill. The Nation will receive the 388,000 acres of wilderness into the system. And, just as importantly, if not more importantly to many of us, the people of southern Utah and the entire country will benefit directly and immediately from the release to multiple use of the 558,000 acres.

So, I would urge this committee to report the bill out and Congress to take early action and I would hope that there would be no adjustments because, as with others, this bill is very fragile. If any one person would start getting some changes, then others would feel that they could get involved and I think everyone will say that they would like some changes, but I urge that it be adopted as it is. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Black on S. 1611 follows:]

TESTIMONY OF CALVIN BLACK
TO THE
UNITED STATES SENATE'S
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES'
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER

Good afternoon. My name is Calvin Black. I am the Chairman of the San Juan County, Utah Commission. I appreciate the opportunity to address the Subcommittee in support of S. 1611, the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983.

I speak to you today in support of this unique piece of legislation on behalf of San Juan and Kane Counties of Southern Utah. Because of the importance of the uranium mining and milling industry, these counties will be the most directly, and I might add, positively, affected by the passage of the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act.

For those of you who are not familiar with Southern Utah, it is a predominantly rural, sparsely populated area, averaging only two people per square mile. It is also a land of enormous beauty, perhaps best known for its millions of acres of National Parks and recreation areas such as Zion, Bryce, Arches, Canyonlands, Lake Powell and Glen Canyon National Recreation Areas, to name just a few.

Tourism has long been a significant source of income. Ranching also plays a key role in our economic health. In addition, the past 30 years have brought us a welcome and much needed addition to our two-pronged economy: energy exploration and development.

San Juan County lies in Southeastern Utah in an area known as the Colorado Plateau. The discovery of uranium, oil and gas in the 1950's has resulted in thousands of jobs and a tax base which has provided millions of dollars of revenue to local, state and federal agencies.

Other counties in Southern Utah have also profited by the search for and development of energy and mineral resources.

Vast coal reserves have been discovered in Kane County. In addition the search for high grade uranium by companies such as Energy Fuels, Rocky Mountain Energy and Pathfinder has progressed westward from the Colorado Plateau to Kane and Washington Counties and the Arizona Strip. These two counties which are adjacent to the Strip, provide the bulk of the employees and services necessary to the uranium operations in the Strip. The mill to process the ore is located in San Juan County.

Those of you who know me know that I am anything but an advocate of wilderness. Like many of the residents of Southern Utah, I question the wisdom or the necessity of Congressionally designated wilderness. And yet, I do not deny the existence of the Wilderness Act of 1964 or the wilderness provisions of the Federal Land Management and Policy Act. Nor do I deny the impact these laws have had in establishing large areas of de facto wilderness pending action by Congress.

The Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983 represents a creative, responsive and appropriate solution to the wilderness issue for the Arizona Strip. I urge this Sub-Committee recommend its passage at the earliest possible time.

I will be the first to acknowledge a large amount of skepticism when the late Bob Adams, the founder of Energy Fuels, told me that he was going to try to negotiate a resolution to the wilderness issue for the Strip with the environmental groups, the ranchers, the energy interests and the local community. The Bill you have before you represents the results of those efforts. It is a true consensus and compromise Bill in which all interested parties were willing, and did compromise.

The miners agreed to relinquish certain areas to wilderness which may contain as yet undiscovered mineral deposits. The conservationists, on the other hand, "gave up" areas which to them possessed high wilderness value. Both sides compromised with the cattlemen. The Bill's language was drafted and redrafted to

include the needs and desires of all interests. Boundaries were drawn and redrawn in an effort to accommodate everyone. For example, as originally proposed, the boundary of the Beaver Dam Mountains Wilderness Area extended further to the north. However, because of the concerns of Washington County that the boundary would impair or inhibit the reopening of a rare metals mine in the area, as well as other local concerns, the boundaries were changed to ensure that the development of the mineral potential of this area can go forward.

This novel approach to solving the wilderness dilemma in the Arizona Strip has greatly lessened many of the concerns and much of the distrust felt by many of the residents of Southern Utah. All sides "win" with the timely passage of the Bill: the nation will receive the 388,000 acres of wilderness into the National Wilderness Preservation System; and just as importantly, if not more importantly, the people of Southern Utah, the entire country, will benefit directly and immediately from the release to multiple use of the 558,000 acres.

Respectfully,

Calvin Black

February 9, 1964

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Black.

They are interesting comments that you make on the work that has been done to date.

Mr. BLACK. Thank you, Senator, and I would like to comment on the Utah bill at the end of the other witnesses.

Senator WALLOP. Fine. Thank you.

Now, I am going to go into the 3-minute timing because we just have a lot of people here and the hour is growing late. We will start with panel No. 3, Gerald Grandey, vice president, legal and regulatory affairs, Energy Fuels Nuclear; John Atkins, Pathfinder Mines Corp.; Ed Ware, Rocky Mountain Energy.

**STATEMENT OF GERALD W. GRANDEY, VICE PRESIDENT,
ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.**

Mr. GRANDEY. Mr. Chairman, my name is Gerald Grandey. I am vice president of Energy Fuels Nuclear. I appreciate the opportunity to comment on S. 1611, and with your permission, my formal comments will be entered into the record and I will just summarize them. Also, in the interest of time, as Mr. Ed Ware from the Rocky Mountain Energy Company is here on my left and Mr. Atkins of Pathfinder Mines is on my right. I will be making a statement today and they will forego, unless there are specific questions.

Senator WALLOP. Your statement will be included in the record.

Mr. GRANDEY. Thank you very much.

Energy Fuels is a privately held, relatively small mining company that is headquartered in Denver, Colo. We are and have been for approximately 5 years engaged in very active and aggressive uranium exploration programs in the Arizona strip, which is located north of the Grand Canyon, bounded on the west by the State of Nevada and on the north by the State of Utah.

Our commitment to exploration and development in this area extends from our deep conviction that it is an area that contains one of the great untapped mineral resources of the country. It appears that this part of the country which has never been a historic uranium district until the last 5 years contains some of the highest grade uranium deposits in the Nation. In fact, the discoveries that we have made to date are 5 to 10 times as rich than those found in Wyoming, for example, the State of Utah, or the State of Colorado.

As of this date, we have three operating mines of this high-grade nature. We have a fourth mine in development. We have a number of other discoveries that are awaiting development and are contained within the 44 wilderness areas that were designated by the Bureau of Land Management since 1976.

In addition, our geologists have located about 1,500 targets that have yet to be looked at, many of which are in the study areas. With respect to the discoveries that we do have in that area, their development is prohibited altogether.

As you know, the nonimpairment standard is the standard applied by the Bureau of Land Management and under this standard the development of ore discoveries cannot go forward until the issue is resolved by Congress.

Given the history of the wilderness program with both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, we can see that it

might be 1990 or 1991 until this issue and our ability to go forward is resolved and so we decided to take a rather unique and novel approach towards resolution of the issue.

Back in 1981-82 we approached the various environmental groups that had an interest in the area and we began to educate them about the nature of our activities and we invited them to participate in a program of trying to arrive at a consensus, if you will, on designating which areas should be included within the system and which areas should be returned to multiple use.

Representatives of the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, the Audubon Society, the National Parks & Conservation Association, among others, were involved in that process. We have lengthy negotiations. At the end of about a year, year and a half, we reached a tentative agreement as to which areas should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System and which areas should be returned to multiple use.

With that tentative agreement, we felt that our major objective had been achieved. That those areas having the highest mineral potential would be returned to multiple use and those areas that had the lowest would be included in the system. Also, hopefully those that had been identified as having the highest wilderness potential.

Following our agreement with the environmental groups, we attempted to broaden the coalition, if you will, by talking with various civic organizations, other interested individuals, other mining companies, local, State, and Federal agencies that had studied the areas. We used existing mineral information on mineral potential. We used our own mineral information. And, through that process, we brought in all of the various interested parties and achieved by means of boundary modifications and other changes, language changes, a true consensus to the resolution of this issue and one that I think we were all very, very proud of.

Specifically, the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983, which was introduced in both Houses on July 13, provides for a total of approximately 389,000 acres of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Lands to be entered in the national wilderness preservation system.

Just as importantly and perhaps more so from our perspective, it provides a release to multiple use approximately 556,000 acres.

The benefits that will be had from passage, and I might add early passage of the act, are clear. The wilderness question once and for all would be resolved, ending years of potential debate and controversy.

In the areas to be released, our company and others will be able to conduct exploration in a cost effective manner. Discoveries that exist or can be developed will add to the Nation's mineral wealth and hopefully will stem the tide of foreign imports of uranium into this country by providing a high-grade source of the material.

Importantly, American taxpayers who are devoting thousands and thousands of dollars to the inventory of the wilderness system, by short circuiting here in the Arizona strip, will be saved a great deal of expenditure.

As I indicated, it wasn't easy to achieve the consensus. It took a great deal of time and it took a great deal of investment on the

part of our company, in particular. We are very proud of what has been done. We think that the coalition is very strong. As mentioned by Commissioner Black earlier, it is also a very fragile coalition and if we start tampering with the bill and manipulating it, it could fail. For that reason, we hope that it stays intact.

We also, because of our own interest in the Arizona strip, the projects that are waiting for development have urged that the enactment of the law be done just as quickly as possible and we urge the most expeditious treatment possible.

With that, I will conclude my remarks. Thank you very much. I will be happy to answer any questions you might have and you can direct them to my colleagues as well.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Grandey follows:]

TESTIMONY OF GERALD W. GRANDEY, ESQUIRE
TO THE
UNITED STATES SENATE'S
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES'
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER

Good morning. My name is Gerald W. Grandey. I am a vice president of Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc. I appreciate the opportunity to address this subcommittee regarding S. 1611, the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983. Joining me on the panel are Ed Ware of Rocky Mountain Energy & John Atkins of Pathfinder Mines Corporation.

Energy Fuels is a privately held, relatively small mining company headquartered in Denver, Colorado. We, and other uranium producers such as Rocky Mountain Energy & Pathfinder Mines, are currently engaged in the most active and aggressive uranium exploration and development program in the United States. For the past five (5) years our efforts have been centered on the Arizona Strip - a six (6) million acre area in the northwestern corner of Arizona which extends north of the Grand Canyon to the Utah - Arizona state line.

Energy Fuels' commitment to exploration and development in the Arizona Strip stems from our conviction that the region holds the greatest heretofore unrecognized mineral potential in the nation. The Arizona Strip appears to be the only area in the United States which has the potential to produce high grade uranium reserves capable of competing in world markets even under today's depressed conditions. To date, these efforts have resulted in numerous discoveries which are five (5) to ten (10) times richer than the average uranium ore

body found elsewhere in the United States.

Currently, Energy Fuels owns and operates three (3) uranium mines on the Arizona Strip. A fourth mine is under development and is scheduled to begin full production in 1985. These mines are among the few producing uranium mines left operating in the United States. It should be emphasized that these mines are relatively small underground mines by most standards occupying approximately five acres per site..

In addition to our mining activities, our exploration geologists have identified over 1,500 uranium targets (potential ore bodies which warrant further exploration). Since 1981, we have spent over \$10 million a year on our exploration activities alone.

Unfortunately, many high grade uranium discoveries and exploration targets in the Arizona Strip were located within forty-four (44) designated Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Study Areas ("WSA's") totalling approximately 775,000 acres. Until released by Congress these areas are and will continue to be administered by the BLM under the stringent "non-impairment" standard. Under this standard our right to mine a discovered ore body is uncertain, at best. Furthermore, the non-impairment standard has created overwhelming burdens and expense for the identification and development of the region's demonstrated mineral potential. These existing WSA's may not be released to multiple use until 1991 and, if the Forest Service RARE II program is any indication, it could be beyond even this date when the region's mineral potential is once again made available to the nation.

Our desire to develop discoveries and conduct exploration

within the Arizona Strip more cost effectively led us to approach various groups interested in the Arizona Strip to determine if the wilderness issues could be resolved through negotiation and compromise rather than through confrontation. Representatives of the environmental community from the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Arizona Wildlife Federation, Audubon Society and the National Parks & Conservation Association were initially approached to see if there was any interest in trying to arrive at a consensus concerning the Arizona Strip WSA's. The first discussions were held a year ago, and after several months, and numerous meetings, we reached a tentative agreement as to which areas should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System and which areas should be released to multiple use. Our objective in these negotiations was to obtain the release to multiple use of those areas within the Arizona Strip which, based upon government studies and our extensive knowledge of the area, possess high mineral potential. We believe that we have accomplished this objective.

After the tentative agreement was reached, the task remained of obtaining the input and approval of the other organizations, individuals and groups interested in the Arizona Strip. To this end, beginning in April of last year, an intensive series of presentations and meetings ensued with other mining companies, local and state cattlemen's organizations, local businesses, civic groups and local, state and federal governmental and regulatory agencies. We solicited their comments and support of the wilderness proposal. With their input the necessary adjustments were made, and the various parties pledged their support. The consensus proposal was

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introduced as the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act in both Houses of Congress on July 13, 1983, under the sponsorship of the entire Arizona delegation, the entire Utah delegation, Representative Seiberling of Ohio and Representative Young of Alaska.

Specifically, the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act provides for a total of approximately 389,000 acres of Forest Service and BLM lands to be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Importantly, it provides for the release to multiple use of approximately 556,000 acres of Forest Service and BLM lands.

The benefits to be had from the passage of the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act are clear. The wilderness question will be decided once and for all ending many years of potential controversy and debate. In the areas released, our Company and others will be able to conduct exploration in a cost effective and responsible manner. Discoveries that exist or that will be made can be developed, thereby adding to the nation's mineral wealth and reducing our dependence upon foreign imports. American taxpayers will be saved countless dollars which will otherwise have to be spent by the BLM and Forest Service on their lengthy wilderness evaluation programs. With the final disposition of the public lands clearly defined by Congress, other interested citizens will be free to utilize the land as prescribed without the current uncertainty.

The Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act represents the consensus of opinion of a very broad base of constituents. We have come to grips with the complex and controversial issues associated with the wilderness debate, and we have succeeded in satisfying the concerns of almost everyone involved.

It is our hope that you, the members of the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee will support this consensus and make every effort to expedite the Bill's passage. Time is of the essence. Each day of delay means lost revenues, jobs, and income for our companies and the people of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona.

Thank you for your attention, and hopefully your support. If you have any questions, I will be happy to respond or direct them to my colleagues.

Respectfully,

ENERGY FUELS NUCLEAR, INC.

By _____
Gerald W. Grandey
Vice President-Legal and
Regulatory Affairs

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Grandey.

I assume that each of your companies has some sort of financial interest in all of this. Is there a way to characterize what you gave up in order to achieve what you got?

Mr. GRANDEY. For Energy Fuels, we have many claims that are throughout the Arizona strip. Many of the areas that we have claims in are areas that will ultimately be included in the national wilderness preservation system. We have looked at those areas intensively. We have spent a great deal of money looking at their mineral potential and as I said earlier, those are the areas where we have located mining claims and spent time and effort, we think the mineral potential is low. Being a miner and optimistic heart, you never know. You never know today what you might discover 5 or 10 years from now, and that perhaps is one of the difficulties of putting lands off limits, but that is part of the give and take that goes on in this kind of exercise.

STATEMENT OF JOHN ATKINS, PATHFINDER MINES CORP.

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Chairman, I am John Atkins of Pathfinder Mines.

I think I will probably give the shortest testimony of the day. We at Pathfinders support the bill and endorse the remarks of Mr. Grandey and also his response to your question.

There probably is some risk for mining companies that some minerals will be forever locked away in the wilderness system, but by and large there is a consensus in the industry of those of us exploring in the strip area that the most promising areas will be back in multiple use.

STATEMENT OF ED WARE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN ENERGY

Mr. WARE. I would only echo that, Mr. Chairman. While Rocky Mountain Energy is relatively new to the strip, we are grateful to Energy Fuels for having done most of the spade work as far as the negotiations with the environmental and user groups. We will be getting underway a fairly active exploration program in 1984 and plan to spend several million dollars over the next couple of years, so we do have quite a stake down there.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much. I commend you for having been able to achieve something like this. I am more than just passingly curious to see this coalition hold up.

Thank you very much.

The next panel is Terry Sopher, Director of BLM Programs; Paul Pritchard, president, National Parks & Conservation Association, who is accompanied by Mr. Russ Butcher who is the southwest regional representative of that organization; and Mr. Rob Smith, assistant southwest representative, Sierra Club.

STATEMENT OF TERRY R. SOPHER, DIRECTOR, BLM PUBLIC LAND PROGRAM, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. SOPHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Terry Sopher representing the Wilderness Society. As you know, we have 105,000 members who are concerned with the sound management of public lands.

I am very pleased to be here today to support in its entirety S. 1611, the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act. We commend you, Mr. Chairman, for holding an early hearing. We know what a crowded agenda you have in the committee.

As it has been pointed out, this bill has had a unique genesis. It is supported by, among others, the mining industry, local government, the livestock industry, and conservationists.

The unusual combination of support for the bill is not an accident. It represents many months of very hard work in forging a compromise. It fully considered the entire range of public land values on the strip and which resolved competing uses in a fair and balance manner.

The strip has been pointed out to be a land of many contrasts. It has some of the most unique and beautiful ecological wild lands in the United States. Due to its remoteness, until recently it has been an area only lightly used by outdoor enthusiasts. Now, use is rapidly increasing.

Because of these two factors—the unique and pristine quality of the strip and the increase in use, it became a top legislative priority for us.

At the same time that the strip emerged as a top priority for us, energy companies, most notably Energy Fuels Nuclear, began to discover significant uranium deposits in some areas of the strip. While in most cases there are no significant minerals in wilderness or wilderness-candidate lands, on occasion there are overlaps of significant minerals with outstanding wildlands. This was the case for some areas in the strip.

We decided to discuss our apparently conflicting interests and surprisingly, we found that we had considerable areas of agreement. First, we all felt that the public interest would not be served by protracted conflict. Second, we believed that in most cases, conflicts between wilderness and other values could be resolved. Finally, each side believed that the public interest called for both development of the significant mineral deposits and preservation of significant wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, every aspect of this bill was part of the detailed and carefully crafted compromise, from the release issue, boundaries of the particular areas involved, and we strongly recommend that the bill be passed without change in order to preserve this careful balancing and the strong support the bill has received from all of the interests.

Finally, we want to commend the mining companies, the livestock interests, local government, and the bill's cosponsors for their hard work and commitment to a fair compromise. I particularly want to note this rather unique agreement not just because everyone talked to each other, that happens a lot. What was unique and led to the success of this effort was several other characteristics.

First, that each of the interests recognized the legitimacy of all of the uses of public lands, including wilderness. And, second, that each of the parties recognized that balancing of these interests required equal compromise by all involved.

We look forward to enactment of this bill and would be happy to provide further information to you.

In closing, I particularly want to commend Energy Fuels Nuclear. It is an extraordinary company and it has exceptional sense and duty to the public. They had a very open, progressive approach throughout the entire process. Due to their efforts more than any other, I think, and I think they had the most difficult points in the process, but we were able to overcome our problems.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sopher follows:]



THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

TESTIMONY OF TERRY R. SOPHER, DIRECTOR OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY'S BLM PUBLIC LAND PROGRAM, ON S.1611, THE ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983, PRESENTED ON FEBRUARY 9, 1984 BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER.

I am pleased to be here today to testify on S.1611, the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983. This bill has had an unique genesis. It is supported by, among others, the mining industry, local government, the live-stock industry, and conservationists. The Wilderness Society wants to commend the bill's cosponsors and you, Mr. Chairman, for scheduling an early hearing this session of Congress.

The unusual combination of support for the bill is not an accident. It represents many months of work at forging a compromise that fully considered the entire range of public land values on the Arizona Strip and which resolved competing uses in a fair and balanced manner.

The Arizona Strip is a remote land of many contrasts. It is a dry land of harsh terrain and subtle colors. From the red rock canyons of the Paria Plateau to the unexpected aspen forests of the Paiute Primitive area, the Arizona Strip offers surprises at every turn. Due to its remoteness, until recently it has been an area only lightly used by outdoor enthusiasts. Now, use is rapidly increasing. Because of these two factors -- the unique and pristine quality of the Strip, and the increase in use -- the Arizona Strip has become a top legislative priority for the Wilderness Society. It is important to note another important facet of this legislation: S. 1611 is the first bill

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to establish significant BLM wilderness areas that will stand on their own - not be mere adjuncts to Forest Service or National Park Service areas. Conversationists are extremely pleased with this debut of BLM wilderness.

At the same time that the strip emerged as a top conservationist priority, energy companies, most notably Energy Fuels Nuclear (EFN), began to discover significant uranium deposits in some areas of the Strip. While in most cases there are no significant minerals in wilderness or wilderness candidate lands, on occasion there are overlaps of significant materials with outstanding wildlands. This was the case for some areas in the Strip District.

Conservationists and EFN decided to discuss our apparently conflicting interests in the Strip. Surprisingly, our working group found we had considerable areas of agreement. First of all we all felt that the public interest would not be served by protracted conflict. Second, we believed that in most cases, conflicts between wilderness and other values could be resolved. And finally, each side believed that the public interest called for both preservation of significant wilderness and development of significant minerals. Especially in that regard, EFN deserves special commendation. From the beginning, they stated their commitment to preservation of significant wilderness resources in the Strip. And they had an unfaltering commitment to open dialogue and fairness.

Conservationists wanted to resolve the wilderness issue for the strip as quickly as possible because we saw more and more exploration activity approved in candidate lands as a result of Interior Department policy. This exploration resulted in an overall reduction in the pristine qualities of many of these areas. In many circumstances, the type and quantity of activity approved by Interior posed serious concern about the manner in which the Congress' mandate to protect the wilderness study areas (WSA's) was being implemented. EFN

wanted to resolve the wilderness issues as quickly as possible because they saw the potential for the BLM process to lead to unnecessary conflict and protracted delay in uranium development.

Where we believed that differences could be resolved, the BLM seemed to be creating unnecessary conflicts. For instance, one of the reasons Sand Cove (1-128) was not recommended by BLM was that "Designation would prohibit planned range and habitat improvements..." (pg.21 DEIS). Yet we met with the livestock industry and worked out a compromise. The BLM's lack of effective issue resolution early in the process meant that various public interests would become polarized for many years.

As mentioned previously, this bill is the first to establish significant BLM wilderness. It is the first because the public interest required side-stepping the Interior Department policies and process. The draft EIS on Arizona Strip WSA's, published early in 1982, recommended a total of only 26,186 acres as suitable for wilderness. That is just 5% of the total WSA acreage on the Strip. It is less than 15% of what the bill before you recommends for BLM wilderness alone. The public reaction to this BLM proposal was overwhelmingly negative. The compromise contained in the bill before you, however, is very close to the one recommended by most of the public.

Because of the tremendous disparity between the desires of the public and the draft recommendations of the BLM, we and EFN saw ahead of us a long and protracted battle over wilderness on the Strip. This was totally unnecessary. We determined that the results of our review process would be transmitted to the BLM as an "enhanced wilderness" recommendation from the public. We hoped that this recommendation would become the BLM's preferred alternative.

As mentioned above we talked with the livestock industry on several occasions to gain their support. One of the concerns expressed by the

livestock industry was how grazing would be managed under wilderness designation. We shared with them the clarifications on grazing policy which accompanied the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980. We assured them that, as with all wilderness, these lands would be managed in accordance with those policies.

Several of the recommended areas contain so called "split estates." These split estates are all state lands. Both the governors of Arizona and Utah have stated that they desire to trade these areas with the BLM. Interior should be encouraged to expedite these exchanges.

It is important to note the contribution EFN has made to making this process of compromise possible. Not only has EFN given freely and openly of its time, but it has gone out of its way to involve all interests in solving a very complex and potentially controversial situation.

EFN's sense of equity extends not only to involving all interests but also to the spirit of this compromise. For instance, in agreeing an area should be wilderness, EFN hasn't given a partial commitment. They have stood behind this bill and have made a promise not to explore or develop claims they hold in any recommended areas. We applaud this attitude and wish this sense of fair play was the rule rather than the exception.

We would like to discuss each of the areas recommended in the bill for wilderness designation. There are specific concerns and recommendations for management which emerged from our working group that affect each area.

Cottonwood Point Wilderness

Cottonwood Point is really the Arizona extension of a larger Utah WSA called Canaan Mountain. This spectacular unit borders Zion National Park and will make a fine addition at some future time to the NWPS. We do have a point to raise here concerning the release language of the bill. Sec. 5(a) states:

The Congress hereby finds and directs that lands in the Arizona

Strip District of the BLM, Arizona, and those portions of the Starvation Point WSA (UT-040-057) and Paria Canyon ISA and contiguous Utah units in the Cedar City District of the BLM, Utah, not designated wilderness...are no longer subject to the requirement of Sec. 603(c)...

Confusion arises here over the term "contiguous Utah units." It could be erroneously read to infer that the Canaan Mountain portion of Cottonwood Point, since it is in Utah and is contiguous, is released. This is not the intent of the bill. Clarifying language is needed to solve this confusion over the phrase "and contiguous Utah units." We recommend the following:

"The Congress hereby finds and directs that lands in the Arizona Strip District of the BLM, Arizona, not designated as wilderness by this Act, as well as those contiguous Utah portions of both the Starvation Point WSA (UT-40-057) and the Paria Canyon Study Area not designated as wilderness by this Act... are no longer subject to the requirements..."

GRAND WASH CLIFFS

The Grand Wash Cliffs are on the very western boundary of the Strip. A spectacular north-south series of cliffs, they run south to the Lake Mead NRA. The cliffs themselves have an upper, middle, and lower bench and represent the western break in the Colorado Plateau as it begins its descent into the Great Basin desert.

This bill designates the upper, or northern, portion of the Grand Wash Cliffs as wilderness. The southern portion of the Cliffs, while equally spectacular and with outstanding wilderness values, were left out because of significant mineral potential identified by EFN geologists.

The Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness is the one area on the Strip where the working group proposes a limited closure of an existing road. This road, which traverses the middle bench from north to south, is used by the grazing permittees to service their allotments. The middle bench is also the area most used by visitors. We propose gating and locking the road at its northern and

southern exists from the wilderness. This has been agreed to by the permittees and the BLM.

Kanab Creek Wilderness

The Kanab Creek Wilderness comprises all of the Forest Service Kanab Creek RARE II area and selected portions of the BLM WSA called Hack Canyon. The Forest Service area is within the Kaibab Game Preserve and was withdrawn from mineral entry by President Theodore Roosevelt. The BLM's Hack Canyon WSA has two working mines operated by EFN on its borders, and known mineral potential within it. Kanab Creek, of which both these units are part, is the largest canyon system on the north rim of the Grand Canyon. Most people, when standing in lower Kanab Creek, believe they are still in the national park when in fact, they are on either unprotected BLM or Forest Service land. EFN has done extensive exploration work adjacent to this recommended area and, in fact, has a mine at the head of Hack Canyon.

Because of the extensive adjacent mineral activity, we would urge that the Committee Report accompanying this bill, while recognizing the mineral values of the area, instruct the BLM to approve mining plans and plans of operations consistent with the intent of the compromise for Kanab Creek and designed to protect a visitor's experience in the Kanab Creek Wilderness.

Mt. Logan Wilderness

Mt. Logan is immediately adjacent to Grand Canyon National park. The boundaries we propose round out topographic features split by park boundaries and include Mt. Logan itself and the adjacent Hell's Hole. This is a regionally unique geologic feature offering outstanding scenic values.

We have left open a small dirt road running east to west through the unit as it is an important access route to service livestock allotments in the area.

Mt. Trumball Wilderness

Mt. Trumball rises some 3,000 feet off the desert floor in the central part of the Arizona Strip. Topped by ponderosa pine and aspen, it offers visitors an unparalleled 360° view of the Strip, as well as archaeological remains and interesting volcanic features.

Paiute Wilderness

This area has as its core and old Paiute Primitive area. It runs from sagebrush at its base to cool springs and aspen at its peak. The Virgin Mountains comprise its summit, cut through by the Virgin River George, the same river that flows through Zion National Park.

Paria Canyon, Vermillion Cliffs Wilderness

Paria Canyon is a spectacular red rock canyon. The 40-mile length of the canyon is a popular backpacking route. In one place where Buckskin enters the Paria, one must float a backpack across a deep and cold pool. Buckskin Dive itself is a 200-400 foot deep, several mile long slash in the red rock, almost never wider than two arms' lengths.

The Paria Plateau is dominated by Coyote Buttes, a phantasmagorical collection of sandstone formations and hidden seeps. The Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area wraps around the southern part of the Paria Plateau, looking down on Lee's Ferry and the hundreds of thousands of visitors who raft through the Grand Canyon each year.

As the map of the proposed area shows, we did not propose designating quite all of the Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area as wilderness. Rather, we followed the old Honeymoon Trail, the route taken by Mormon couples to the temple in Saint George, where it leaves the present Highway 89A. The working group did propose, however, to leave that small portion of the cliffs between HWY 89A and the Honeymoon Trail as a Natural Area. This will protect the

scenic views of the Cliffs, while at the same time allowing a logical transition from Natural Area to wilderness.

Saddle Mountain

Saddle Mountain, on the southeast corner of the Kaibab Plateau, is the predominant feature in the area, offering visitors a beautiful view of Marble Canyon and the beginnings of the Grand Canyon. Saddle Mountain also provides the hiker with many outstanding recreational experiences.

Beaver Dam Mountains

The Beaver Dam Mountains are the northerly extension of the Virgin River Gorge. Separated by the Virgin River and a highway from the Paiute Wilderness, these mountains include the roadless portion of the Virgin River Gorge. This deeply incised canyon is close to St. George, Utah and offers residents and visitors a first hand chance to experience a desert river and its environs.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I'd be happy to answer any questions.

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Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Terry.

The only question I would have of you, and this applies to previous witnesses as well, take a look at the boundary adjustments which the administration suggested and see if they are as minor as they think and if they can be accommodated within the parameters that you said and whether the consequence of that would be to provide them with the ability to manage a road to turnoff as they say it ought to be possible. We ask for your consideration of that.

Paul Pritchard.

STATEMENT OF PAUL PRITCHARD, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL PARKS & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, ACCOMPANIED BY RUSS BUTCHER, SOUTHWEST REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL PARKS & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. PRITCHARD. Thank you, sir.

It is a pleasure to be here with you representing not only the members of our association, the National Parks Conservation Association, but I believe this unique coalition that you have been describing and I think have seen in action here today, sir.

I am also pleased to have with me Russ Butcher who is our Southwest representative and who was involved in this very cooperative and working relationship with the industry representatives whom you have already heard from.

May I say that in the interest of brevity, I would, if I may, submit my testimony and Russ's testimony for the record and just simply summarize by saying that there are two aspects to this bill.

We are protecting what I would describe and what has been described as the American Tibet, a beautiful, rugged area with unique resources that are really unknown at this time—30,000 head of cattle, 3,000 people, but also bighorn sheep and the great resources that are in that area.

The second part of this bill is to us equally important and has application around the world. At least in terms of the controversies we have had in the past, this was called a beautiful compromise by local crafts and I think that is an important statement also and I would want their words to be heard here today.

We emphatically support the bill and will be happy to describe or work with you in any way to address the process that was used here and as far as we are concerned, I could not support any more strongly than the words of my associate, Terry Sopher, and those also from Energy Fuels and others who have spoken to you. Thank you, sir, for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Butcher follows:]



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February 9, 1984

Senate Energy & Natural Resources
subcommittee on public lands
& reserved water

CONSENSUS PROPOSAL

for

ARIZONA STRIP WILDERNESS

S. 1611

Mr. Chairman: My name is Russ Butcher. I live in Cottonwood, Arizona, and am the Southwest-&-California Representative of National Parks & Conservation Association. We are a private, nonprofit membership organization, founded 65 years ago to help promote the protection and public appreciation of the national parks and related public lands.

As one of the key negotiators of the Arizona Strip Wilderness consensus proposal, we support with great enthusiasm S. 1611. We are pleased with the substance of this legislation to add some 394,000 acres of U.S. Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service lands to the National Wilderness Preservation System, and to return nearly 700,000 acres to multiple use status. We are pleased also with the way in which this proposal was reached. For all of us who participated in the negotiating process, it has been an exciting adventure in the democratic process.

2-AZ Strip wilderness

A year-and-a-half ago, we dared to take the first cautious steps toward what has evolved into a unique consensus wilderness proposal for the Arizona Strip. This remote and scenic northwest corner of Arizona--extending from Grand Canyon to the Utah line, contains deep canyons, sheer escarpments, forested volcanic mountains, and vast stretches of high-desert rangeland. The Strip, encompassing some six million acres, is a bit larger than the state of New Jersey. Yet, a mere 3,000 people share the region with more than 30,000 head of cattle. It is home to the white-tailed Kaibab squirrel, wild turkey, mule deer, and to re-introduced herds of desert bighorn sheep and the pronghorn antelope.

Journalist Carle Hodge, writing in the August 1983 special Arizona Strip issue of Arizona Highways, says:

"Above and beyond the great chasms carved by the Colorado River, northwestern Arizona is a burnished upland so rugged and so remote it has been described as an American Tibet."

In spite of the Strip's ruggedness and remoteness, a highly polarized controversy had erupted in recent years between those desiring to preserve the natural quality of the region and those wishing to develop the mineral wealth laid down by eons of geologic processes. In the midst of this confrontational atmosphere, a negotiated approach to resolving environmental conflicts got under way in the fall of 1982. We met and began talking with the top officials of the most active minerals development company on the Strip--Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc.--to learn about the uranium exploration and mining activities north of Grand Canyon and to discuss the relationship of those activities to an array of federal wilderness study areas.

J-AZ Strip wilderness

Helicopter tours and additional cautious, non-binding talks followed. These soon evolved into a series of serious, substantive negotiating sessions held in Phoenix between Energy Fuels, The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, National Audubon Society, Arizona Wildlife Federation, and our Association. Miraculously, nearly every one of those meetings early last year brought us step-by-step nearer to a consensus proposal. Together we painstakingly weighed and balanced the pros and cons of each BLM and Forest Service wilderness study area. Some of the units clearly deserved wilderness protection. Some did not. Others contained mineral exploration impacts or an extraordinary mineral potential--thus drawing into question whether they should be recommended for wilderness.

An indispensable element throughout this process was the feeling of mutual trust that quickly pervaded the negotiations. Both sides were "up front" with viewpoints and information in a free-wheeling spirit of candor, cooperation, and even cordiality. From our perspective Energy Fuels was respectful of and responsive to our concerns; and we reciprocated.

This is not to say everything came easily. While it is true some areas and issues were quickly decided up or down, it is equally true that we all agonized over certain conflicts between minerals and wilderness. On several occasions it appeared our entire consensus effort would be aborted over some impasse. In all of these conflicts, one side or the other ultimately agreed to make a sacrifice. Or both sides gave ground.

By mid-February 1983, Energy Fuels and we environmentalists had come to a complete agreement on a wilderness proposal. We then offered the consensus plan to the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service staffs for their evaluation. They were enthusiastic about the consensus process and proposal,

4-AZ Strip wilderness

but did offer a few suggestions which they believed would help establish more easily manageable boundaries.

As winter drifted into spring, we presented the plan to the Arizona Strip District Grazing Advisory Board. Several range management concerns were resolved, and the board gave its endorsement. Energy Fuels succeeded next in gathering the support of local chambers of commerce, municipal and county representatives of the Arizona Strip and southern Utah, and other energy development companies.

In May, the BLM's Arizona Strip District Advisory Council expressed unanimous enthusiasm and hoped that Congress would act soon. After the Arizona Strip Wilderness bills were introduced in both houses of Congress in July, the Interior Department's National Public Lands Advisory Council gave its endorsement.

The press, too, has taken supportive notice of this wilderness legislation, with editorials and articles published in Time Magazine, The New York Times, The Christian Science Monitor, The Arizona Republic, The Phoenix Gazette, Arizona Daily Star, Tucson Citizen, The Flagstaff Sun, Las Vegas Review-Journal, Rocky Mountain News, Deseret News, Salt Lake Tribune, and others.

The Arizona Republic has published a series of favorable editorials, one of which (July 28, 1983) says in part:

"The Arizona Strip Wilderness bill now before Congress is a triumph of compromise over environmental conflict. It is a rare species on the environmental landscape--a wilderness proposal that both environmentalists and industrial leaders support....It could prove a model for future accords here and elsewhere in the nation....

5-AZ Strip wilderness

A refreshing respect and trust between environmentalists and industry can be nurtured and spread. It is a beautiful compromise."

Mr. Chairman, National Parks & Conservation Association is indeed grateful to the co-sponsors of this legislation: Senators DeConcini, Goldwater, Hatch, and Garn. We urge passage of S. 1611, both on the merits of the Arizona Strip Wilderness proposal and to send a signal across the nation that environmental negotiating is the preferred alternative by which we can resolve environmental conflicts in the future--to the benefit of us all.

Thank you.

* * *

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.
Mr. Smith.

**STATEMENT OF ROB SMITH, ASSISTANT SOUTHWEST
REPRESENTATIVE, SIERRA CLUB**

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I am Rob Smith, assistant southwest representative for the Sierra Club.

I will abbreviate my remarks, but I would like to focus on some of the things that Terry Sopher said as to what the compromise process meant to us and how we did it.

In particular, the Arizona strip wilderness bill is a success not only on its own merits, but also because it has served as a positive influence on wilderness deliberations for lands in Arizona south of the Grand Canyon.

The Arizona strip compromise demonstrated that it is possible under certain circumstances for wilderness advocates, commercial user groups and local government to reach agreements on land allocations.

One of the key elements of our success was the mutually held desire of all parties to seek a negotiated settlement rather than engage in lengthy battles over the Bureau of Land Management's preliminary wilderness recommendations, a set of decisions which did not seem to be moving us toward fair resolution of competing interests.

Another condition for reaching agreement was the willingness of all parties to sweep aside philosophical differences in favor of a rational solution. The decisions embodied in the Arizona strip agreement were not arrived at quickly or easily, but they are a solid proposal that is completely defensible as a set of practical solutions to specific problems.

A further key to success was the commitment by all parties to actively advocate the passage into law of the agreements reached, and to recognize that the compromise struck must be honored in every detail at all times.

The Arizona strip agreement is a complex balance of various interests which could be undone if changes were made. A great deal of careful work and sacrifice on both sides went into crafting this proposal. For instance, we were very disappointed that certain lands, such as the magnificent Grand Wash Cliffs, over on the western edge, were not part of the final wilderness proposal. However, it is the Sierra Club's view that the final product is a responsible and fair compromise. We strongly urge this subcommittee to recommend enacting the Arizona Wilderness Act into law as soon as possible.

I also would like to make my accommodation to Energy Fuels Nuclear along with Terry's. Without them, it clearly wouldn't have been possible. We wouldn't have started on this and become partners.

However, there is one technical change in the bill that I would like the subcommittee to consider. I suggest amending section 5(a) slightly so as to make clear that the Canaan Mountain Wilderness study area in Utah, which is contiguous to the proposed Cottonwood Point Wilderness in S. 1611, will not be released from WSA status at this time. It is my understanding that the Utah congressional delegation intends to review this area for wilderness in the future in the context of the Utah bill. The Arizona Strip Wilderness proposal which we have advocated is not intended to change the current status of the Canaan Mountain WAS in any way.

In closing, I would like to commend both the Utah and Arizona congressional delegations for the strong bipartisan support of this bill. I thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

SIERRA CLUB



330 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003 (202) 547-1141

Testimony of Rob Smith, Assistant Southwest Representative for the Sierra Club, before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, on the "Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983", S. 1611, February 9, 1984

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, my name is Rob Smith and I am Assistant Southwest Representative for the Sierra Club.

The Sierra Club is a national environmental organization with more than 340,000 members throughout the country, including more than 1500 members in Utah and 4000 members in Arizona. The Club has a long-standing and intense interest in protecting the remote and spectacular canyon country wilderness of northern Arizona and southern Utah.

I am pleased to be here today to testify in favor of the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act, which would preserve approximately 400,000 acres of outstanding wild areas north of Grand Canyon National Park. At the same time, this bill will resolve successfully what at one time threatened to become hard-fought and lengthy battles between conservationists, ranchers, miners, local government and the Bureau of Land Management.

The Arizona Strip Wilderness bill is a success not only on its own merits, but also because it has served as a positive influence on wilderness deliberations for lands in Arizona south of the Grand Canyon.

The Arizona Strip compromise demonstrated that it's possible under certain circumstances for wilderness advocates, commercial user groups and local government to reach agreements on land allocations.

One of the key elements of our success was the mutually held desire of all parties to seek a negotiated settlement rather than engage in lengthy battles over the BLM's preliminary wilderness recommendations, a set of decisions which did not seem to be moving us towards fair resolution of competing interests.

Another condition for reaching agreement was the willingness of all parties to sweep aside philosophical differences in favor of a rational solution. The decisions embodied in the Arizona Strip agreement were not arrived at quickly or easily, but they are a solid proposal that is completely defensible as a set of practical solutions to specific problems.

A further key to success was the commitment by all parties to actively advocate the passage into law of the agreements reached, and to recognize that the compromise struck must be honored in every detail at all times. The Arizona Strip agreement is a complex balance of various interests which could be undone if changes were made. A great deal of careful work and sacrifice on both sides went into crafting this proposal. We were very disappointed, for instance, that certain lands, such as the magnificent Grand Wash Cliffs, were not part of the final wilderness proposal. However, it is the Sierra Club's view that the final product is a responsible and fair compromise. We strongly urge this subcommittee to recommend enacting the Arizona Wilderness Act into law as soon as possible.

Perhaps I've saved for last the most important element of success on this project, and that is the positive approach taken at the outset and carried all the way through by Energy Fuels Nuclear. Thanks to their hard work and commitment to making these negotiations work, we were able to settle our differences and become partners to a solution which we believe serves the interests of everyone.

There is one technical change in the bill I would like the subcommittee to consider. I suggest amending Section 5 (a) slightly so as to make clear that the Canaan Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Utah, which is contiguous to the proposed Cottonwood Point wilderness in S. 1611, will not be released from WSA status at this time. It is my understanding that the Utah Congressional delegation intends to review this area for wilderness in the future in the context of a Utah bill. The Arizona Strip wilderness proposal which we have advocated is not intended to change the current status of the Canaan Mountain WSA in any way.

In closing, I'd like to commend both the Utah and Arizona Congressional delegations for the strong bipartisan support they have given to this proposal. Thank you for this opportunity to speak in favor of S. 1611.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much and I appreciate it. As I say, from my perspective, I have only to tip my hat to everyone involved. It is an interesting process. It is unfortunate that more of it couldn't be accomplished in the same way and I guess realistically all of us know why and when these things do and don't work. It is rare what you have done and I think that it is commendable, it is admirable. Industry, user groups, and environmental groups, it is interesting what can be done.

Thank you all very much.

Now I am going to call for a break of about 5 minutes and allow the reporter to stretch, and me as well, and then we will get to work on the Utah wilderness bill. I would again remind people that all of their written, prepared testimony will be included in the record which will remain open for two weeks beyond this day.

We stand in recess until 4 o'clock.

[Whereupon, a recess was taken.]

Senator WALLOP. The committee will come back to order.

We will now hear the remaining panels on S. 2155 on the Utah wilderness system, and the first is Clair Acord representing Utah Wool Growers; Booth Wallentine, executive vice president, Utah Farm Bureau Federation; and Michael Sibbett, Utah Cattlemen's Association.

STATEMENT OF CLAIR R. ACORD, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, UTAH WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. ACORD. Mr. Chairman, my name is Claire Acord and I am the executive secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association. May I thank you for allowing our organization the opportunity to comment on the Utah wilderness bill, S. 2155.

The Utah livestock industry generates about \$1.6 billion per year into Utah's economy. In the rural areas of our State, the livestock industry is paying the taxes, supplying meat and fiber for Utah consumers, as well as utilizing a resource that cannot be consumed in any other way.

In reviewing Utah's wilderness bill, there are some concerns that we would like to mention.

One, water rights must be protected. Already reports of Forest Service attacks on State water rights on the doctrine of prior appropriation of water. The agency desires to change the rules in the middle of the stream by asserting that it has authority to restrict grants given several decades ago to construct and use such ditches. Water rights are meaningless if the holder of the right is prevented from transporting the water.

Two, under section 103(b) of the Utah wilderness bill identifies valid existing rights. Let's keep our new usable AUM's in prospective and allow the use of modern equipment to properly manage the grazing resources, fire noxious weeds, and control of insects and diseases.

I might note that there is no provision in the bill for predator control. We recommend that section 103(b) be amended to include a statement that predators may be controlled.

We are producing about 600,000 lambs a year at \$50 a head. That is about \$30 million in lambs that we produce. A loss of 10 percent,

which is about normal, costs us about \$3 million a year loss to predators. If in the wilderness areas cannot be controlled, we are not only losing lambs, calves, and wildlife to predators, but we will be developing a breeding area ground for more predators that cannot only prey on livestock and wildlife but also on developing human hazards and the possible loss of human life.

I might add to that for a couple of examples, between Nephi and Mona on the Mount Nemo area, the present wilderness bill proposed is one-half mile from I-15. In Salt Creek Canyon, the area is 1½ miles from the main traveled roads up the canyon.

There are several herds of sheep on the east side on private land in the spring and in the fall. On the west side and east of I-15 where this particular area would be, there are cattle wintering in the area for 15 miles.

The proposed Mount Naomi area is close to incorporated cities, thus allowing human depredation. One community in Utah had a mountain lion in its garbage cans this 1983 year. Would you care to send your child out to take the garbage under that type of situation?

We recommend wilderness not be increased for the original bill and no buffer zones be allowed and that we have a predator statement in the bill.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Acord follows:]



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TESTIMONY PREPARED FOR THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATER

WENATE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENERGY HEARINGS ON UTAH WILDERNESS BILL SENATE BILL S 2155

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Natural Resource and Energy Committee:

My name is Clair Acord, Executive Secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association. May I thank you for allowing our organization the opportunity to comment on the Utah Wilderness Bill, S 2155.

Utah Livestock industry generates 1.6 billion dollars per year into Utah's economy. In the rural areas of our state, the livestock industry is paying the taxes, supplying meat and fiber for Utah consumers, as well as utilizing a resource that cannot be consumed in any other way.

In reviewing "Utah's Wilderness Bill" there are some concerns we need to mention.

1. Water rights must be protected. Already reports of Forest Service attacks on "state water rights on the doctrine of prior appropriation of water". The agency desires to change the rules in the middle of the

(2)

- stream by asserting that it has authority to restrict grants given several decades ago to construct and use such ditches. Water rights are meaningless if the holder of the right is prevented from transporting the water.
2. Section 103(b) of the Utah Wilderness Bill identifies valid existing rights. Let's keep our now useable AUM's in prospective and allow the use of modern equipment to properly manage the grazing resources, fire control, noxious weeds, and control of insects and diseases.
 3. There is no provision in the Bill for predator control. We recommend that Section 103(b) be amended to include a statement that "predators be controlled."

We are producing 600,000 lambs each year at \$50. per head. That is 30 million dollars in lambs. A loss of 10 per cent is \$3,000,000 per year loss to the industry by predators. If in wilderness areas predators cannot be controlled, we are not only losing lambs, calves and wildlife to predators, but we will develop a breeding ground for more predators that can not only prey on livestock and wildlife but we are

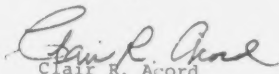
(3)

developing human hazards, and possible loss of human life. For a couple of examples, between Nephi and Mona, the present wilderness bill proposed is 1/2 mile from I-15. In Salt Creek Canyon, the area is 1 1/2 miles from the main traveled roads up the canyon. There are several herds of sheep on the east side area on private land and in the spring and fall, on the west side and east of I-15 there are cattle wintering in the area for some 15 miles. The proposed Mt. Naomi area is close to incorporated cities, thus allowing human depredation. One community in Utah had a mountain lion in its garbage cans this 1983 year. Would you care to send your child out to take the garbage under this situation?

4. We recommend wilderness not be increased from the original bill and no buffer zones be allowed.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,



Clair R. Acord
Executive Secretary
Utah Wool Growers Association

Encl.

Utah Cattlemen's Association
150 South 600 East Suite 108
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

Utah Farm Bureau Federation
5300 South 360 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107

Utah Wool Grower's Association
600 Crandall Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

JOINT STATEMENT ON WILDERNESS AREAS
May 23, 1983

The traditional multiple-use concept for Utah's public lands has assured wise use of mineral, livestock grazing and recreational resources, as well as the protection of watersheds.

With over 74.6 percent of Utah land under government ownership, our agricultural abundance, particularly livestock production, is highly dependent on public land grazing. More than \$860 million in economic activity is generated annually by Utah's beef cattle and sheep industry. Livestock grazing utilizes a renewable resource and enhances fire control and watershed management while producing food and fiber. Millions of dollars and many Utah jobs have already been lost as a result of the 51 percent reduction in grazing permits on Bureau of Land Management lands since 1960, as well as substantial reductions in grazing on U. S. Forest Service lands.

Proposals to legislate vast acreages of Utah into very limited-use wilderness areas will seriously threaten Utah's economic base, particularly rural Utah, unless provision is made for continued access to these areas by livestock producers and others. Such wilderness designation will also restrict recreational access to a very limited group who can hike into these areas after the now-existing access is closed.

Any wilderness legislation for Utah adopted by Congress should:

1. Preserve all existing livestock grazing permits and grant increased permits to stockmen wherever range conditions allow;
2. Preserve all existing access authority for grazing permit holders to utilize the most efficient motorized vehicles, or other modern means, to assure proper care and tending for livestock, range improvements, grazing management, fences, salt grounds and water facilities, without unreasonable restrictions;
3. Assure that adequate predator control is practiced to allow economic production of livestock for consumers;
4. Provide motorized vehicle access for control of fire, noxious weeds, insects and diseases wherever they pose a threat to natural resources, grazing, or adjacent multiple-use and private property;
5. Prevent replacement of livestock grazing by introduction or expansion of wildlife;
6. Maintain traditional roadways and other access ways for permittee use;

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7. Provide for reasonable substitute access wherever existing access is obstructed by any natural disaster such as landslides or any public improvement such as reservoirs, etc.;
8. Provide immediate, permanent release language to end further uncertainty about public land use in Utah.

We oppose a major new study of Utah land for wilderness classification. Utah now has more national parks and recreation areas under federal protection than any other state and has abundant public land available for recreational use. We oppose further redundancy in locking up more public lands for very restricted use by very few people.

Roger Peart

Roger Peart, President
Utah Cattlemen's Assn.

Frank O. Nishiguchi

Frank O. Nishiguchi, President
Utah Farm Bureau

Malcolm C. Young

Malcolm Young, President
Utah Wool Grower's Assn.

Senator WALLOP. Not only would I not want to send my children out, no child would I want to send out to the garbage can.

Mr. Wallentine.

**STATEMENT OF C. BOOTH WALLENTINE, EXECUTIVE VICE
PRESIDENT, UTAH FARM BUREAU FEDERATION**

Mr. WALLENTINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With your permission, I would like to make one brief comment regarding the Arizona strip bill.

Senator WALLOP. Fine.

Mr. WALLENTINE. I have personally interviewed a number of the ranchers and I think I represent virtually all of the ranchers that are ranching in there, they live in Utah and we find that is no serious objection to that particular piece of legislation, and I think the record should show that there has been an excellent attitude of cooperation among the various groups regarding that particular bill.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.

Mr. WALLENTINE. Now to the Utah bill, S. 2155, Mr. Chairman.

The Utah Farm Bureau appreciates the opportunity to testify regarding the establishment of additional wilderness areas in the State of Utah.

Among our nearly 20,000 Utah Farm Bureau member families are more than 4,500 livestock producers. A large number of whom hold public land grazing permits and quite a few of whom graze livestock within the proposed wilderness areas of this bill.

As Clair Acord has already pointed out, some \$420 million is received annually in cash receipts, generating \$1.6 billion in economic activity in our State. We do have an interest in this legislation.

We appreciate the unified position of Utah's congressional delegation and Governor for this legislation, but we must express our concern about some provisions in the bill. We have serious reservations about the concept of limited management or no management for public lands because we are concerned about control of noxious weeds, soil treatment, fire control, trail maintenance, watershed management, waste management, and other resource management

tools which, we believe, are absolutely necessary and have been developed over the years at great taxpayer expense at our land-grant universities and other institutions.

Particularly this is needed in Utah where our urban water supplies, our valley pastures, and other resources are so closely integrated with whatever happens on nearby public lands.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we fully recognize that the Wilderness Act of 1964 clearly allows continued grazing of livestock on designated wilderness areas and subsequent conference reports further provide and clarify this intent.

However, successful grazing within a designated wilderness area is ultimately dependent upon the economic viability of the grazing restrictions which are placed upon the stock, and I must say that the comments of the Forest Service here today add greatly to our concern about this matter, particularly as it relates to access and some permit identification within the Utah bill.

Therefore, we are recommending several amendments to S. 2155 to provide additional economic possibility that grazing can, in fact, continue within these areas. Dr. Acord has already referred to the predator control issue. In the interest of time, I will pass over that. Mr. Sibbett, who will follow me, will express our views also regarding the need for specific provisions in the legislation to allow an expansion of grazing beyond the level existing at the time of wilderness designation, as the range conditions may permit.

We would further comment that if the proposed acreage is not reduced, we believe that it is essential that the legislation contain specific authorization and direction to the managing agency to control noxious weeds and plant diseases. As the Forest Service has noted, we too note that the boundaries of Mount Nebo, for example, are very close to major highways and I might say also to commercial agriculture operations.

With these specific recommendations for change, we would like to emphasize several sections of the proposed law that should not be changed, Mr. Chairman.

We strongly disagree with the Department of Agriculture proposal here today to strike the specific management directives under title III of the bill. I guess that I would have to say that if the current legislation, the Wilderness Act of 1964 and subsequent conference reports provide for these same things, then why is there any concern about leaving them in there? And if it is not the intent of the Forest Service to honor the provisions that are in this legislation, then I think that we need to know about it and I think that it is more important that those specific provisions be in there.

Regarding the designated acreage, Mr. Chairman, we strongly oppose any addition to the proposed 706,736 acres of wilderness and, in fact, we believe this 706,000 acres is excessive. Utah is a public land State. Much of our economy is dependent upon the multiple use of these lands. To limit use on this acreage will clearly intensify use on other acreage.

Release language. We must get on with the needed grazing improvements in these lands which are not to be included in the proposed Utah Wilderness bill. So, we support the bill's provisions for definite release of nondesignated lands for multiple use.

Third, something we think should not be changed is the wilderness nonimpairment provision. It is essential that there be an ongoing evaluation of the resources within wilderness areas. This Nation can ill-afford to ignore every possible means of reducing our dependency upon foreign and often hostile sources for vital minerals and other needed resources. No industry understands this better than the farmers and ranchers of America because our industry is the largest.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this legislation.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wallentine follows:]

STATEMENT BY UTAH FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
ON SENATE BILL 2155, UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984
Before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
United States Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Presented By C. Booth Wallentine, Executive Vice President
Utah Farm Bureau Federation
February 9, 1984

The Utah Farm Bureau Federation appreciates the opportunity to present our views regarding the establishment of additional wilderness areas in the State of Utah. Farm Bureau members have a serious interest in the wilderness area concept, both as individual citizens who have the same needs, desires and concerns as other citizens, and as fee-paying users of the public lands for the purpose of producing beef, lamb, wool and a myriad of other livestock products for the use of consumers.

Among our nearly 20,000 Utah Farm Bureau member families are more than 4,500 livestock producers, a large number of whom hold public land grazing permits. Many of these permittees graze livestock within the proposed wilderness areas in this bill.

Our Utah livestock industry generates over \$420 million annually in cash receipts. Each of these farm dollars turn over in our economy at least four times. This means that Utah's livestock industry is the propellant force behind at least \$1.6 billion in annual economic activity in our state. Clearly, the Utah livestock industry, and the many thousands of Utahns who depend upon this basic industry, have a significant interest in the wilderness proposal now before Congress for the State of Utah.

As citizens, and as fee-paying users of public lands, we have serious reservations about the limited management or "no management" concept which has been applied to wilderness areas to date. Still speaking generally, we are concerned that establishment of limited or no

(1)

management wilderness areas, which, in effect, become single use or very limited use areas, tends to ignore many of the proven resource management principles and techniques which have been developed over many years, often at taxpayer expense, by our Land Grant Universities and other public agencies.

We have reference to control of noxious weeds, soil treatment, fire control, trail maintenance, watershed management, waste management and other resource management tools which, we believe, are absolutely necessary to the quality of life we enjoy, particularly in Utah where our urban water supplies, our valley pastures, and other resources are so closely integrated with whatever happens on nearby public lands.

We recognize that the Wilderness Act of 1964 clearly allows continued grazing of livestock on designated wilderness areas. The Conference Report to S 2009 (H.R. No. 96-1126) further amplifies and clarifies this intent.

Continued grazing within a designated wilderness area, however, and the production of substantial economic activity for the benefit of consumers and jobholders, is ultimately dependent upon the economic viability of the grazing restrictions placed upon the stockman.

Therefore, we urge that several amendments be adopted to the Utah Wilderness Bill, S. 2155, to provide at least some additional economic possibility that grazing can in fact continue economically within the areas proposed for wilderness designation:

1. Predator control - After one of the longest and most costly administrative and scientific reviews on a chemical toxicant, the Environmental Protection Agency has authorized the limited

use of Compound 1080 in single dose baits and toxic collars. We believe that given the intense predator damage in Utah, this legislation should specifically provide for the use of all approved predator control methods within the wilderness areas;

2. Although the Conference Report to S. 2009 (H.R. No. 96-1126) previously referred to appears to allow an expansion of grazing beyond the level existing at the time of wilderness designation, as the range conditions may permit, we believe it is essential that this bill specifically allow such expanded grazing, because, according to U.S. Dept. of Interior, BLM Public Land Statistics (1960-78), Utah ranchers have experienced a much larger cutback in grazing privileges than any other state in the West. Moreover, Dr. Thad Box, a much-respected range scientist who is chairman of the College of Natural Resources at Utah State University, has said that range conditions in the Western States are generally in an improving condition. Therefore, the opportunities for expanded grazing within wilderness areas appear to be excellent and the Utah economy should not be denied this future opportunity;
3. If the proposed boundaries are not changed, we believe it is essential that the legislation contain specific authorization and direction to the managing agency to control noxious weeds and/or plant diseases. We note that the boundaries of the proposed Mt. Naomi and Mt. Nebo Wilderness Areas are very close to major highways and, in some instances, close to commercial agricultural operations.

Control of predators in these areas, as well as others, will be particularly necessary if we are to avoid the wilderness areas becoming a breeding ground for predators.

With these specific recommendations for change, we would like to emphasize several sections of the proposed law that should not be changed.

1. Designated acreage - We strongly oppose any addition to the proposed 706,736 acres of wilderness. Utah is a public land state. Much of our economy is dependent upon the multiple-use of these lands. Limiting use on this acreage will intensify use on the remaining acreage in Utah.
2. Release language - Much-needed development of watering facilities, fencing, etc. to provide more balanced use of range resources has been waiting for many years while the Forest Service land has been in the wilderness planning process. We must get on with the needed improvements in these lands which are not included in the proposed Utah Wilderness Bill. We support the language in the bill which provides for release of non-designated lands for multiple use management.
3. Wilderness Non-impairment Provision - We believe it is essential that there be an on-going evaluation of the resources within the designated wilderness areas. This nation can ill-afford to ignore every possible means of reducing our dependency upon foreign, and often hostile sources for vital minerals and other needed resources. No industry understands this better than the farmers and ranchers of America because agriculture is our most basic, and by far the largest industry in this nation.

Finally, and no less emphatically, the Utah Farm Bureau Federation commends the Utah Congressional Delegation and the Governor of Utah for their diligent effort to write comprehensive legislation that recognizes the specific needs of Utah. While this legislation is of some concern to agriculture, and we have found it necessary to strongly recommend the aforementioned changes, it must be said that the bill has been widely discussed throughout Utah and we believe that it is basically a good piece of legislation to reflect the majority wishes of our citizens.

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Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Wallentine.
Mr. Sibbett.

**STATEMENT OF MICHAEL R. SIBBETT, EXECUTIVE VICE
PRESIDENT, UTAH CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

Mr. SIBBETT. Mr. Chairman, I am Michael R. Sibbett, executive vice president of the Utah Cattlemen's Association. I am also a rancher whose family has grazed cattle on national forest lands prior to its inception and graze cattle under its management today.

My testimony is intended to outline concerns of Utah ranchers with wilderness land management.

Although grazing is allowed in the Wilderness Act of 1964, ranchers oppose unnecessary restrictions and reductions of livestock in these areas.

This concern went to Congress in 1980 with the outcome being the text of the conference report on S. 2009, House Report 96-1126 under the heading, "Grazing in National Forest Wilderness Areas." In this conference report, strong language indicated that Congress was increasingly disturbed with National Forest administrative regulations and policies acting to discourage grazing in wilderness or unduly restricting on the ground activities necessary for proper grazing management. Unfortunately, there are still those instances where congressional intent has been ignored concerning livestock grazing in wilderness areas.

Finally, increased grazing in wilderness areas, although outlined in nationwide guidelines and specific statements of legislative policy from House Report 96-1126, has slim to no chance of happening. Therefore, language that follows House Report 96-1126 wording is strongly recommended for inclusion in section 301(b) of the Utah Wilderness Act reading:

If land management plans reveal conclusively that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months could be made available with no adverse impact on wilderness values, some increases in AUM's may be permissible.

Ranchers have a hard time understanding public land policies when it involved their very economical survival and livelihood as opposed to recreational and pleasure activity for a few and for a minimal time. Recognizing the fact that Utah has five national parks, one major national recreation area, six national monuments and an area already designated as wilderness, the question is how much more is really needed to serve the recreational needs of one segment of society at the expense of another group in society who make their living on the land?

We would urge an extremely moderate number of acres which would be locked into this wilderness classification when considering the areas already available for recreational activities. And quite candidly, sir, see 700,000-plus acres of Forest Service wilderness excessive when considering the national mandate to the Forest Service on watershed protection and preservation management.

Ranchers support multiple-use land management and cannot support a land management philosophy that is found in wilderness management placing one use so far ahead in supremacy over all other uses. We do not object to those areas that clearly demon-

strate a historical single use for primitive recreation, such as the Mount Olympus Wilderness recommendation but have serious concerns where multiple uses are currently found.

We support section 201 of the Utah Wilderness Act and its relief wording in releasing all national forest lands not listed for wilderness in this act for multiple use. However, for the record, it should be noted that it is not the hard relief language that we had initially suggested.

We also strongly support section 303 of this act prohibiting buffer zones around designated wilderness areas.

In conclusion, we are concerned with any wilderness legislation that may affect the continued grazing of livestock 10 or 15 years from now, the granting of increased grazing where land could facilitate it and the continued access to maintain and improve the land. We appreciate the opportunity to give testimony and hope your combined wisdom will support the livestock industry that means so much to our Nation and State. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sibbett follows:]



Utah Cattlemen's Association
Publishers of The Utah Cattleman

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UTAH CATTLEMEN'S CONCERNS WITH WILDERNESS LAND MANAGEMENT

**Written Testimony Prepared For Delivery Before The
Senate Committee On Energy And Natural Resources
Subcommittee On Public Lands And Reserved Water**

Conducted By:

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop

Washington, D. C. - February 9, 1984

I am Michael R. Sibbett, Executive Vice President of the Utah Cattlemen's Association. I am also a rancher whose family has grazed cattle on National Forest Lands prior to its inception and graze cattle under its management today. My testimony is intended to outline concerns of Utah ranchers with Wilderness Land Management authorized by Public Law 88-577, the "Wilderness Act of 1964", on National Forest Lands in Utah.

Section 4 (d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act provides for continued livestock grazing where established prior to designating the areas as wilderness. Ranchers are aware of this section and appreciate the opportunity to continue to produce food and fiber for our nation through utilizing the forage resources on public lands that include wilderness areas. However, fears accompanied with the classification of wilderness have a long history within the livestock industry as public servants who are charged with managing wilderness areas interpret

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Senate Testimony
February 9, 1984

the livestock grazing in wilderness areas in varying degrees, including unnecessary restrictions and reductions of livestock in these areas.

This concern went to Congress in 1980 with the outcome being the text of the conference report on S.2009 (House Report 96-1126) under the heading, "Grazing In National Forest Wilderness Areas". In this conference report, strong language was used indicating that Congress was increasingly disturbed that despite the language of Section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act and despite a history of nearly 15 years in addressing and providing guidance to the wilderness management agencies for development of wilderness management policies, national forest administrative regulations and policies were acting to discourage grazing in wilderness or unduly restricting on-the-ground activities necessary for proper grazing management. Unfortunately, there are still those instances where congressional intent has been ignored concerning livestock grazing in wilderness areas.

Finally, increased grazing in wilderness areas, although outlined in nationwide guidelines and specific statements of legislative policy from House Report 96-1126, has slim to no chance of happening. Therefore, language that follows House Report 96-1126 wording is strongly recommended for inclusion in Sec. 301(b) of the Utah Wilderness Act reading:

"If land management plans reveal conclusively
that increased livestock numbers or animal unit

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February 9, 1984

months (AUM's) could be made available with no adverse impact on wilderness values, some increases in AUM's may be permissible."

Ranchers have a hard time understanding public land policies when it involves their very economical survival and livelihood as opposed to recreational and pleasure activity for a few and for minimal time. Recognizing the fact that Utah has five national parks, one major national recreation area, six national monuments and an area already designated as wilderness, the question is how much more is really needed to serve the recreational needs of one segment of society at the expense of another group in society who make their living on this land? We would urge an extremely moderate number of acres which would be locked into this wilderness classification when considering the areas already available for recreational activity.

Ranchers support Multiple-Use land management and cannot support a land management philosophy that is found in Wilderness Management placing one use so far ahead in supremacy over all other uses. We do not object to those areas that clearly demonstrate a historical single use for primitive recreation, such as the Mt. Olympus Wilderness recommendation, but have serious concerns where multiple uses are currently found.

We support Sec. 201 of the Utah Wilderness Act and its relief wording in releasing all national forest lands not listed for wilderness in this Act for multiple use.

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Senate Testimony
February 9, 1984

We also strongly support Sec. 303 of this Act prohibiting buffer zones around designated wilderness areas.

In conclusion, we are concerned with any wilderness legislation that may affect the continued grazing of livestock 10 or 15 years from now, the granting of increased grazing where land could facilitate it and the continued access to maintain and improve the land. Attached with this testimony you will find a resolution adopted by the Utah Cattlemen's Association and the Utah Wool Growers Association at our annual convention.

We appreciate the opportunity to give testimony and hope your combined wisdom will give support to the livestock industry that means so much to our nation and state.



Utah Cattlemen's Association

Publishers of *The Utah Cattleman*

One-fifty South Sixth East • Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 • 355-5748
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OFFICIAL RESOLUTION 65TH ANNUAL CONVENTION DECEMBER 2, 1983

WILDERNESS

WHEREAS, the Utah Cattlemen's Association and Utah Wool Growers appreciate the interest and intent of the Utah congressional delegation and Governor in presenting the Wilderness Bill to the 98th Congress; and

WHEREAS, there are a few areas within the bill we find not adequately covered or defined.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we recommend the following:

1. Do not increase the acreage now suggested for wilderness.
2. Predator control has not been allowed for within the bill. We recommend predator control be included in the bill, otherwise we are creating a breeding ground for predators as well as creating a hazard for human life.
3. Congress has supported "valid grazing rights shall be maintained in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and House Report (96-617) on grazing and grazing management plans officially adopted by Forest Service in consultation with grazing leases." This support is comfortable until the range condition exceeds the grazing stocking rates letting forage go unused. NO PROVISION IS MADE FOR INCREASING GRAZING AUM'S WITHIN A WILDERNESS AREA. We would recommend special language

in the Utah Wilderness Bill that, where practical, when increased forage is generated within a wilderness area that livestock grazing AUM's be increased for proper range management.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we recommend the grazing plan be standardized in such a manner so various personality differences cannot force a permittee off the area.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Riley.

STATEMENT OF JAMES S. RILEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
INTERMOUNTAIN FORESTRY SERVICES

Mr. RILEY. Thank you. I appreciate this opportunity to testify today and also I appreciate your moving me up on the witness schedule so that I can make my other commitment.

As requested, I will briefly summarize my statement and submit my written copy for the record.

I am James S. Riley, executive director of the Intermountain Forestry Services in Ogden, Utah. Intermountain Forestry Services is a newly formed trade association representing the forest products manufacturers in Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Colorado.

We are anxious to see the enactment of a bill which resolves the wilderness question in Utah. The past 3 years have been very difficult for our industry. Our difficulties were partially the result of high interest rates and the extreme uncertainty associated with timber supply levels from the public lands.

The Utah timber industry is comprised mostly of small, independent operators scattered throughout the state. Most of the milling facilities were constructed in the late 1950's or early 1960's. They are in need of reconstruction at this time to remain competitive. Yet, no prudent businessman would make the long-term capital investments necessary to modernize a manufacturing facility when the future supply of raw materials is so vulnerable.

In Utah, many small communities have grown around the timber mills and have become dependent on them for a source of jobs, funding for the school system, and the general economic health of the community. I have attached to my statement the employment and related data for a small sawmill located in Escalante, Utah. This data describes in detail the important contributions this mill makes to the economic health and well-being of the local community. Without a continued source of timber, this mill will not be able to continue its operation.

Intermountain Forestry Service's members are currently in the process of a detailed review of the proposed wilderness allocations in S. 2155. At this point we find them to be generally acceptable. Most of the areas proposed for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System meet the requirements set forth by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and would best serve the public interest so classified.

We do, however, urge the subcommittee to consider a few modifications which I have spelled out in my written testimony.

We will continue to work with the subcommittee staffs on any recommendations to modify this proposal.

Additionally, we urge the subcommittee to resist any efforts to increase the acreage allocated to wilderness by this bill. We recognize the need to compromise between the many users of the national forest lands. However, it is important to recognize that the compromising on this issue has already been done. The more than 700,000 acres proposed for wilderness in S. 2155 is more than 40 percent greater than the Forest Service RARE II recommendations. RARE II itself was intended as a compromise.

S. 2155 is yet a further concession to the antidevelopment interests. It is not now appropriate to view this bill as a beginning point for further compromise, but as an end point of a long and drawn out compromise process.

The importance of strong release and sufficiency language cannot be overemphasized. If this bill is to truly resolve the wilderness issue it must address the areas not allocated as wilderness with the same degree of certainty as it does the the wilderness proposals.

Recent Forest Service data for the intermountain region shows that nearly 40 percent of the timber sale program over the next 5 years is scheduled to come from the roadless areas. As an industry, we cannot sustain a reduction in the timber sale program of this magnitude. In order to avoid this situation, the Forest Service must be granted the unconditional authority to proceed with the multiple use planning and management of the nonwilderness lands.

We strongly support the sufficiency and release language contained under title II in S. 2155.

I have come here from Utah today to express Intermountain Forestry Service's general support for S. 2155 with the minor modifications I have outlined. I also wish to express our appreciation of the fine efforts of the Utah delegation in developing this proposal which is basically a good compromise between the many varied interests in the use of Forest Service lands in our State.

We will continue to work with the Utah delegation and the subcommittee staffs as this bill moves forward. We urge your support for its expeditious passage.

This concludes my testimony. I will be happy to answer any questions at this time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Riley follows:]

STATEMENT OF INTERMOUNTAIN FORESTRY SERVICES

on S. 2155 and H.R. 4516

before the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

U.S. SENATE - FEBRUARY 9, 1984

I am James S. Riley, Executive Director of the Intermountain Forestry Services in Ogden, Utah. Intermountain Forestry Services is a newly formed trade association representing the forest products manufacturers in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado. Our members are almost 100% dependent on the National Forests for their raw material supplies. The testimony I bring before the Subcommittee today is offered on behalf of all IFS members, not just our Utah operators. This is indicative of the importance the forest products industry as a whole places on the Wilderness issue. The problems we face in Utah are pervasive throughout the Intermountain and Rocky Mountain states.

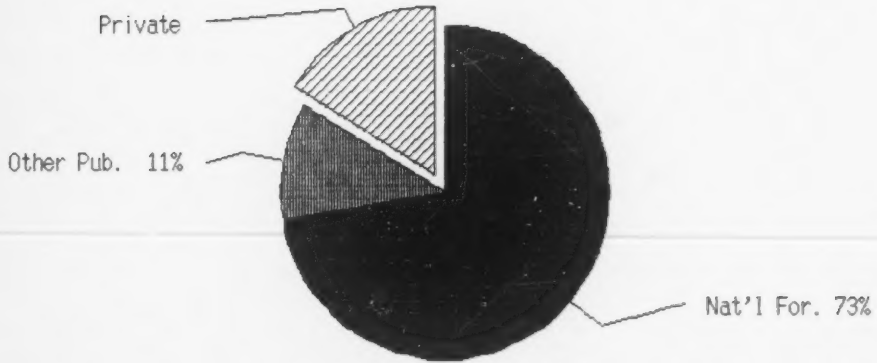
The Issue Needs Resolution

We are anxious to see the enactment of a bill which resolves the Wilderness question in Utah. The past three years have been very difficult for our industry. Our difficulties were partially the result of high interest rates and subsequently poor home building markets. More importantly however, our difficulties are the direct result of the extreme uncertainty associated with timber supply levels from the public lands.

There is no source of timber to supply our mills other than from the National Forests. In Utah fully 84% of the commercial timberland is in public ownership (Figure 1). Yet, since the enactment of the Wilderness Act of 1964, we have known that some portion of this important resource would be designated as Wilderness and made unavailable for timber harvesting. Until that decision is made our future will remain uncertain.

The Utah timber industry is comprised of many small independent operators scattered throughout the state. Most of the milling facilities were constructed in the late 1950's of early 1960's. They are in need of reconstruction to remain competitive. Yet, no prudent businessman would make the long term capital investments necessary to modernize a manufacturing facility when the future supply of raw materials is so vulnerable. This is the position of the forest products industry in Utah.

The severity of this situation does not only impact the



Fg 1: Utah Commercial Forest Ownership

mill owners. It also has a major effect on the mill employees, the support businesses, and the local communities. In Utah, many small communities have grown around the timber mills and have become dependent on them for a source of jobs, funding for the school system, and the general economic health of the community. Without ensuring timber supply levels sufficient to operate the mills, these communities will suffer economic upheaval. I have attached to this statement the employment and related data for a small sawmill located in Escalante, Utah. This data describes in detail the important contributions this mill makes to the economic health and well-being of the local community. Without a continued source of timber this mill will not be able to continue its operations.

Acreage Allocations

Intermountain Forestry Services members have reviewed the proposed Wilderness allocations in S. 2155 and find them to be generally acceptable. Most of the areas proposed for inclusion in the Wilderness preservation system meet the requirements set forth by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and would best serve the public interest so classified. We do, however, urge the Subcommittee to reconsider the northern boundary of the proposed Box-Death Hollow area. Withdrawing these boundaries from around the Hells Backbone Bridge is necessary to allow for efficient management and utilization of the Forest transportation system. Additionally, we find the four hundred forty eight thousand acres proposed as the "High Uintas Wilderness" to be excessive. There are many excellent timber stands within this proposal which are not necessary to the integrity of the Wilderness proposal for the area. This resource would be far more productively employed if it were used for the production of wood products. We urge the Subcommittee to consider a smaller proposal for this area. We will continue to work with the Subcommittee staff on a recommendation to modify this proposal.

Additionally, we urge the Subcommittee to resist any efforts to increase the acreage allocated to Wilderness by this bill. We recognize the need to compromise between the many users of the National Forest lands. However, it is important to recognize that the compromising on this issue has already been done. The more than seven hundred thousand acres proposed for Wilderness in S.2155 is more than 40% higher than the Forest Service RARE II recommendations. RARE II itself was a compromise. S.2155 is yet a further concession to the anti-development interests. It is not now appropriate to view this bill as a beginning point for further compromise, but as an end point of a long and drawn out compromise process.

Release and Sufficiency Language

The importance of strong release and sufficiency

language cannot be over emphasized. If this bill is to truly resolve the Wilderness issue it must address the areas not allocated as Wilderness with the same degree of certainty as it does the Wilderness proposals. Without legislation which ensures that the non-Wilderness areas will be available for multiple use management, including including timber harvesting, nothing has been done to provide a stable future raw material supply for the industry.

The importance of release and sufficiency language is evidenced by recent events in the state of Oregon. In early December the preservation community filed a lawsuit seeking to halt all timber sale activities in the roadless areas in the state. In response to this complaint, the Regional Forester found he had no legal recourse but to cease all timber sale planning and preparation activities in these areas. In their December newsletter Earth First was soliciting funds to file an identical lawsuit nationally. If they are successful, there will be an immediate and disastrous effect on the Utah timber industry. Recent Forest Service data shows that nearly 40% of the timber sale program over the next five years is scheduled to come from the roadless areas. Our industry is having great difficulty finding sufficient timber supplies as it is. We could not sustain a reduction of this magnitude. In order to avoid this situation, the Forest Service must be granted the unconditional authority to proceed with the multiple use planning and management of the non-Wilderness lands. Legislative language which directs the Forest Service to continue Wilderness planning has the same effect in the short term as a formal Wilderness allocation. These lands contain the resource which is our future. If we are to continue as a viable industry we need to be assured that there is a method for accessing them.

We strongly support the sufficiency and release language contained under Title II in S. 2155. Any modification of this language that would weaken its direction for the use of the non-Wilderness allocations would be entirely unacceptable.

Conclusions

I have come here from Utah today to express Intermountain Forestry Services support for S.2155 with the minor modifications I have outlined. I also wish to express our appreciation of the fine efforts of the Utah delegation in developing this proposal which is basically a good compromise between the many varied interests in the use of Forest Service lands in our state. We will continue to work with the Utah delegation and the Subcommittee staffs as this bill moves forward. We urge your support for its expeditious passage.

This concludes my testimony on S.2155. I will be happy to answer any questions at this time.

ATTACHMENT I

EMPLOYMENT DATA ESCALANTE SAWMILLS

Full Time Employees	85
1983 Payroll	in excess of \$1,200,000
Outside labor contracts	in excess of \$ 500,000
Estimated indirect jobs	26
Estimated returns to counties from Forest Service timber sales	approx. = \$ 100,000

Mr. NIELSON. Yes, I have one question. You made the statement on the next to last page, "The more than 700,000 acres proposed for wilderness in S. 2155 is more than 40 percent higher than the Forest Service RARE II recommendations." What number are you using on those RARE II recommendations?

Mr. RILEY. I used the 400,000 plus acres that I recall from the environmental impact statement.

Mr. NIELSON. But you are talking 700,000 in the entire State. I think there is an error.

Mr. RILEY. Well, I would doublecheck that and contact you if there is and cite my source.

Mr. NIELSON. We are below the Forest Service recommendation there, so your statement of 40 percent is not correct.

Mr. RILEY. I will check those figures, sir.

Mr. NIELSON. Fine.

Senator WALLOP. Yes, it is my understanding that the confusion lies in the fact that the High Uintas were not included in that because they were permanent area.

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Senator WALLOP. So, the figures don't sort of always move on the same track.

Mr. NIELSON. The point I would make, Senator, is that this is not above the Forest Service proposal.

However, we have made some compromises and changes, but 40 percent above the Forest Service does an injustice to the working committee and the congressional delegation.

Senator WALLOP. Let me ask Mr. Acord, or any of the three of you, what the status of noxious weeds in the proposed area is? Is it something that is anticipated to be a problem?

Mr. ACORD. It is already an existing problem in certain areas. I can give you one or two examples, if that is what you would like, Senator. For example, in one canyon there is a contract with the Forest Service for quite a number of years for controlling the white top, if I might use that. Now, some other counties under their weed control programs have a contract say with the Forest Service so that the Forest Service would contact the county weed control committee and they would do the work. I use this as one example.

Senator WALLOP. Are the areas large enough acreages that they could not be dealt with by backpackers or similar—

Mr. ACORD. Some of these areas run for quite a way along roadways or back off of some roads, there are some areas such as that that would need, I believe, a little additional attention than just a backpack, sir.

Mr. WALLENTINE. I would just like to say, Senator, that as you know, any time that you disturb the soil out there in that western country, you sometimes bring that problem along. And, yes, where the Forest Service identified that problem coming down right close to the road, we think that is a potential noxious weed control area problem. We don't think that it is widespread way back up high in the wilderness areas, but those boundaries suggested changes of the Forest Service might address that, sir.

Mr. ACORD. Mr. Senator, may I just make one other comment?

Senator WALLOP. Please do.

Mr. ACORD. There are some new noxious weeds such as the milkweed that is showing up. That may be a problem later on. Right now it is not, but in some of those areas, later on it may be.

Mr. NIELSON. May I ask Mr. Riley one other question—or, maybe a comment.

I have been driving up in the Daggett County area and I see an awful lot of timber being destroyed by organisms and the Forest Service is just letting that timber dry there. I think it is waiting for a forest fire to happen. Is it your contention that if that were harvested properly, it would be much better management of the forest than we have now?

Mr. RILEY. I am not familiar with the specific area you referred to. In general, it is my contention that any sort of harvesting activity that can take place before the disease or fire gets out of hand certainly is a good management practice. I think any forester would agree with you in that regard.

Mr. NIELSON. You mentioned that you would like a moderate amount of acreage, Mr. Sibbett, and you didn't define what you meant by moderate amount. This is 707, is that moderate amount more, less, or considerably less than we have now? What do you mean by moderate amount.

Mr. SIBBETT. I was very comfortable around the 400,000-acre level. I am more comfortable now seeing that it is up around 700,000-some-odd acres.

Mr. NIELSON. So, moderate is around 400,000?

Mr. SIBBETT. Yes.

Senator WALLOP. The 400,000, does that refer to—would that be including the High Uintas?

Mr. SIBBETT. A parcel of the High Uintas. I guess it should be pointed out that we have already identified areas in the High

Uintas that have been singled out as recreational areas only where there used to be livestock grazing in the High Uintas and so we are already seeing a reduction of our livestock numbers in the High Uintas even before the final bill has been drafted.

Senator WALLOP. Yes.

Mr. WALLENTINE. May I say that we are more uncomfortable today from the Farm Bureau point of view than we have been as a result of the Forest Service's call for removal of those specific permit identifications and so forth because those were worked out very carefully in meeting after meeting of the three organizations represented here, represented in the Governor's office, representatives from all five members of the congressional delegation and it was at their suggestion, on the ground, the Forest Service, that those permits were identified and that we carefully drew those lines and I don't think we had any difficulty with any of the environmental groups regarding that, so I must say, Senator, we are uncomfortable about acreage by that statement.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you all very much. We appreciate your coming here.

The next panel is Mr. Jim Pissot, president of the Utah Audubon Society; Thomas Lyon representing the Audubon Society, Sierra Club, and Utah Wilderness Association; Brian Beard, forest service wilderness coordinator of the Utah chapter, Sierra Club; Peter Coppelman, director of forest wilderness programs, the Wilderness Society; Dick Carter, coordinator, Utah Wilderness Association; and Tom Stevenson, Wasatch Mountain Club.

STATEMENT OF JIM PISSOT, PRESIDENT, UTAH AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. PISSOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. May I summarize my remarks and have my complete statement included in the record?

Senator WALLOP. Certainly.

Mr. PISSOT. My name is Jim Pissot. I am speaking on behalf of the Utah Audubon Society and over 500,000 members of the National Audubon Society.

We are very encouraged by the introduction of the Utah wilderness bill, S. 2155 and feel that minor improvements, it can be a bill which we would enthusiastically support.

Regarding the specifics of S. 2155, we wholeheartedly endorse the Wellsville, Twin Peaks, Ashdown Gorge, and Box-Death Hollow proposals. The most significant and complete areas eliminated from S. 2155 are the Stansbury Mountains and the Lakes/Mount Watson area.

The Stansbury Mountains were recommended for wilderness under RARE I and RARE II. USGA has indicated low oil and gas, as well as low mineral potential. The range is critical watershed, valuable wildlife habitat, and a popular recreation area. Due to its exemplary basin and range characteristics, scenery, variety of life zones, wildlife and the proximity to Salt Lake City, the Utah Audubon Society has adopted the Stansburys as the sight of our annual basin and range seminar.

Mr. Chairman, this mountain is indeed very special to us. We teach geology using the obvious glacial and erosional features as

well as the terraced traces of Lake Bonneville. The diversity of habitats teaches bird and other wildlife needs and interactions. This is an island in the Great Basin. The Stansburys show plant succession, migration and specialization.

Finally, we recount the history of Paleo Indians as well as the Shoshoni cultures and the relationship of current peoples to the mountainside.

The Stansburys were selected because they offer convenient, unique, rugged, and varied wilderness experience very close to Salt Lake City. A 55,000-acre Stansbury Mountain Wilderness with adequate boundaries and cherrystems to accommodate existing uses and intrusions, is a priority addition sought by Audubon members.

We also strongly endorse wilderness designation for 80,000 acres in the Lake/Mount Watson area. While the Forest Service's RARE II reevaluation has identified over 111,000 qualifying acres, we have excluded virtually all potential conflicts. While potentially an extension of the High Uintas Mountains to the east, this unit is nonetheless unique as it offers the high evaluation alpine experience within a very short walk from the existing road at 10,000 feet elevation. The area's more accessible soaring peaks, inviting drainages and alpine lakes and meadows deserve wilderness designation.

We fully support the citizen's approach prepared by the Utah Wilderness Association and submitted to this subcommittee. We particularly encourage the addition of the High Uintas wilderness encompassing as integral a forest ecosystem as is practical. We are proposing 659,000 acres because it is a fine wilderness candidate.

We encourage acreage admission on Mount Naomi, on Mount Nebo, and Dark Canyon.

Given that over 800,000 qualifying acres of our wilderness proposals are not included in the bill at this time, we find the current hard release language unacceptable. The designation of Utah's Lone Peak Wilderness did not assume that the job was finished, nor should we today assume we can calculate the value or amount of wilderness for future generations.

As noted above, the vast majority of our detailed 1.27-million-acre proposal is virtually without oil and gas or mineral conflict. As a member of the Utah Energy Conservation Development Council, I find it encouraging that Utah has both historically and currently enjoyed adequate and at times robust mineral economies on under the lands outside today's forest wilderness proposals.

While enthusiasm is high back home, we have noted less concern for the Utah wilderness bill around the country. These proposals clearly do not have the immense timber harvesting consequences of the Oregon bill because we don't have any consequential timber to harvest. Unlike the cobalt conflict in Idaho wilderness or copper mines in Montana's Cabinet Mountains, we attract no national attention because Utah's conservationists and congressional delegation have proposals avoiding significant minerals. There is no need to seek injunctions against oil companies, like those sought in Wyoming's Little Granite Creek because our proposals are relatively free of significant energy potential.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Pissot, you are about 2 minutes over.

Mr. Pissot. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. The entire statement will be there. I appreciate the difficulty of traveling that distance for this short a time, but I still have other people.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pissot follows:]

Utah Audubon Society



Statement of Jim Pissot
Representing Himself and the Utah Audubon Society
Before the Senate Subcommittee on
Public Lands and Reserved Water
The Honorable Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Washington, D.C., February 9, 1984

My name is Jim Pissot. I am the volunteer president of the Utah Audubon Society, P.O. Box 9419, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84109. Our chapter has over nine hundred members who are actively involved in educational and research projects, public programs, and conservation efforts. We also participate in land management and use plans on the local, state, and national levels. We sponsor a variety of field trips to areas of interest, including wilderness proposals and wilderness study areas.

In addition to my position with Audubon, I sit on the Utah Energy Conservation and Development Council, a legislatively established body which advises the Governor and State Legislature on energy matters. I am employed at a local repair and fabrication machine shop.

We enthusiastically support the concept of Wilderness as recognized by Congress and appreciate the opportunity to testify today. We have participated during the entire RARE II process and recognize the efforts of our Governor and Congressional Delegation to produce an equitable Wilderness Bill.

Regarding S.2155, we wholeheartedly endorse the Wellsville, Twin Peaks, Ashdown Gorge, and Box-Death Hollow proposals. In the following recommended additions we are anxious to continue to work cooperatively with the Congress, Forest Service, and other interested parties to secure modified boundaries in the best public interest.

We recommend the addition of 36,000 acres on the Tushar Mountains, a rugged range in south central Utah with peaks rising to over 12,000 feet. Red Canyon, recommended for wilderness by the State Wilderness Committee and the RARE II E.I.S., contains over 14,000 acres, including endangered plant species and unique scenic topography. We recommend this area for Wilderness. Wayne Wonderland contains the deep carved

-2-

headwaters of numerous drainages flowing into the adjacent Waterpocket Fold Proposed Wilderness of Capitol Reef National Park. Its 22,000 acres deserve Wilderness designation. An adjacent unit, Thousand Lake Mountain, contains 21,000 acres with high scenic and diverse Wilderness characteristics. The unique plateau and surrounding forests of Fishlake Mountain were recommended for Wilderness during RARE II. This roadless area contains nearly 25,000 acres of diverse wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities. It is adjacent to popular developed recreation at Fish Lake and should be designated Wilderness.

The most significant areas omitted from S.2155 are the Stansbury Mountains and the Lakes/Mt. Watson area. The Stansburys are the only Great Basin range in Forest Service jurisdiction. The area was recommended for Wilderness in RARE I and RARE II. USGS has indicated low oil, gas and mineral potential. The range is critical watershed, valuable wildlife habitat, and a popular recreation area. Due to its exemplary Basin and Range characteristics, scenery, variety of life zones, wildlife and proximity to Salt Lake City, we have "adopted" the Stansburys as the sight of our annual Basin and Range Seminar. This mountain is indeed very special. We teach geology using the obvious glacial and erosional features as well as the terraced traces of Lake Bonneville. The diversity of habitats teaches bird and other wildlife needs and interactions. An island in the Great Basin, the Stansburys show plant succession, migration and speciation. Finally, we recount the history of paleo-Indians and the Shoshoni/Coshute cultures as well as the relation of current peoples to the mountain. Our seminar has proven so popular and successful that we have had to limit registration. The Basin and Range Seminar was inspired by an ambitious long term bioregional study of the Stansburys under former Chapter president, Dr. Flo Krall, Associate Professor of Educational Studies, University of Utah. The Stansburys were selected because they offer a convenient, unique, rugged and varied Wilderness experience. A 55,000 acre Stansbury Mountain Wilderness, with boundaries and cherry systems to accomodate existing uses and intrusions, is a priority addition sought by Audubon members.

We also strongly endorse Wilderness designation for 80,000 acres in the Lakes/Mt. Watson area. While the Forest Service's RARE II Reevaluation identifies over 111,000 qualifying acres, we have excluded virtually all potential resource conflicts. Our proposed Lakes/Mt. Watson boundary is far from the rich Pineview/Anschutz oil and gas fields to the north and excludes potential recreation development at popular lakes along the

-3-

scenic Mirror Lake Highway. While essentially an extension of the High Uintas range, this unit is nonetheless unique as it offers the high elevation alpine experience within a short walk from the road. The area's more accessible soaring peaks, inviting drainages and alpine lakes and meadows deserve Wilderness designation.

We also support the following enlarged acreages of areas proposed in S.2155 according to the Citizen's Approach prepared by the Utah Wilderness Association in cooperation with the Utah Audubon Society and other organizations.

The High Uintas. We have long endorsed a High Uintas Wilderness encompassing as integral a forest ecosystem as practical. Carved from over 800,000 roadless acres, our 659,000 acre proposal protects vital elk, moose, and bighorn habitat, and low-elevation recreation close to existing campgrounds and trailheads. In my camps on the edge of alpine meadows, moose and deer have seemed close enough to touch, bugling elk echo ridge to ridge and the ghost of long lost grizzly haunt the still night. The Uintas are classic Wilderness in the highest sense of the word. Truly "outstanding" as intended by the Wilderness Act itself.

For such an extensive proposal, conflicts are exceptionally low. The Uintas are a conspicuous blank spot on virtually every metalliferous, non-metallic and energy fuels inventory map. As an example, I refer you to the attached Spring 1983 edition of Survey Notes by the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey. USGS reports (1984, 1983) concur in the lack of mineral or energy potential. From the regional as well as national perspective, timber potential is marginal or poor both in quantity and quality. Grazing can and will continue without motorized access. Major water developments are planned well downstream from our boundaries.

These outstanding Wilderness characteristics, undiminished by any serious resource conflicts constitute the most outstanding non-designated forest Wilderness in the lower 48 states. We enthusiastically recommend that this Subcommittee endorse 659,000 acres of High Uintas Wilderness.

A Mt. Naomi Wilderness has long been championed by Northern Utah residents and was heartily endorsed by the region's major newspaper, the Logan Herald Journal. While the Bill recognizes its outstanding values, we recommend the addition of approximately 25,000 acres along the eastern slopes. Thirteen thousand acres, as identified in our proposal, are the most critical wildlife, ecological, and recreation areas. Rated low for oil and gas potential (USGS, 1983) and having no significant minerals (USGS, 1984), adequate oil and gas exploration and production potential are

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available in non-designated State and Federal lands east of our proposal.

With the closing of the Pole Canyon road, we urge the inclusion of the 13,360 acre Santaquin unit in the Bill's Mt. Nebo proposal. The combined unit includes year-round critical elk and bighorn sheep habitat and will form a manageable and readily accessible Wilderness area.

We propose the addition of approximately 9,000 acres to the existing Mt. Olympus Wilderness proposal. With most of the surrounding similar terrain dedicated to developed ski areas, this larger unit is very attractive for both Wilderness hiking and skiing. The entire 24,000 acre proposal is currently closed to motorized access, has low oil/gas potential (USGS, 1983) and its watershed values preclude timber or mining.

We welcome the Timpanogos proposal and recommend a modest addition of 3,750 acres on the west and northeast slopes to include equally valuable Wilderness and produce a more manageable boundary.

Dark Canyon is the premier forest Wilderness in Utah's slickrock canyonlands. Over 100 miles of canyons are contained in the potential USFS/BLM combined Wilderness. Having transferred canyon grazing allotments, it is our understanding that the Manti-La Sal National Forest intends to close the already degraded route indicated by the Peavine Canyon cherrystem. We recommend this cherrystem be included in the Wilderness proposal. There are no timber resources, no hardrock minerals (USGS, 1978) and moderate (USGS, 1983) to zero (RMOGA, 1978) oil and gas potential.

We recommend designation of the entire Forest Service Wilderness proposal of 83,500 acres on the Pine Valley Mountains. Nearly 30,000 acres have been trimmed from the original roadless acreage to eliminate perceived conflicts on the perimeter. The area is a unique forest island in southwestern Utah harboring endemic species (including the Albert squirrel and wild turkey), abundant mule deer, Utah's most vigorous lion population and the endangered peregrine falcon. As with most areas in our proposal, there is virtually no potential for oil or gas (USGS, 1983); minerals or economic timber harvesting.

We would like to recommend the following FARE II roadless areas for further study: Mollens Hollow, Golden Ridge, Birdseye, Price River, Muddy Creek, Mt. Peale, South Mountain, Arch Canyon, Hammond Canyon, Table Cliff, Casto Bluff, Boulder Mountain, Impossible Peak.

Given that over 800,000 qualifying acres of our Wilderness proposals are not included in the Bill at this time, we find the current hard release language unacceptable. The designation of Utah's Lone Peak Wilderness did not assume that the job was finished, nor should we today assume we can

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calculate the value or amount of Wilderness for future generations. We honestly sympathize with those who seek some certainty or finality to the Wilderness question. But, like forest planning itself, management alternatives, including Wilderness, are part of a growing and continuing process. As you know standard "soft release", allowing a 10 to 15 year moratorium, is already a compromise. It is a window which serves the resource industries well, not to mention the federal agencies and conservation community.

We urge closer examination of the three permittees mentioned in Section 301 (c) as two allotments apparently fall outside the purview of this Bill. At any rate, Section 301 (c) appears redundant and unnecessary.

We recommend the access allowed in Section 305 be reserved to the appropriate management agency.

I would like to take a final moment to discuss the few energy conflicts which might be perceived in both the areas proposed in S.2155 and in our recommended additions. As noted above, the vast majority of our detailed 1.27 million acre proposal is virtually without oil, gas, or mineral conflict. We find it encouraging that Utah has both historically and currently enjoyed adequate, and at times robust mineral economies on and under lands outside today's forest Wilderness proposals. Declines have consistently been due to factors other than land access constraints (e.g. economic conditions, competitive substitutes, regulations, imports, nuclear accidents, etc.). According to the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey (Survey Notes, Spring, 1983), "a summary of Utah's mineral activity for 1980, 1981, and 1982 shows that 1981 was a peak exploration activity and mineral production year throughout the State. By the end of 1981 and through a result of world wide recession, increased energy costs, inflation and high interest rates". (Metalliferous, non-metallic, and energy fuels were included in this assessment.)

The two areas with the most significant potential oil and gas conflicts appear to be Mt. Naomi and the Box-Death Hollow. We feel that in each area there is adequate non-wilderness access above the suspected field to allow exploration. In each case we would be willing to consider No Surface Occupancy leases, within the Wilderness, along the boundary, for exploration and production. This is consistent with our similar position on the High Uintas North Slope Oil and Gas E.A. and the current policy in the much publicized El Capitan Wilderness in New Mexico. In any event, the Box-Death Hollow leasing appears highly speculative while the main oil and gas interests in northeastern Utah are outside our Mt. Naomi proposal.

-6-

Utahn's interest in formal Wilderness proposals can be traced to the establishment of the High Uintas Primitive area in 1931. It naturally intensified with the passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964 and since RARE II, we have been working anxiously for an acceptable forest Wilderness bill. An adequate bill has been introduced. Incorporation of our recommended additions, especially the highlighted areas, would make an excellent Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

While enthusiasm is high back home, some have noted less concern for the Utah Wilderness Act from around the country. The Utah proposals clearly do not have the immense timber harvesting consequences of the Oregon bill - because we don't have any consequential timber to harvest. Unlike the cobalt conflict in Idaho Wilderness or copper mines in Montana's Cabinet Mountains, we attract no national attention because Utah's conservationists and Congressional Delegation have proposals avoiding significant minerals. There is no need to seek injunctions against oil companies, like those sought in Wyoming's Little Granite Creek, because our proposals are relatively free of significant energy potential. Finally, we need not pit grizzly against seismic crews, like in Montana's Bob Marshall Wilderness since the Creator chose not to place oil under the High Uintas and man, to his eternal shame, chose to kill the last griz fifty years ago.

The fact that Utah Wilderness proposals lack notorious conflicts and implications, ought to be a cause for notoriety in itself. Where else can we set aside over one and one quarter million acres of Wilderness without and uproar of substantial controversy?

The Utah delegation is confident their proposal is adequately conflict free. We submit to you that the additional 564,000 acres we have proposed are equally qualified Wilderness and equally trouble free. We ask you in the name of the black bear and elk, the moose and the eagle and the many friends of Wilderness in Utah and throughout the nation to include these areas in the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

Thank you,

Jim Pissot

Utah Audubon Society

10 June 1981

High Uintas Wilderness Coalition
P.O. Box 1231
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110



Dear Friends,

The Utah Audubon Society is dedicated to wise use and management of our public lands to preserve wildlife habitat, provide recreation, protect watershed, and provide resources in the public interest. Therefore, on behalf of over eight hundred Society members, the President and Board of Directors reaffirm their endorsement of the 659,000 acre Citizens' High Uintas Wilderness Proposal.

Society members frequently and regularly enjoy the spectacular and varied opportunities of the Uinta wilderness and urge its immediate designation to protect Utah's finest remaining wild land. After significant field study we have chosen to support the Citizens' Proposal because it alone affords the necessary lowland wildlife habitat protection while allowing adequate resource development in other viable areas.

In the few short years since this Proposal was originally drafted, the need to protect Utah's remaining wilderness has increased dramatically. Unprecedented growth coupled with statewide intense resource development not only threaten wildlife and wild lands directly but also underscore the need for additional recreation and undeveloped lands. Only through an equally vigorous program of wildlife habitat protection and wilderness preservation will we be able to maintain the land use balance which has traditionally benefitted all Utahns.

Public use of both developed and primitive recreation lands has increased dramatically as fuel and economic circumstances encourage recreation closer to home. The High Uintas, by virtue of their proximity, accessibility, campgrounds, trailheads and especially the miles of unspoiled beauty and opportunity will continue to be a paramount national and local recreation area only if this substantial portion is protected in the national wilderness system.

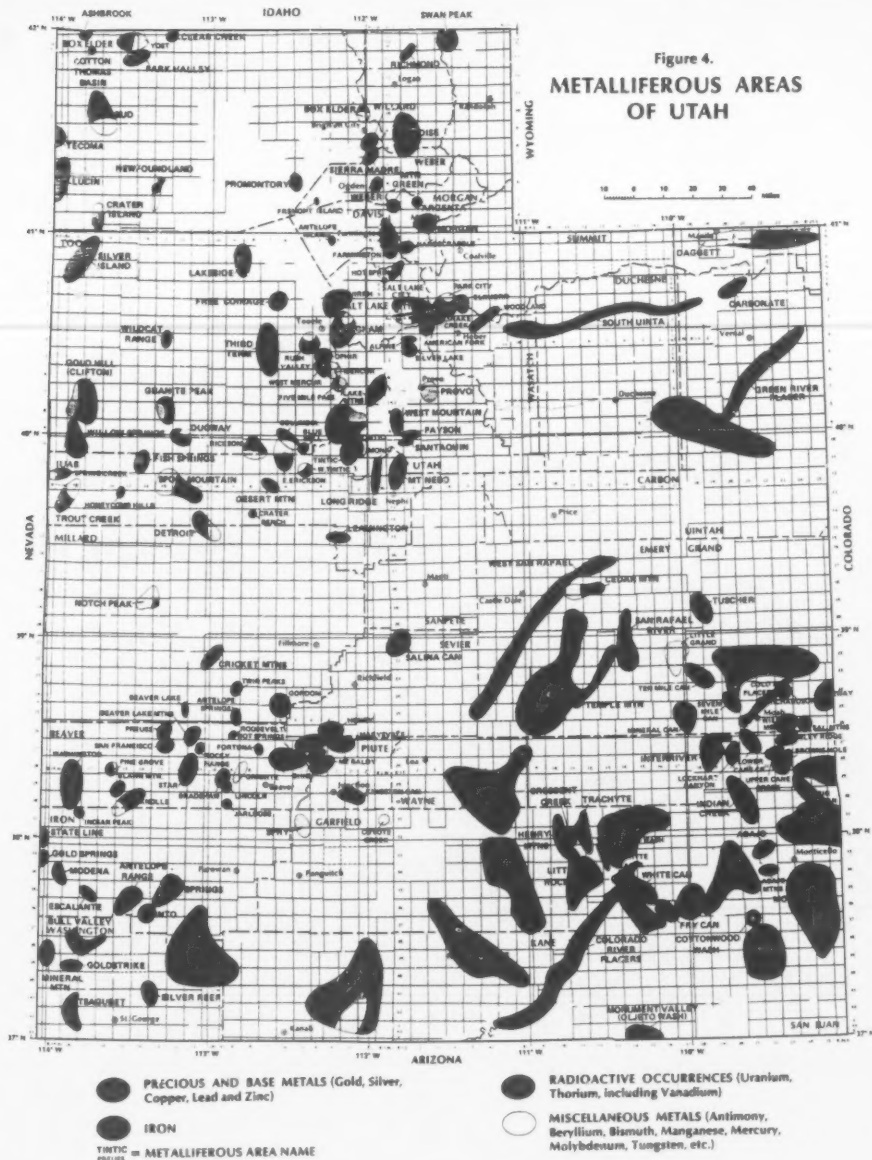
In response to threatened impacts on Utah's people and resources in the coming decade, Governor Scott Matheson instituted the "Decade for the Eighties" to study concerns and alternatives. The Natural Resources Task Force, through its working committee and subsequent public comment, identified protection of wilderness and wildlife habitat, a stronger State commitment to wilderness, and, particularly, High Uintas designation as necessary steps "to assure all citizens a balanced quality of life."

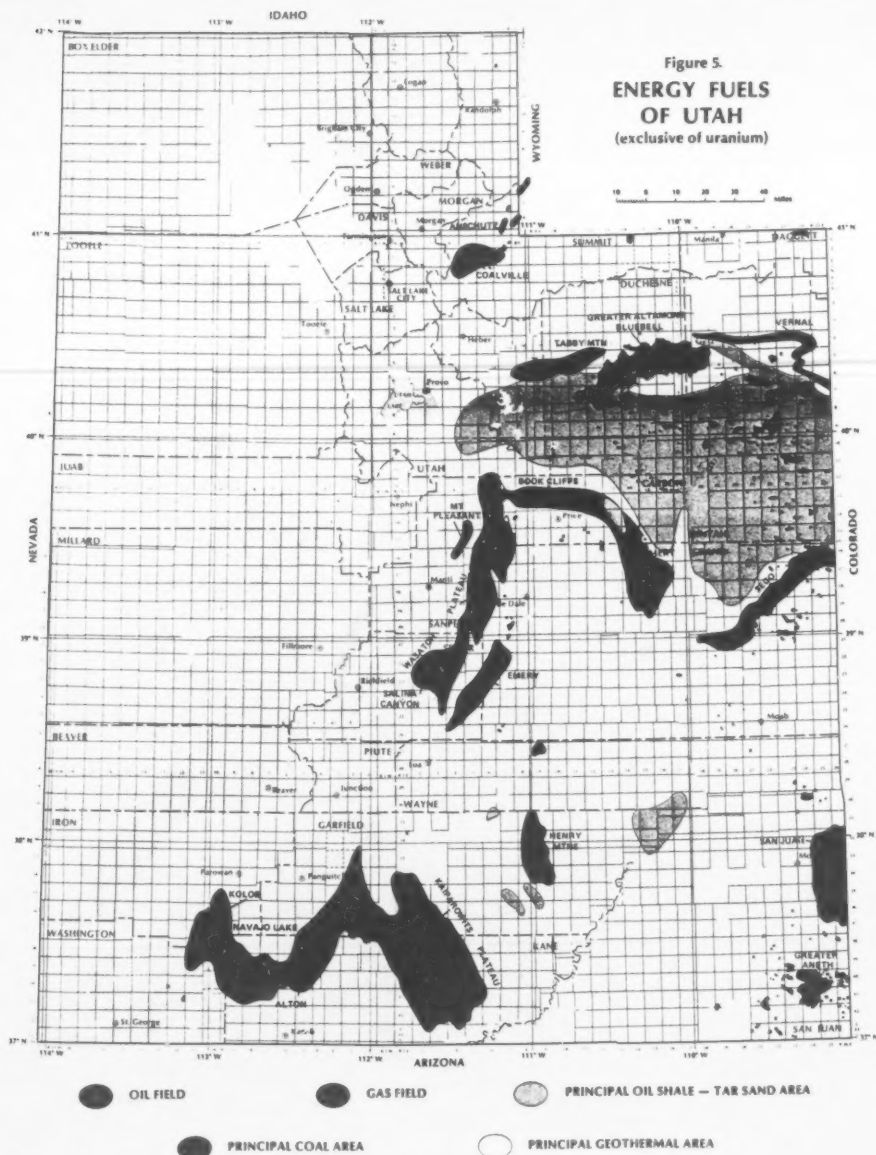
Members of the Utah Audubon Society are dedicated to the High Uintas as Utah's paramount wilderness and will continue to support the preservation and ultimate designation of the High Uintas Wilderness.

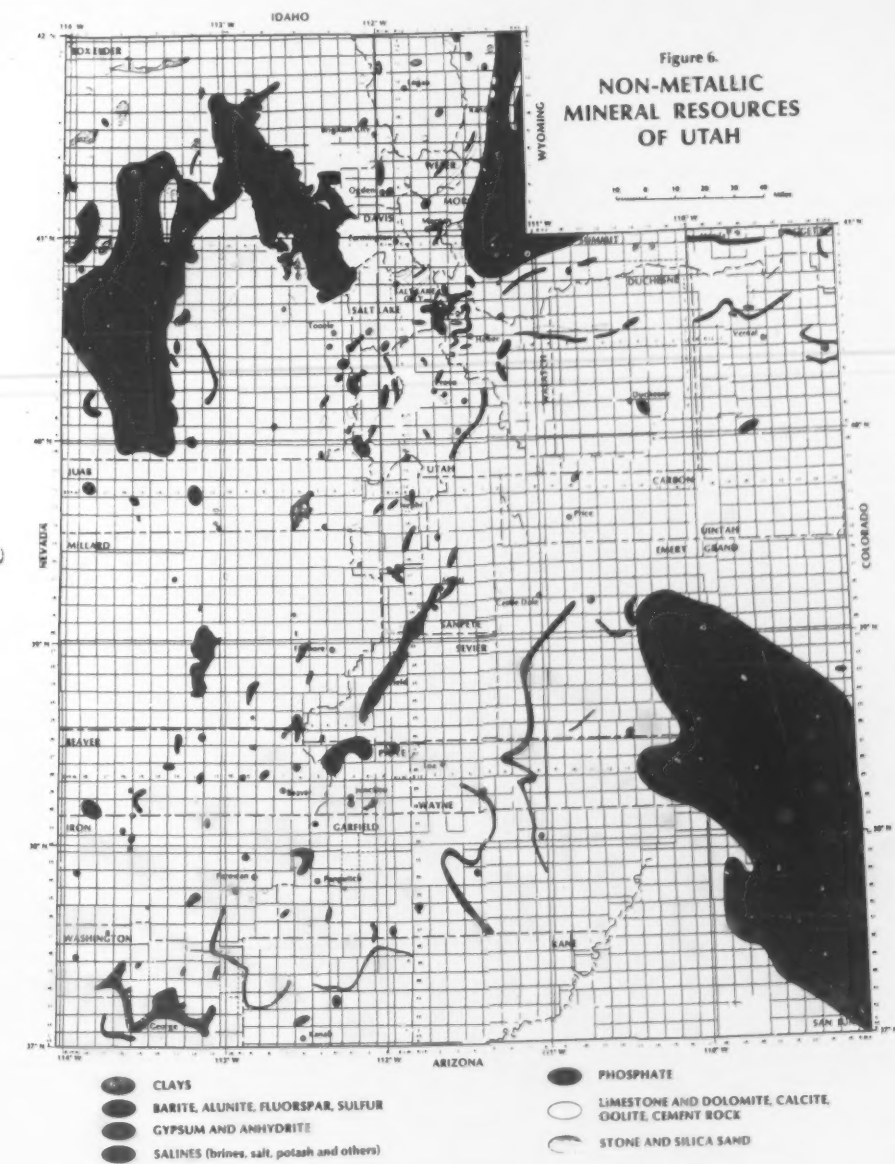
Sincerely,

John H. Scott
President, Utah Audubon Society

5/27







STATEMENT OF THOMAS J. LYON, BRIDGERLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY, THE CACHE GROUP OF THE SIERRA CLUB, AND THE UTAH WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION

Mr. LYON. My name is Tom Lyon. I live in Logan, Utah, and I represent the Bridgerland Audubon Society and the Cache Group of the Sierra Club.

We believe that S. 2155 is a much needed step, but that it can be improved upon.

First, we are opposed to the hard release language in the bill. Other testimony will deal with this, so I will move on.

I want to move quickly to Mount Naomi. S. 2155 includes about 63 percent of the Naomi roadless area of RARE II and it leaves out spectacular high basins and glacial cirques to the east of the divide. It leaves out the entire watershed of Cottonwood Creek, which we believe to be ecologically unique in national forest wilderness in Utah, and it leaves out important wildlife range of the lower Logan Canyon area. We think the entire Naomi roadless area of 66,320 acres deserves to be included in the bill for the following reasons.

One, the entire area meets all of the qualifications of wilderness. It is the largest remaining wilderness area in the Wasatch Range. We think that in Cottonwood Creek we have the only undeveloped, low-elevation riparian habitat on national forest lands in the State.

The resource conflicts we regard as minimal to zero. The timber is hardly worth mentioning. I'll pass on to hard rock minerals, and the Geological Survey Professional Paper 1300, published in 1984 reports for Naomi: "No significant precious-metal, base-metal, other trace-metal, or uranium anomalies are apparent in the geochemical data."

Oil and gas, we think that two findings are of significance here—two opinions, you might say. Mr. Howard Ritzma, the assistant director of the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, has written that the Willard and associated thrusts seem to be almost totally devoid of potential—the rocks are just wrong, and Mount Naomi area is part of the Willard Thrust.

The U.S. Geological Survey Circular 902-K, 1983, titled, "Petroleum Potential of Wilderness Lands in Utah," rates the Naomi area as low on a scale of zero, low, medium, and high.

The Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association, a strongly prodevelopment group, has asserted that Naomi may contain enough gas to account for 9 days of national consumption and enough oil to translate into 2.6 days. I might add that the Forest Service Environmental Assessment Report on oil and gas rates the Cottonwood Creek drainage area, which we consider highly important, they rate that area as a one on oil and gas which translates to low.

Naomi has outstanding public support for wilderness status. We believe the record is as clear on this as such records ever get. In RARE II, Naomi was the sixth highest in the entire Nation in order of people favoring wilderness status. We think this is important because there were 2,919 roadless areas being commented on. Naomi generated more prowilderness letters than any other area in Utah or in region 4 of the Forest Service.

It is clear to us there are no substantive reasons not to include the entire roadless unit. It qualifies; it more than qualifies. It is

unique in its size and its ecological importance. There are no significant resource conflicts and there is public support that is truly remarkable—in fact, it is unparalleled in the State of Utah.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lyon follows:]

Statement Before Senate Public Lands
and Reserved Water Subcommittee

February 9, 1984

Thomas J. Lyon
655 Canyon Road
Logan, Utah 84321

Statement Before Senate Public Lands
and Reserved Water Subcommittee

February 9, 1984

My name is Thomas J. Lyon. I reside at 655 Canyon Road, Logan, Utah. I am a professor at Utah State University, specializing in western American literature. I have been the Editor of the journal Western American Literature for ten years, and am presently the Senior Editor of The Literary History of the American West, a reference work sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities. I am today representing the Bridgerland Audubon Society and the Cache Group of the Sierra Club, and I am also a member of the Utah Wilderness Association. I have hiked in Utah wilderness for 29 years, and have been involved in promoting wilderness consideration of qualifying public lands since 1958.

We believe that S. 2155 is a much-needed step, but that it can be improved upon.

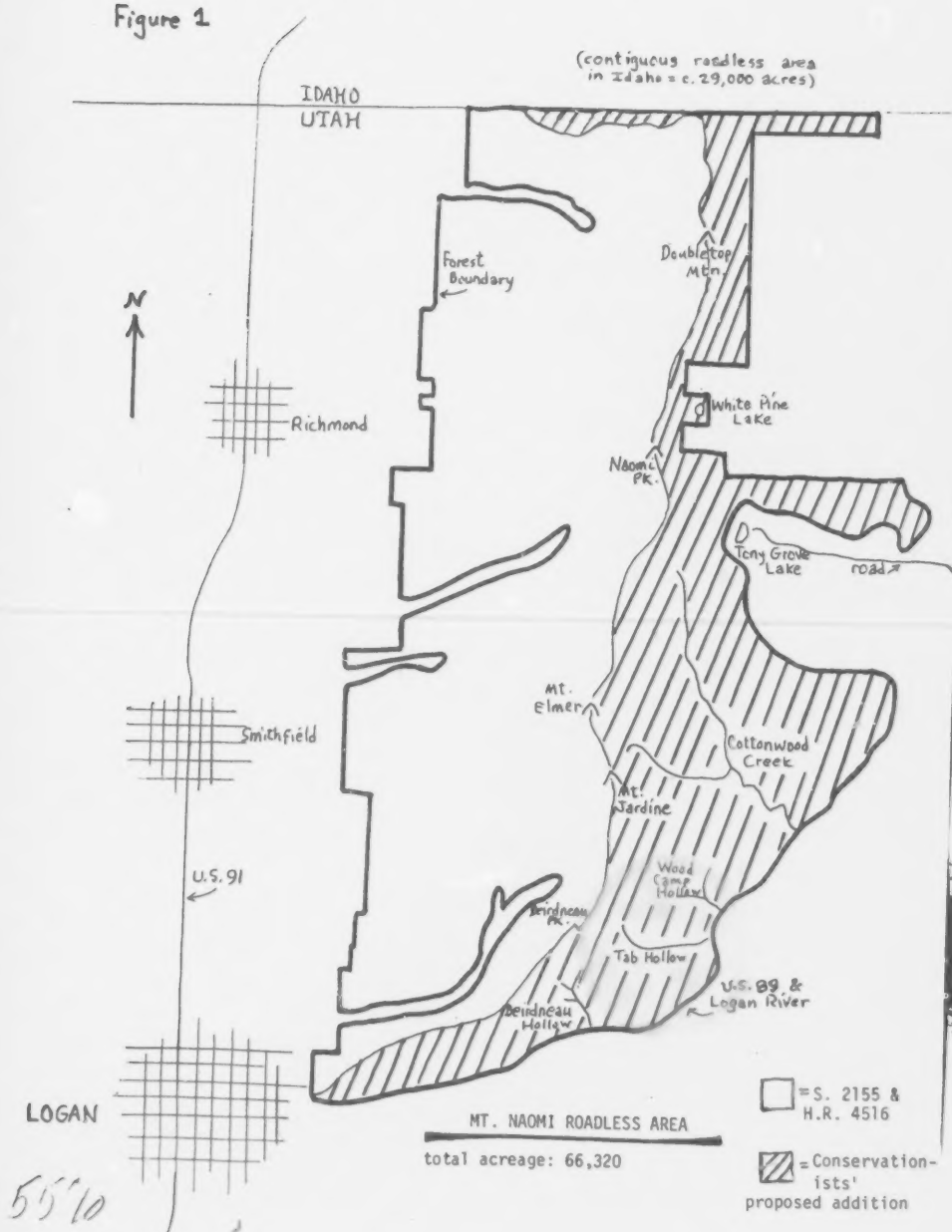
First, the release language in the bill is needlessly hard. As written, this bill would tie the hands of Forest planners and would essentially negate for Utah the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960-- the foundation legislation for multiple-use philosophy, and a piece of legislation which specifically names wilderness as legitimate use.

Second, I wish to speak to the specific case of the Mt. Naomi area. S. 2155 includes about 63% of the Naomi Roadless Area of RARE II, an

area which totals 66,320 acres and which forms an ecological unit, i.e., the Bear River Range and its important watersheds. (See Fig. 1) The bill leaves out the spectacular high basins and glacial cirques to the east of the divide, the entire watershed of Cottonwood Creek, which is ecologically unique in National Forest wilderness in Utah, and the important wildlife range of the lower Logan Canyon area. We believe that the entire Naomi Roadless Area deserves to be included in this bill, for the following reasons:

1. The entire area meets all the qualifications of wilderness, being ecologically intact and unspoiled and providing outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. It is the largest remaining wilderness area in the Wasatch Range. It is an outstandingly productive wildlife habitat, being home to deer, elk, moose, black bear, cougar, bobcat, coyote, and both blue and ruffed grouse. It is ecologically unique in Utah, containing in Cottonwood Creek the only undeveloped, low-elevation riparian habitat on National Forest lands in the state. The lower elevations of the Naomi area, particularly on the presently-excluded Logan Canyon side, are critical winter range for all big game species. In addition, Naomi's watershed supplies the culinary and agricultural water for communities in Cache County, Utah, and Franklin County, Idaho.
2. Resource conflicts are minimal to zero. The timber is hardly worth discussing: the Forest Service, in RARE II, summarized it as being in small, scattered stands on steep slopes, uneconomical to harvest. The production, where there are trees, is 35 cubic feet per acre per year;

Figure 1



the Forest Service rates anything under 50 cubic feet per acre per year as "marginal."

Hard rock minerals: Geological Survey Professional Paper 1300, 1984, reports for Naomi, "No significant precious-metal, base-metal, other trace-metal, or uranium anomalies are apparent in the geochemical data." (USGS, 1984, p. 989)

Oil and gas: two findings are of significance here. Mr. Howard R. Ritzma, Assistant Director of the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey, has written:

The optimum area for generation, migration, and entrapment of hydrocarbons in suitable reservoirs seems to be confined to the narrow strip along the leading edges of the Tump/Medicine Butte and Absaroka Thrusts [of the Overthrust Belt]. The Willard and associated thrusts seem to be almost totally devoid of potential-- the rocks are just wrong. (April 3, 1981)

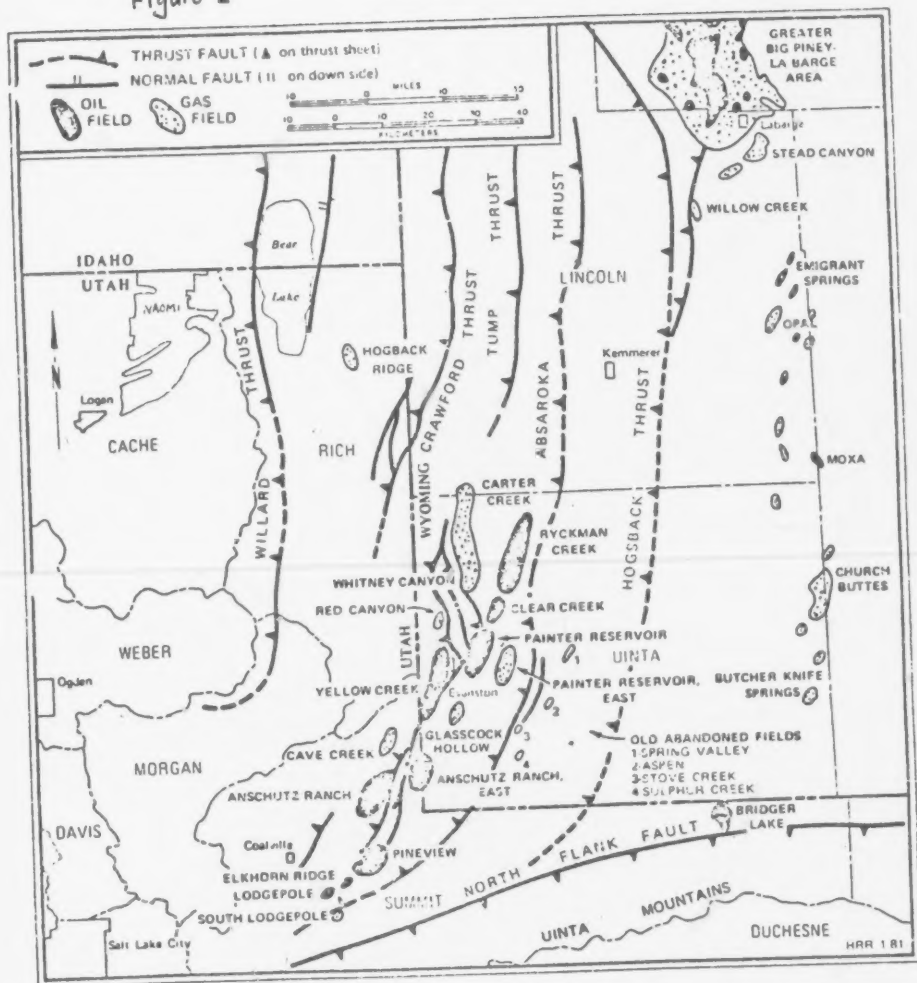
The Mt. Naomi Area, sitting on a major syncline, is part of the Willard Thrust. (See Fig. 2)

U.S. Geological Survey Circular 902-K, 1983, titled "Petroleum Potential of Wilderness Lands in Utah," rates the Naomi Area as low, on a scale of zero, low, medium, and high.

Atlantic Richfield Company, at a meeting of the Utah State Wilderness Committee in February, 1979, specifically named Naomi as one of the RARE-II areas they were not interested in. "Atlantic Richfield

SURVEY NOTES
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Figure 2



feels [the areas] do not have any oil and gas potential." (Thomas N. Burdette, February 23, 1979)

The Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, a strongly pro-development group, has asserted that Naomi may contain enough gas to account for 9 days of national consumption and enough oil for 2.6 days.

The groups I represent believe that the wilderness values of the Naomi area absolutely dwarf the minuscule, hypothetical development potential. Region Four of the Forest Service, in RARE II, quantified a total "Development Opportunity Rating" (DOR) for each roadless area, on a scale of 0 to 15. Naomi received a 2, one of the lowest in the nation. On the 0-15 scale, 5 was the economic break-even point.

3. Naomi has outstanding public support for wilderness status. The record is as clear as such records ever get. For example, the Analysis of Public Comment for RARE II lists Naomi as the 6th highest in the entire nation, in number of people favoring wilderness status. The significance of this is underlined by the fact that 2,919 roadless areas, nationwide, were under consideration.

During RARE II, Naomi generated more pro-wilderness letters than any other area in Utah or in Region 4 of the Forest Service.

In addition, Naomi has been strongly supported for wilderness status by The Herald Journal, the major newspaper in the Cache Valley region and the only local daily.

Public support for Naomi as wilderness goes back many years. In 1972, at the time of RARE I, a Master of Forestry student at Utah State

University circulated a questionnaire to a random sampling of Cache Valley citizens. 735 responses were tabulated by the Forest Service; 700 of these favored wilderness for Naomi. At that same time, 357 letters came from Cache Valley to the Forest Service and to then-Senator Frank E. Moss. Of these 357 letters, 343 were pro-wilderness.

The commitment of Cache citizens to wilderness was again demonstrated last July, in Logan, when the Utah delegation held a hearing on their draft wilderness proposal. An overwhelming majority of the statements, made by people of all ages and many different walks of life, favored including Naomi in the wilderness legislation. The showing at that hearing is one of the reasons a portion of Naomi is found in the present bill.

But it is clear that there are no substantive reasons not to include the entire roadless unit. It qualifies. It more than qualifies: it is unique in its size and its ecological importance. There are no significant resource conflicts. And there is public support that is truly remarkable--in fact unparalleled--in the State of Utah.

The groups I am representing also consider the North Slope of the High Uintas, the Wellsville Mountains, and Mollens Hollow, all of which are visible on a clear day from Mt. Naomi, to be in our area of concern. The wilderness boundary on the North Slope, in our view, is drawn much too high in elevation, and leaves out some of the very best, most productive wildlife habitat in the entire range--Bull Park in particular.

We all support the inclusion of the Wellsville Mountains in this bill: outstanding qualifications, zero resource conflict, high public support.

And we draw your attention to the ecological importance of Mollens Hollow, a difficult-of-access mountain meadow area which contains a unique stand of Pinyon Pine. Mollens Hollow should be protected as wilderness.

But Naomi is the key, and the centerpiece, and the focus of our strongest concern. We urge this committee to give this beautiful and important area the consideration it deserves. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Lyon.
Mr. Beard.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN BEARD, UTAH CHAPTER, THE SIERRA CLUB

Mr. BEARD. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Brian Beard and I am pleased to be here today representing the 1,700 members of the Utah Chapter of the Sierra Club. I currently live in Salt Lake City and have been working on Forest Service wilderness issues for 10 years.

The Utah Chapter of the Sierra Club would like to thank Senators Garn and Hatch for their continuing efforts in seeking passage of a Utah Forest Service wilderness bill. Unfortunately, we cannot support the bill as now written. We strongly oppose the bill's hard release provisions, and we feel that additional areas and acreage are necessary. Today I would like to discuss some of these crucial areas.

The High Uintas are the largest wilderness candidate in Utah, and a personal favorite. Mount Lovenia, the Granddaddy Lakes, and Lake George Beard were all named or discovered by my ancestor, the noted photographer and artist, George Beard. As a child, I remember my grandfather's stories of spending several days hiking with his Uncle George to the now easily accessible Mirror Lake.

Much of the magnificent grandeur remains to this day. Protection of trailheads is key to preserving the long walks into the high country. To do so, acreage must be added to the congressional proposal.

A good example is China Meadows, a popular starting point for hikes into Red Castle and Henry's East Fork Basin. At the present time, one begins hiking about 7 miles from Lake Hessie. Under the congressional proposal, timber sales and other intrusions could eventually reduce that distance to less than 1 mile. The wilderness boundary should be extended north to protect this approach into the high country. Similar provisions to protect trailheads are essential throughout the Uintas.

During the RARE II process, the U.S. Forest Service acknowledged the high natural values of the Stansbury Mountains by recommending significant portions for wilderness designation. I cannot imagine a finer walk than the hike up Indian-Hickman Canyon to 11,031-foot Desert Peak. On this hike, one starts in the desert, and climbs above timberline. Sightings of mule deer and displays of wildflowers are common.

As the population of the Wasatch Front grows, the Stansbury Mountains are going to be used even more as a recreation area.

Mount Olympus and the Dog Lake Addition. The mountains of the Wasatch Front are also feeling increasing pressures as population grows in metropolitan Salt Lake City. Since 1979, the Utah Chapter of the Sierra Club has supported the establishment of a 25,000 acre Mount Olympus Wilderness. The current congressional proposal would only designate about 15,000 acres. The Sierra Club's 10,000-acre Dog Lake Addition contains important watershed and recreational resources that should be protected under the Wilderness Act.

Mollens Hollow is located in northeastern Utah within the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. At Mollens Hollow, nature has concentrated its handiwork. The visitor finds several large springs, riparian meadows, their northern most stand of pinyon pines in the Wasatch Mountains, critical habitat for deer, elk, and moose, and the glacial blue waters of the Blacksmith Fork River.

At one point, this stream actually disappears into a small sink. The Blacksmith Fork River is one of Utah's few blue-ribbon trout streams. The large springs in Mollens Hollow keep the water temperature at the optimum for growing aquatic insects upon which trout feed. The establishment of a Mollens Hollow Wilderness to protect this high-quality fishery and stunning valley has been a longstanding commitment of the Sierra Club, especially for our members in Cache Valley.

Arch Canyon, appropriately named for three natural sandstone arches, is located in the Manti-LaSal National Forest near Dark Canyon. Massive red sandstone walls up to 1,800 feet in height separate the canyon bottoms from the mesa tops. In the canyon, the visitor finds extensive Anasazi Indian ruins, and a beautiful array of arches, alcoves, and spires. From the mesa tops, vistas on clear days extend to the surrounding four corner States. Known to only a few, Arch Canyon remains one place where mankind can find solitude. Without wilderness designation, this opportunity will be lost.

Geologically unique Red Canyon was recommended for wilderness designation during RARE II. The southern portion of that recommendation can probably be disregarded due to its small size and a powerline. But, the northern part of Red Canyon contains no conflicts. Its awesome display of orange, white, and pink spires called hoodoos can also be seen at nearby Bryce Canyon National Park. But at Red Canyon North, one can take a more leisurely hike and a closer look at this fantastic landscape. In my opinion, the Utah wilderness bill would be vastly improved by the addition of Red Canyon North.

In addition to these six areas that I have discussed today, the Utah Chapter of the Sierra Club would like to direct your attention to several other areas not currently in the bill—Fishlake Moun-

tain, the lakes near the High Uintas, the Tushar Mountains, Wayne Wonderland and Thousand Lake Mountain, the Table Cliffs, Impossible Peak, and Mount Peale in the LaSal Mountains. Information about these places as well as discussion of the areas currently in the bill is provided in this packet which we are giving to the subcommittee. I would like to request that this information be included in the hearing record.

As a fourth generation Utahan, I take great pride in the natural beauty of my State. I hope that the Congress will make the necessary improvements in this bill so that we can begin to protect these lands as wilderness.

I would like to thank you for this opportunity to testify before this subcommittee. If you have any questions, I would be pleased to answer them.

Senator WALLOP. I appreciate it. What we will do with the packet is put it in the committee's files.

Mr. BEARD. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. It is a matter of printing costs.

Mr. BEARD. Well, please look at the pictures and enjoy it.

Senator WALLOP. They are hard to print in a hearing record.

Next will be Peter Coppelman.

STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN, DIRECTOR OF FOREST WILDERNESS PROGRAMS AND COUNSEL, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. COPPELMAN. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman. I am Peter Coppelman, director of Forest Wilderness Programs and counsel of the Wilderness Society.

We appreciate the opportunity to address the subcommittee on the important issue of wilderness preservation in Utah. As a representative of a national conservation organization, I am going to focus my remarks on those provisions of the bill which may have national implications. That is, provisions which may impact statewide wilderness bills in other States.

I refer to release language and miscellaneous provisions in the title III. The bulk of my written statement, which I ask to be included in the record, refers to release. As you know, Mr. Chairman, we have been here before. I don't know what the opposite of preaching to the choir is, but that is what I feel I am doing. Perhaps preaching to the unconvertible.

I would like to make a couple of points——

Senator WALLOP. I am glad you recognize certain realities.

Mr. COPPELMAN. The main point of my testimony is to urge that the release provision be changed to soft release because soft release is adequate, rational, and time-tested approach to a difficult problem. There are a couple of points about the release language in addition. First is, as I pointed out with reference to my testimony on Wyoming release, my reading of the language that says that the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation which has been changed to any roadless area review and evaluation, really makes a permanent release and not release just until the year 2000.

Another strange thing that has happened is that the language that was in the Wyoming release clarifying the words "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness," to assure that that did not mandate development has somehow been dropped in the Utah language. So, in a sense, this is a step backward from where we used to be.

On the miscellaneous provisions, I am pleased and astounded to say that we agree with the Forest Service. That is that we believe that that entire title should be deleted because it is either repetitious of existing law or creates special provisions for governing wilderness areas in Utah.

With respect to grazing, we have no particular objection to sections 301 (a) and (b) which restate the present law, but we cannot support section 301(c) because it would end up causing more problems than it would solve.

It is our understanding that the wilderness act basically allows activities related to grazing and we support the inclusion the lengthy discussion of grazing in the House Report 96-617 to assure and reassure those whose livelihood would be affected by Forest Service policy on grazing in wilderness areas but such an activity should continue. We think that that report language and the wilderness act itself adequately addressed the problem of grazing.

The reference to specific grazing permits in the Utah bill is confusing to us. Have these particular permittees been given a right to more extensive use of motorized equipment than everybody else who grazes on wilderness, rights granted in either this statute or in other statutes governing wilderness areas? Why are these particular people singled out? Is the threshold for emergency use that they must meet lower than for all other grazers on wilderness lands not specifically mentioned?

A similar attempt was made to include reference to specific permits in the proposed wilderness bill from Colorado, but the final version of the bill that became law did not include specific reference and we don't think that this legislation should either.

There are a number of other miscellaneous provisions dealing with water rights, buffer zones, mineral assessments, surveys, and tests. We have not been able to determine the exact reason or justification for all of these provisions, but generally speaking, we oppose writing language into State wilderness bills which essentially rewrite management prescriptions for wilderness areas in that State. We prefer to see the National Wilderness Preservation System governed by a uniform set of rules. Uniformity in our view is important to assure that the basic concept of wilderness as set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964 is not deleted or changed, and remains consistent from State to State.

One issue that came up earlier that I would like to address, and most of my written comments address all of the other provisions, section 305, we are sympathetic to the goal of assuring that essential scientific work be allowed to continue in wilderness areas.

However, we believe that the Endangered American Wilderness Act and its report adequately outline the ability of the Forest Service to allow such activities.

Because I think the report clarifies the current state of the law on that point, I would like to just read it:

Snow gages, water quantity and quality measuring instruments, and other scientific devices are located in many wilderness areas and are entirely appropriate to further the scientific, educational, and conservation purposes of wilderness areas as stated in sections 2 and 4 of the Wilderness Act. Weather modification activities should also be permissible, if they do not impair the ecological balance and wilderness qualities of an area.

We believe that the particular motorized access provisions of section 305 are much too broadly written and could lead to excessive use of vehicles in wilderness, contrary to the fundamental nature of wilderness itself.

In closing, I would like to emphasize our concern that wilderness legislation not include numerous exceptions to present wilderness management practices and again would urge the committee to put soft release—to amend the bill to put soft release into it. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coppelman follows:]



THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON S. 2155, THE UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984, FEBRUARY 9, 1984.

Mr. Chairman, I am Peter D. Coppelman, Director of Forest Wilderness Programs and Counsel of The Wilderness Society.

The Wilderness Society is a non-profit conservation organization, founded in 1935, dedicated to the proper management of public lands and the preservation of wilderness areas. The Society has a national membership of 105,000. We appreciate the opportunity to address this Subcommittee on the important issue of wilderness preservation in Utah.

The Wilderness Society appreciates the efforts of the Utah delegation thus far and looks forward to working with the delegation to achieve passage of a wilderness bill for Forest Service lands within the state of Utah.

As introduced, the wilderness bill would designate about 700,000 acres in Utah's national forests as wilderness. Conservationists have recommended designation of between 1.6 and 2.6 million acres. Other environmental groups are presenting testimony today outlining what specific areas should be added to

the bill, such as Arch Canyon and the Stansberry Mountains, and which areas, particularly the High Uintas, should be expanded. We are working with the Utah Wilderness Association, the Sierra Club, and other groups and are supportive of their efforts to add to the size and quality of the bill.

As a representative of a national conservation organization, I will focus my remarks on those provisions in the bill which may have national implications - that is, provisions which may impact statewide wilderness bills for other states. I refer to the release language and the miscellaneous provisions in Title III.

RELEASE LANGUAGE

Introduction

The Congress has been considering three versions of release language: (1) "soft" release as contained in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980 which established the bipartisan precedent on this issue and is contained in several RARE II bills passed in the last two Congresses; (2) "hard" release, supported by the Administration, which was exemplified last Congress by the Hayakawa RARE II Review Act (S. 842) and the Huckaby nationwide release bill (H.R. 4047); and, (3) a version of hard release in the Wyoming wilderness bill (S. 543; H.R. 1568), and the Utah wilderness bill (see Appendix for full text of release provisions).

"Release" language applies to nonwilderness lands within a state; that is, those lands which are not designated as wilderness or further planning areas,

or given other protected status. The RARE II study itself released 36 of the 62 million acres studied by designating them "nonwilderness." (The Forest Service is treating these lands as released despite the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California v. Block, October 22, 1982). It should be noted that under all versions, the lands released are available for full multiple-use management, including nonwilderness development, during the period for which they are released.

The Colorado Act's concept of releasing nonwilderness lands for the initial forest planning cycle ("soft" release) was developed as a compromise during the 96th Congress in negotiations among all parties interested in management of the national forest system, including environmentalists and timber industry representatives. This compromise solution established a pattern which is reflected in other state-wide RARE II bills enacted during the 96th Congress for New Mexico and Alaska, and the 97th Congress for West Virginia, Indiana and Missouri. The state congressional delegations of Washington, Oregon, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, Virginia, Michigan, Mississippi, and many others are putting together RARE II bills for their respective states. Since it would probably make no sense for the National Forest System and the National Wilderness Preservation System to be governed by different rules from one state to another, it is a virtual certainty that whatever release language prevails will be consistent throughout the nation. To change the pattern which has been established could require undoing the compromise resolution Congress with much difficulty reached in 1980 and enacted in six states. Indeed the Huckaby nationwide release bill would have specifically reversed the release language already enacted in Colorado, New Mexico, and Alaska [see Section 5(a)]. The Wilderness Society and other

conservation organizations support soft release, and urge that the Utah bill be amended to incorporate soft release.

Release Until The Year 2000

The Colorado bill releases nonwilderness lands for the initial forest planning cycle (until about 1995). Hard release would release the lands permanently, and the Utah bill releases the lands "for purposes of all current and future land management plans which are approved before December 31, 2000." The year 2000 in the Utah bill is an arbitrary date in that it is unrelated to the forest planning cycle. The effect of this provision may well be to put off consideration of the wilderness option not just for the seventeen year period between now and 2000, but for up to thirty years. The reason is a change in the regulations governing forest planning process. Regulations under the National Forest Management Act used to require that forest plans be revised "at least every ten years" (36 CFR 219.11(f)). The new regulation changes this provision to read: "A forest plan shall ordinarily be revised on a 10-year cycle or at least every 15 years." (36 CFR 219.10(g)) (Emphasis added)

In most states the first planning cycle is scheduled to be completed (depending on the particular forest) in 1984 or 1985. On a fifteen year schedule, the next plans will be approved in the late 1990's, just before the bill's year 2000 deadline. These plans will govern management of the forests for another fifteen years, or until 2012 - 15. The need has not been demonstrated for delaying reconsideration of the wilderness option for so long a period of time, especially since doing so would involve unraveling a resolution of the issue which all interested parties have accepted. For wilderness,

thirty years is a very long time; the National Wilderness Preservation System itself has existed for less than twenty years (since passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964). How much roadless land will be left after thirty years?

Is Utah Release Really Permanent Release?

There is another language change in the Utah legislation which may make the Utah release provision permanent (just like "hard" release) despite reference to the year 2000. The Colorado bill provides in section 5(b)(4).

Unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the state of Colorado for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. (Emphasis added)

The Utah legislation alters this language in Section 202(c) to provide:

Unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not conduct, pursuant to the Wilderness Act any roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Utah for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Preservation System. (Emphasis added)

Whereas the Colorado language precludes only a "statewide" RARE study, the Utah language precludes "any" study whatsoever of roadless lands by the Department of Agriculture. The Utah language would prevent the Forest Service

from studying roadless lands for wilderness after the year 2000 even in the forest planning process unless specifically authorized by Congress. In other words, there may be no difference in fact between Utah release and "hard" release; they may be one and the same.

We object to another change in the release language. Section 202(b)(2) of the Utah bill provides that released lands "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness." This language would make it difficult to manage a released areas as roadless even if that was the best management option. We see no reason to deviate from the more neutral formulation of the Colorado bill which provides that released lands "need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation..." (Section 5(b)(3)). In addition, the Utah bill has deleted the following language in the Wyoming bill which at least attempted to address the concern that the language "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness" was a mandate for development:

Section 102 (b) The purposes of this Act are to:...

(4) insure that certain national forest system lands in the State of Wyoming be made available for uses other than wilderness in accordance with applicable national forest laws and planning procedures and section 302 of the Act.

The lands referred to in paragraph (4) may be managed for a wide variety of uses, depending on their unique characteristics, including but not limited to fish and wildlife protection and management, developed and undeveloped recreation, scenic enjoyment, preservation of natural characteristics, range management, timber harvesting, watershed and vegetation management, energy and minerals exploration and development, and other uses. (S.543, The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1983)

Soft Release and The Planning Process

Soft release tracks existing law and long established policy that specifies wilderness as one of the multiple use options to be examined in the forest planning process. The Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, drafted and sponsored by the Forest Service, codified the long established policy that the national forests are to be administered "for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes." The Act explicitly declares wilderness to be "consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act." The principles of the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act were built into the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA), which established a planning process. The so-called renewable resources program was to provide for the protection, management, and development of the forest system by the periodic preparation of resource management plans for individual units of the National Forest System. The RPA explicitly requires that the program "be developed in accordance with the principles set forth in the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act." (Section 4)

Finally, the National Forest Management Act of 1976 required the promulgation of regulations to clarify the elements of the RPA planning process. The NFMA also expressly reiterated the historic policy that wilderness is to be considered in forest planning (Section 6). These Acts make clear that wilderness is a carefully considered and long-established principle of forest planning originally advocated by the Forest Service, the agency with the expertise in the field.

"Hard release" provisions interfere with a professional judgement ratified by these major statutes governing the management of the national forests. The National Forest Management Act, which mandated consideration of wilderness in the forest planning process, established a scheme whereby areas would be periodically reviewed and considered for addition to the wilderness system. By prohibiting such review, these provisions will stop this continuing process. The termination of the review process will put an end to adjustments to the wilderness system by excluding from it additional deserving areas and ecosystems not yet represented or discovered. Though Congress can always enact legislation to review and protect such areas, by the time they are discovered or their value is recognized, the development mandated by hard release could degrade the area to the point of unsuitability for wilderness designation.

The end result of changing congressional direction to the Forest Service with respect to the nonwilderness lands will be to accord wilderness a second-class, rather than equal, status in a newly established priority of uses of the national forest lands in contravention of all previous congressional mandates.

Conclusion

The soft release formula is an acceptable, adequate rational, time-tested approach to a difficult problem. We urge the committee to continue to use it, and to amend the Utah bill so that it follows the pattern set in the last Congress and followed by the House consistently in this Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONSGrazing

Section 301 addresses the question of grazing in wilderness. We are sympathetic to the potential problems faced by ranchers who have grazing permits for areas that are being considered for wilderness designation. However, we believe that current law adequately addresses this issue. The Wilderness Act of 1964, in Section 4(d)(4), allows grazing to continue in areas designated wilderness. Because questions were raised about the application of that subsection, we supported the further definition of grazing rights included in House Report 96 - 617. Therefore, we support subsection 301 (a) and 301(b) of the Utah bill which restate present law.

We cannot support 301(c) and believe it could end up causing more problems that it would solve. That subsection reads, "The limited use of motorized equipment for the maintenance and care of livestock and supporting facilities for emergency purposes related to grazing activities...is permissible." It is our understanding that the Wilderness Act basically allows such activities and we supported the inclusion of the lengthy discussion of grazing in the House Report mentioned above to assure -- and reassure -- those whose livelihood would be affected by Forest Service policy on grazing in wilderness areas, that such activities could continue. The House Report specifically addresses use of motorized vehicles as follows:

2. The maintenance of supporting facilities, existing in an area prior to its classification as wilderness (including fences, line cabins, water wells and lines, stock tanks, etc.), is permissible in wilderness. Where practical alternatives do not exist, maintenance or other activities may be accomplished through the occasional use of motorized equipment. This may include, for

example, the use of backhoes to maintain stock ponds, pickup trucks for major fence repairs, or specialized equipment to repair stock watering facilities. Such occasional use of motorized equipment should be expressly authorized in the grazing permits for the area involved. The use of motorized equipment should be based on rule of practical necessity and reasonableness. For example, motorized equipment need not be allowed for the placement of small quantities of salt or other activities where such activities can be reasonably and practically be accomplished on horseback or foot. On the other hand, it may be appropriate to permit the occasional use of motorized equipment to haul large quantities of salt to distribution points. Moreover, under the rule of reasonableness, occasional use of motorized equipment should be permitted where practical alternatives are not available and such use would not have a significant adverse impact on the natural environment. Such motorized equipment uses will normally only be permitted in those portions of a wilderness area where they had occurred prior to the area's designation as wilderness or are established by prior agreement....

5. The use of motorized equipment of emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is also permissible. This privilege is to be exercised only in true emergencies, and should not be abused by permittee."

In our view this language adequately and appropriately addresses the question of use of motorized vehicles.

The reference to specific grazing permits in the Utah bill is confusing. Have these particular permittees been given a right to more extensive use of motorized equipment than those not mentioned -- either in this statute or in the statutes governing wilderness areas in other states? Why are they singled out? Is the threshold for emergency use that they must meet lower than for all other grazers on wilderness lands not specifically mentioned? What happens if the permit number changes because of the transfer of the permit or reissuance of the permit with a new number? What protection would the statute grant the holder of a permit whose old number was specifically mentioned in the statute but whose reissued permit number is not? A similar attempt was made to include permit holders in the wilderness bill proposed for Colorado, but the final

version of the bill that became law in 1980 did not include such specific references and we do not believe this legislation should either.

Other Provisions

There are a number of other "miscellaneous" provisions in the bill dealing with water rights, buffer zones, mineral assessments, surveys and tests. We have not been able to determine the reason or justification for all of these provisions. Generally speaking, we oppose writing language into state wilderness bills which essentially rewrite management proscriptions for wilderness areas in that state. We prefer to see the National Wilderness Preservation System governed by a uniform national set of rules. Uniformity is important to assure that the basic concept of wilderness as set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964 is not deleted or changed, and remains consistent from state to state.

Section 302 concerns State Water Allocation Authority. Subsection (a) states that, "As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to the exemption from Utah water laws." Section 4 (d)(7) of the Wilderness Act states that, "nothing in this Act shall constitute or express an implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws." We certainly do not want to modify the state water law provisions of the Wilderness Act and have no objection to inclusion of the first sentence of Section 302 as being consistent with current law. However, given the broad provision already in the law, we are not sure what is gained by the second sentence of 302(a). If this sentence

is not included in the bill, would the Wilderness Act or a provision of this bill deny the state of Utah or holders of water rights in Utah the right to exercise those rights? We think not, but fear that the bill "protests too much" and we would recommend that the second sentence be stricken to avoid any possible confusion. The Wilderness Act and the first sentence of the Utah bill clearly prevent any interference with Utah water law.

Section 302(b) deals with actions for watershed protection, and health and safety. In the Endangered Wilderness Act, similar special language was added for the Lone Peak Wilderness because it provides water for Salt Lake City. The sweeping language of 302(b) would extend that authority to all local municipalities for both maintenance of current facilities and for any facilities that might be necessary in the future. Is there a particular problem which gives rise to the need to include the language in this bill. Does the provision mean that any local municipalities have motorized access to all areas that they are considering as possible sites for watershed facilities? Such an interpretation is possible and in our view makes the provision overly broad.

With regard to section 303, The Wilderness Society is opposed to the prohibition of buffer zones, because we believe such prohibitions unduly limit the options available to forest managers. We would expect the Forest Service to manage areas in close proximity to wilderness as they manage other areas: balancing various multiple use functions. Given that the wildlife and watershed values that are protected within wilderness areas do not recognize boundary lines, we cannot support language that would limit the ability of the forest sound to manage for those values within their responsibilities under the Forest Management Act.

We do not oppose Section 304, which restates federal policy allowing the assessment of mineral potential as long as such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

Finally, on Section 305, we are sympathetic to the goal of assuring that essential scientific work be allowed to continue in wilderness areas. However, we believe that the Endangered American Wilderness Act and its report (House Report 95 - 540) adequately outline the ability of the Forest Service to allow such activities. The report states: "Snow gauges, water quantity and quality measuring instruments, and other scientific devices are located in many wilderness areas and are entirely appropriate to further the scientific, educational, and conservation purposes of wilderness areas as stated in Sections 2 and 4 of the Wilderness Act. Weather modification activities should also be permissible, if they do not impair the ecological balance and wilderness qualities of an area." The motorized access provisions of Section 305 are too broadly written and could lead to excessive use of vehicles in wilderness areas, contrary to the fundamental nature of wilderness.

Conclusion

In closing, I would like to emphasize our concern that wilderness legislation not include numerous exceptions to present wilderness management practices. While we are aware of -- and often sympathetic to -- the concerns of those wanting to guarantee the continuation of present grazing, scientific, watershed, or other activities, we believe that it is not wise to write new or extended exceptions into law.

APPENDIX

The Colorado wilderness Act of 1980 contains the following "soft" release language:

Sec. 5(a) The Congress finds that--

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of National Forest System roadless areas in the state of Colorado and of the Environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that--

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement (dated January 1979) with respect to National Forest System lands in States other than Colorado, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado;

(2) with respect to the National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act, areas listed in Section 4 of this Act, or previously congressionally designated wilderness study areas, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas reviewed in such Final Environmental Statement and not designated as wilderness or for study by this Act or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans; and

(4) Unless expressly authorized by Congress the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1983, H.R. 1568, S.543, contains the following release language:

Section 102 (b) The purposes of this Act are to:...

(4) insure that certain national forest system lands in the State of Wyoming be made available for uses other than wilderness in accordance with applicable national forest laws and planning procedures and section 302 of the Act.

The lands referred to in paragraph (4) may be managed for a wide variety of uses, depending on their unique characteristics, including but not limited to fish and wildlife protection and management, developed and undeveloped recreation, scenic enjoyment, preservation of natural characteristics, range management, timber harvesting, watershed and vegetation management, energy and minerals exploration and development, and other uses.

Section 302. (b) National forest system lands in the State of Wyoming (1) not identified by section 201 as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, or (2) not heretofore designated by Act of Congress as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness, until and unless otherwise directed by an Act of Congress. Such lands shall be deemed, for purposes of all current and future land management plans which are approved before December 31, 2000, and which are required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, to have been given adequate consideration as to their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(c) Unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not conduct, pursuant to the Wilderness Act, any roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Wyoming for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Hucksby bill, H.R. 4047, contained the following "hard" or permanent release language:

Sec. 3. The Congress determines and directs that --

(a) national forest system lands (1) not identified by section 3 as lands recommended for wilderness or (2) not identified by section 3 as lands requiring further planning, including certain lands hereafter in primitive areas and wilderness study areas, and (3) not hereafter specifically designated by Act of Congress as wilderness, shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law including section 703 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2371, 2421), section 104 of the Act of December 19, 1980, (94 Stat. 3255, 3270), and Section 107 of the Act of December 22, 1990 (94 Stat. 3255, 3270) be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness, unless Congress otherwise directs, and shall be deemed, for purposes of all present and future land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, to have been given adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(b) lands recommended for wilderness identified by section 3 and not placed into the National Wilderness Preservation System by Act of Congress before January 1, 1985, shall after that date no longer be considered as recommended for wilderness and shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section; and

(c) any lands requiring further planning identified by section 3 (1) not hereafter recommended before September 30, 1985, by the Secretary of Agriculture for wilderness shall, beginning on the date of determination not to recommend any such lands, or portion thereof, for wilderness, be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, or (2) recommended before September 30, 1985, by the Secretary for wilderness but not placed into the Wilderness Preservation System by Act of Congress before January 1, 1985, shall after that date no longer be considered as requiring further planning or as recommended for wilderness and shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

Section 7. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not review any National Forest System lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless expressly authorized by joint resolution of Congress adopted after the effective date of this Act; and no such lands shall be managed for protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation unless authorized to be reviewed pursuant to this section.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Mr. Carter.

**STATEMENT OF DICK CARTER, COORDINATOR, UTAH
WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION**

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Dick Carter and I am the coordinator of the Utah Wilderness Association, which is a nonprofit statewide conservation organization. I am going to summarize a rather detailed statement.

We certainly welcome these hearings. We welcome the Utah Wilderness Act, in fact. However, I think like everybody else here, I think it needs substantial improvements. I don't think that we can sweep those improvements under the carpet by saying they are minor changes. I think we all can see that the 700,000 acres in this bill is very good, but I think that there are some very real problems that need to be resolved.

Obviously, there is some strain on hard release and I will let that be. I think that has been discussed enough. We feel that hard release language is necessary.

One of the major problems least acceptable of the incomplete boundaries of this legislation is in the High Uintas. An incredible 200,000 acres proposed by Utah conservationists is not in this bill. Almost a dozen major trailheads are excluded from the proposal on the High Uintas Mountains, some of the most critical wildlife habitat in the State, Weyman Park and Bull Park have been excluded on the north slope of the High Uintas, over 40,000 acres of probably the most spectacular high alpine country in the High Uintas Mountains on the eastern boundaries of the Uintas has been excluded. I think this lends credence to the fact that it is a very incomplete proposal at this time.

The Uintas are one of the largest undesignated Forest Service roadless areas left in the lower 48. And, as you have noticed, they are a former primitive area or existing primitive area. They are over 50 miles long and 30 miles wide and harbor almost 300 square miles of true alpine flora. High alpine basins slope into subalpine forests dotted with hundreds of glacial lakes, hundreds of miles of streams flow through lodgepole pine forests and create the biological diversity for Utah's largest elk and moose herds, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, black bear, wolverine, pine marten, Canadian lynx, osprey, and the lists goes on and on.

There are few resource conflicts of any substance on the High Uintas Mountains, including that proposed by Utah conservationists. USGS and I might note Utah geological mineral survey notes hardrock minerals are nonexistent because of the geological structure of the area. Oil and gas potential is generally rated as zero or low. We see very little information that shows what is proposed as wilderness, even by conservationists, would be rated anything moderate or low.

Most of that potential, and we agree that there is potential, is north of the North Flank fault on the north slope of the High Uintas and most of that area is well north of the proposal.

Timber conflicts are minimal with proper management in our opinion. Studies show wildlife would be severely impacted on the north slope from timber harvesting. The answer to the timber issues on the north slope of the High Uintas is to have harvesting on the most productive sites and the highest risk mountain pine beetle infestation. That is good for timber harvesting in general, and that happens to correspond generally with the area north of what we have proposed. In other words, below 9,500 feet.

One more quick area, the Pine Valley Mountains in southwestern Utah represent another major problem. It is over 30,000 acres short of the RARE II recommendations. There are no substantive conflicts in the area. It is a large and diverse area, critical watershed for southwestern Utah, an important wildlife habitat for mountain lion and the like, and it ought to be increased in size substantially.

You are going to hear statements about including the Peavine Canyon in the Dark Canyon area, I think that should happen.

We are very concerned about the addition of the Mount Nebo area, the 13,000 acres on Mount Nebo. You have heard testimony, in fact from the Forest Service, that that should happen. That would be very positive.

You have heard statements about the Stansbury Mountains just west of Salt Lake City, a RARE II area, an incredibly beautiful and wild area with no substantive conflicts what so ever, and I think the point that I would like to make is that we want this bill to solve something. We want it to solve some of these resource allocations and I think that with the kind of changes that we propose, they are moderate. They are not minor; they are moderate changes. I think that we will solve what this bill, as it presently stands, fails to resolve and thus make a much better and much more equitable consensus of the Utah wilderness preservation bill.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Carter follows:]



Utah Wilderness Association

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STATEMENT OF DICK CARTER, UTAH WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ENERGY NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON THE UTAH WILDERNESS ACT, S. 2155, 9 FEBRUARY 1984.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

My name is Dick Carter and I am the Coordinator of the Utah Wilderness Association, which is a non-profit statewide conservation organization. I am going to summarize a rather detailed and informative statement which I think adequately describes our involvement, expertise and anticipation toward Utah's first major wilderness legislation.

We welcome these hearings and anticipate substantial improvements. Two major problems riddle the legislation: first, it falls short on too many areas and it is constrained on hard release language.

The hard release provision is unnecessary and jeopardizes the health of the legislation and professional multiple use planning. Standard soft release language provides adequate certainty to gear up for resource development within the 10-15 year planning cycle envisioned by the National Forest Management Act. Recent Forest Service reports for Utah show dozens of roadless areas receiving some form of development since RAPE II ranging from wildlife improvements, range improvements, coal leasing and exploration to timber harvesting and road building. Beyond this 10-15 year period it simply appears as an attempt to single out wilderness and remove it from the planning process.

The High Uintas represent one of the least acceptable boundaries in the legislation. An incredible 200,000 acres of land proposed by Utah conservationists is not in this bill. More remarkably, the boundary falls 64,000 acres short of the Forest Service RAPE II wilderness recommendation. Almost a dozen major trailheads are excluded from the proposal. Some of the most critical wildlife habitat on the range is excluded on the North Slope. Over 40,000 acres of the most spectacular high alpine country on the eastern boundary of the Uintas has been excluded.

The Uintas are considered one of the largest undesignated Forest Service roadless areas left in the lower '48. They are over 50 miles long and 30 miles wide and harbor almost 300 square miles of true alpine flora. High alpine basins slope into subalpine forests dotted with hundreds of glacial lakes providing the headwaters of almost a dozen river basins. These streams meander through forests of lodgepole pine and create the biological diversity for Utah's largest elk and moose herds, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, black bear, wolverine, pine marten, Canadian lynx, osprey and goshawks. Nothing matches the size, wildness or diversity of the Uintas in Utah. Yet this legislation is an incomplete proposal that can be improved easily with the additions of the Uinta River, Weyman Park, Bull Park and other areas noted in our detailed statement.

There are few resource conflicts of substance. U.S.G.S. notes hardrock minerals are nonexistent and oil and gas potential is rated as zero or low over most of the area. Oil and gas potential increases north of the North Flank Fault, which is basically north of the roadless land. Timber conflicts, in fact, are minimal with proper management. The site index is rated as poor or very poor across the North Slope of the range. Studies show wildlife would be severely impacted by timber harvesting. The answer to timber issues on the North Slope is to schedule harvesting on the most productive sites and highest risk mt. pine beetle areas. This corresponds with the highest productivity, generally below 9500 feet in elevation.

The Pine Valley Mts. represent another major problem as the legislation is 30,000 acres short of the RARE II wilderness recommendation. There are no timber conflicts, ORV use, grazing conflicts or mineral conflicts. It is a large and diverse area straddling the Colorado Plateau, the Sonoran Desert and the Great Basin. It is a critical watershed and important wildlife habitat for mule deer, wild turkey and mt. lion. The boundary must include the eastern canyons of Maple Hollow and Sandy Creek which are important access points.

The inclusion of Dark Canyon is a major plus for the wilderness system. The route down Peavine Canyon is not maintained and serves no administrative purpose, including grazing. It should be part of the Dark Canyon wilderness.

Other problems needing resolution would be the addition of 13,000 acres on Mt. Nebo (Santaquin Canyon) and the inclusion of Fishlake Mt. (RARE II wilderness recommendation). Also, at least 44,000 acres of the Stansbury Mts. (RARE II wild. recommendation), 50 miles west of SLC, should be added. This is high alpine country with no resource conflicts.

With these alterations S. 2155 initiates the wilderness system in Utah and adds some of the best areas to the NWPS. Thank you.



Utah Wilderness Association

325 JUDGE BUILDING-SALT LAKE CITY,UTAH 84111-8011/359-1337

STATEMENT BY DICK CARTER, UTAH WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION, BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON THE UTAH WILDERNESS ACT, S. 2155, 9 FEBRUARY 1984.

We would like to summarize a number of significant concerns revolving around the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. We fully believe if these suggestions are incorporated the Utah Wilderness Act will be an equitable and good piece of wilderness legislation.

The legislation simply falls too short with respect to acres and areas. On Mt. Naomi, a positive addition in the legislation, the boundary stays west of the ridge of the Bear River Range. This excludes over 20,000 acres of land proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association as wilderness and, in particular, ignores the upper eastern slope basins (3,000-4,000 acres) so important for the primitive recreation made outstanding by Mt. Naomi. It also ignores Cottonwood Canyon (5,000 acres - 6,000 acres). This is one of the major trail access areas to the crest of the range . This is a very rugged,steep-cliffed canyon filled with conifers which opens up into large basins at the base of the crest of the range. There are no timber resources on any of these areas and oil and gas potential for the Naomi area is rated as low (U.S.G.S, 1983) and even lower for hardrock minerals (U.S.G.S., 1984). Already the Forest Service has restricted off road vehicle use on both of these areas and snowmobile use is minimum. The majority of the snowmobile use is found east and south of the roadless area. Both areas also represent important summer range of elk and moose.

UWA statement

Although the 15,985 acres on Mt. Olympus represent a very adequate wilderness boundary it is clear the addition of Dog Lake and Desolation Lake would round out this area adjacent to Salt Lake City. This addition (8,000 acres) is one of the most popular hiking areas along the Wasatch Front and is typified by beautiful aspen slopes. It is home to mule deer and elk and harbors no resource conflicts whatsoever. About 1,000 sheep do graze in this area with no motorized access issues. A small chunk of private land (no motorized access) exists on Beartrap Fork and can easily be excluded with a minor boundary adjustment. Presently the Forest Service has restricted most ORV use in the area as it is a primary watershed for Salt Lake County.

Mt. Timpanogos is much the same as Olympus. The present Timpanogos Scenic Area (10,750 acres) is a good boundary. However, small additions on the northeast (1,000 acres) and the west (2,750 acres) round out the area and make a much more manageable boundary. This brings the boundary off the face of the mountain down to definable benchlands. There are no resource conflicts or ORV use within any of these proposed additions.

Mt. Nebo also represents a similar situation. With the exception of the longer than necessary cherrystem on Salt Creek we applaud the addition of Nebo, the highest peak (11,928 feet) on the Wasatch. The map included in the wilderness bill notes the cherrystem proceeds over 1/2 mile beyond the campground and end of the road. The boundary should be brought into conformance with the Forest Service roadless boundary which shows the roadless area starting just beyond the campground.

UWA statement

Also, the Uinta National Forest has proposed joining the Nephi roadless area (Mt. Nebo) with the Santaquin roadless area to make one roadless unit. This is being done where the two units were previously separated by the Pole Canyon trail. This trail was rarely used by motor vehicles, served no purpose and is impassable. Severe flooding washed the road out and for watershed purposes the Forest Service has closed this 4-wheel drive trail. The Santaquin area is a steep natural extension of Nebo and would enlarge the area by about 13,000 acres. Along with the Nebo area itself the region harbors black bear, elk and the very sensitive RockyMt. bighorn sheep. The boundary excludes the Privateer Mine (this mine has not been worked for about five years according to local Forest Service officials) and the area favorable to small mineral potential. However, oil and gas potential is rated as low (U.S.G.S. 1983) with hardrock mineral potential very low for only small finds (U.S.G.S 1984). With this addition the entire Nebo ridge and summits would be included in this area of about 36,000 acres.

The Stansbury Mts. represent one of the real disappointments in the bill and like the Naomi country must be improved to enhance the legislation. About 44,000 acres of the Stansbury Mts. represent the highest quality wilderness and lowest conflict lands on the range. This also has received Forest Service support for wilderness since 1972. Grazing issues are handled by small cherrystemmed ways no more than 1/4 mile up Dry Canyon, Deadman Canyon and Pass Canyon. In fact, all grazing issues can be handled adequately by the grazing language in the wilderness bill.

This is very high elevation country. Deseret Peak, 11,031 feet, dominates the core of the range. Steep conifer slopes and small creeks head along the

UWA statement

steep ridge consisting of over half a dozen 10,000' peaks. Oil and gas is rated as low (U.S.G.S., 1983) and hardrock mineral potential is rated almost nonexistent (U.S.G.S., 1984). There are no timber sales and ORV use is very minimal due to the rugged nature of the terrain. What ORV use does take place is on the Mack Canyon trail and is not included within the 44,000 acres proposed by the Forest Service and highlighted by our organization. This unit is adjacent to the Muskrat Canyon BLM suitable Wilderness Study Area, about 10,000 acres. This area is critical watershed and wildlife habitat and is a very popular backcountry area.

The Pine Valley Mts. represent a disappointment on par with the Stansbury Mts., Naomi and Uintas. The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 is over 30,000 acres short of the Forest Service recommendation of 83,500 acres, which is also supported by the Utah Wilderness Association.

The area has no ORV use, grazing conflicts, mineral conflicts (U.S.G.S. 1983 rates the area as zero for oil and gas) or timber conflicts. On the other hand the Pine Valley Mts. are one of the largest roadless areas in Utah on Forest Service administered land. It is important wildlife habitat for mule deer, wild turkey, and mt. lion. It is also shows great diversity and is a fundamental watershed for southwestern Utah. In particular, the boundary should be modified to include Water Canyon, north of the town of Pine Valley, and Maple Hollow and Sandy Creek. All of these areas are steep canyons covered with Doug-fir and ponderosa pine: the later two represent the major eastern access into the Pine Valley Mts. These modifications represent more manageable boundaries.

UWA Statement

Of course, Dark Canyon in southeastern Utah is one of the highlights of this legislation. The Peavine Canyon exclusion is adequately covered by the grazing language in the bill. There is simply no reason to exclude the Peavine Canyon bottom. The Peavine Canyon "way" is almost impassable and very rugged. It is not maintained and Forest Service notes it is used almost exclusively for very minor local hunting access. Forest Service also notes it is a management problem and may be closed in the upcoming forest plan. The "way" serves no purpose or function and if grazing use is needed it is covered by the grazing language in the bill without the specific "exception" language proposed in the legislation. As it is proposed the bill would allow motorized access to penetrate 9 miles into the heart of one of the most wild and rugged areas in Utah. This is the unique redrock country on the Colorado Plateau. It should also be noted the Utah Wilderness Act notes the acreage to be 45,000 acres--it is closer to the RARE II acreage of 60,000 acres. The Forest Service notes the Peavine way is not constructed or maintained, serves no administrative purposes and grazing use is either nonexistent or incidental. The Forest Service further notes the "stock cabin" accessed by this way is not under permit to any grazer, but now belongs to the Forest Service. The permittee which used this stock cabin had the permit transferred. Finally, the Monticello Land Use Plan still calls for closure of the Peavine way to all vehicle access (p. 61).

Fishlake Hightop should also be added to the legislation. This, again, has been proposed by the Forest Service since 1972. It eminently qualifies as wilderness and is the only Forest Service proposed wilderness on the Fishlake National Forest. There is a way across the top of the plateau. It is basically used as trail access across the top of the plateau by backpackers. In fact the Forest Service estimates less than 100 trips a year by motorized vehicles use the "way." The way is very hard to access and is basically unnoticeable on the top. The area appears to have few conflicts. There are no timber sales. It is rather unique in that it is an eight mile long plateau, with the plateau being almost 2 miles wide. The area is flanked by

UWA statement

steep timbered slopes and harbors elk and osprey, for example. Surely, the Fishlake National Forest harbors at least 24,000 acres (the Fishlake National Forest is 1 1/2 million acres) which qualify as wilderness.

The Thousand Lake Mt. and Wayne Wonderland areas on the Fishlake National Forest are also exclusions which should be reconsidered. In particular, Wayne Wonderland, which is a 20,000 acre area, rapidly slopes east from Thousand Lake Mt. to the Water-pocket Fold within Capitol Reef National Park. It is cut by red rock canyons, spires and covered by conifers. It is contiguous with 64,500 acres of proposed Capitol Reef Natl Park wilderness and makes one unit, in fact. It harbors no known resource conflicts according to the Forest Service and would be a significant addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Mt. Watson area (Lakes roadless area) provides a remarkably accessible alpine wilderness filled with lakes, wildlife and the headwaters of the Provo and Weber Rivers, two of the major rivers in Utah. It is the second largest Forest Service roadless area in Utah and is the western edge of the mighty Uinta Mts. separated from the main block of the Uintas by Utah Highway 150, the Scenic Highway.

There are no resource conflicts of any sort on the 80,000 acres proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association and other conservationists. Oil and gas is found north of these precambrian rocks; there are no hardrock minerals or timber sales within this acreage. From Trial Lake, Bald Mt. (probably Utah's most famous mt.) or the Mirror Lake Highway one can be high in a wild alpine basin within 2 or 3 miles. It is a perfect compliment to the main block of the Uintas, but is no less spectacular. Almost a dozen peaks tower over 11,000 feet in this area. Moose, elk, pine marten and black bear are the major wildlife species.

UNA statement

The High Uintas represent one of the major problems and the least acceptable boundary in the legislation. An incredible 200,000 acres of land proposed by Utah conservationists is not in this bill. And more remarkably the boundary falls 64,000 acres short of the Forest Service RARE II wilderness recommendation. Almost a dozen major trailheads are excluded from the proposal. Some of the most critical wildlife habitat on the range is excluded on the North Slope. Over 40,000 acres of the most spectacular high alpine country is excluded. This is the eastern extension of the Uintas, the East and West Forks of the Whiterocks River and the Sheep Creek drainage. This is also referred to as the "bollies" as it is typified by large rounded peaks of 11,000+ feet.

The Uintas boundary is filled with ironies. It is the largest area in Utah--in fact, it is considered the largest undesignated roadless area (Forest Service) in the lower '48. Yet it received the largest cut in acreage by the Utah Wilderness Act. On the North Slope it could be called a classic "rocks and ice" wilderness proposal since the area proposed as wilderness is exclusively well above 10,000 feet in elevation. However, the eastern end of the Uintas, all above 10,000 feet, is not harbored within this legislation. North Slope trailheads such as the Main Fork, Stillwater, East Fork of the Bear, the East Fork of Smiths Fork and Henrys Fork, West Fork and Middle Fork of Beaver Creek and Hoop Lake are not within the proposed legislation. On the South Slope the Uinta River trailhead is excluded from the proposed legislation.

It is true 448,000 acres is a large and spectacular wilderness. However, those acres cannot overshadow the loss of equally spectacular and important acres to this point not included in our High Uintas wilderness. It is simply an incomplete proposal that can be improved easily with the additions we have proposed and grow not only in size, but importance as one of the real jewels in Utah and the wilderness system.

UWA statement

The Uintas are over 50 miles long and 30 miles wide. They harbor over 300 square miles of true alpine flora, more than all of the mountain ranges put together in the Intermountain West. These high basins slope into subalpine forests dotted with hundreds of glacial lakes providing the headwaters of almost a dozen long river basins. These rivers gather momentum through the high basins and meander through forests of lodgepole pine dotted with numerous wet and dry meadowlands. It is this scenario that provides the biological diversity which in turn leads to habitat for species such as the largest elk and moose herds in Utah (farthest south naturally occurring moose herd), Pocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, black bear, wolverine, pine marten, Canadian lynx, osprey and goshawks.

The High Uintas Primitive Area (240,000 acres, a tiny portion of the proposed wilderness) is the ninth most visited wilderness/primitive area in the wilderness system (1982 USFS statistics). The 245,500 visitor days on the primitive area alone according to Forest Service statistics are worth between 3 million dollars to 5 million dollars depending upon which values are utilized.

The wilderness characteristics are not questionable. The Uintas contain the highest peaks in Utah, the longest trout streams, the most extensive mountainous terrain, some of the best wildlife habitat for sensitive and wilderness dependent species in Utah, the most extensive forests--for the most part they are biologically intact. They are one of the major east-west trending ranges in the U.S. and produce about 90% of the water which originates in Utah. They have often been compared to the great Northern Rocky Mountain wildernesses in size, diversity and appearance. In fact, the Uintas were once important habitat for the mighty grizz and wolves. Still occasional sightings, confirmed and unconfirmed, are made of both species.

UWA statement

The Uintas have no hardrock mineral potential (U.S.G.S., 1967 and 1984; Utah Geological Mineral Survey, 1982). Oil and gas potential is rated as zero or low over most of the roadless country. The importance for oil and gas increases north of the North Flank Fault which is generally north of the wilderness proposals. Most of the area is under a no lease provision or a no surface occupancy stipulation.

Several small and inconsequential earthen "reservoired" lakes constructed in the 1920's by horse and buggy exist in the Uintas. They have no impact, look natural and require little maintenance which would be allowed under the Wilderness Act.

Timber is a very marginal resource at best. The site index on the North Slope of the range is poor or very poor. All of the timber is rated as marginal and management costs far outweigh the value of the timber. The "highest productivity" are the areas north of the roadless lands as they are accessible and at lower elevations. Mt. pine beetle infestations are endemic to the lodgepole pine type and are more frequent at the elevations below 9700 feet. This is the high risk area. Thus the best strategy for timber harvesting on the range's North Slope would be to focus on the higher productive lands north of the roadless area and the high beetle infestation area, which is the high productivity (by "higher productivity" we are still talking in the poor or very poor class) area. The Forest Service is presently undertaking a study in the forest plan to determine where emphasis of timber management should be located.

These same forested areas are critical wildlife areas and important recreational access to the high country. It also adds to the diversity of the mountain. Biological studies have shown that timber harvesting will create, particularly in the Bull Park/ East Fork Smiths Fork, severe wildlife impacts on moose and particularly elk in the area. If the wildlife the Uintas are famous for are to continue to exist the thermal protection, the hiding cover, the isolation of these forested areas and the habitat diversity must remain intact.

UWA statement

Release Language

The release provision is unnecessary and jeopardizes the health of the legislation and professional planning. The standard soft release approach provides adequate certainty to gear up for resource development within the 10-15 year planning cycle envisioned by soft release and the National Forest Management Act. To go beyond that time does not aide in development of resources in a substantial manner. It simply initiates a biased planning process for nearly three decades. Recent Forest Service reports for Utah show dozens and dozens of roadless areas receiving some form of development since RARE II. These range from wildlife improvements, range improvements, watershed improvements, oil and gas leases, coal leases, oil and gas exploration, coal exploration, timber sales and road construction. And with soft release these will proceed and others will likely appear to be handled through the planning process. Beyond this 10-15 year period it simply appears as an attempt to single out wilderness and effectively remove it from the planning process.

We are also quite concerned with the language stating these released lands "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness..." That is a rather powerful statement and doesn't seem to hide its intent. It may well be through the planning process a sizeable piece of land should be managed as "wilderness" due to its watershed, wildlife, aesthetic, recreational or natural values. I am not sure how many District Rangers or Forest Supervisors would feel compelled to battle that kind of language in order to protect a piece of land. Clearly the language should be nudged closer to the more acceptable and flexible language appearing in other pieces of legislation--"need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation..."

UWA Statement

We are also concerned with the grazing language in that it goes beyond most of the language so far acceptable to the Congress. In particular, Section 301 (c) should be dropped as it is adequately covered by the more generic language in 301 (a) and (b) or the exceptions should be noted within the actual designation section, 102 (a). However, it is very important to note two of the exceptions in Section 301 (c) appear to be moot as they are not even contained within any area designated as wilderness (#119, #514).

It also appears Section 305 is written much too broadly in that state, local government and educational institutions would be allowed to take motorized vehicles into designated wildernesses for very broad purposes not always strictly related to needed National Forest management administration. This section is more appropriately handled through Section 4 of The Wilderness Act or tightened down to access for specific management needs by the U.S. Forest Service only. This should note that primitive access is required unless a convincing test exists to allow for limited motorized access.

Over 20 organizations have endorsed the Utah conservationist Forest Service wilderness proposal of 1.6 million acres. Within this proposal 40 organizations have endorsed the 659,000 acre High Uintas wilderness proposal. All of these organizations represent conservation groups, wildlife groups, outfitters and guides, fishing groups, outdoor retail outlets, business organizations and civic groups. They range from within Utah to nationwide. The proposal was developed during RAPE I and RARF II and represents the best potential Forest Service wilderness with the fewest major resource conflicts. Wherever possible if a resource conflict was real and substantial and the wilderness values were not destroyed by a boundary modification the boundaries were drawn to resolve conflicts.

UWA statement

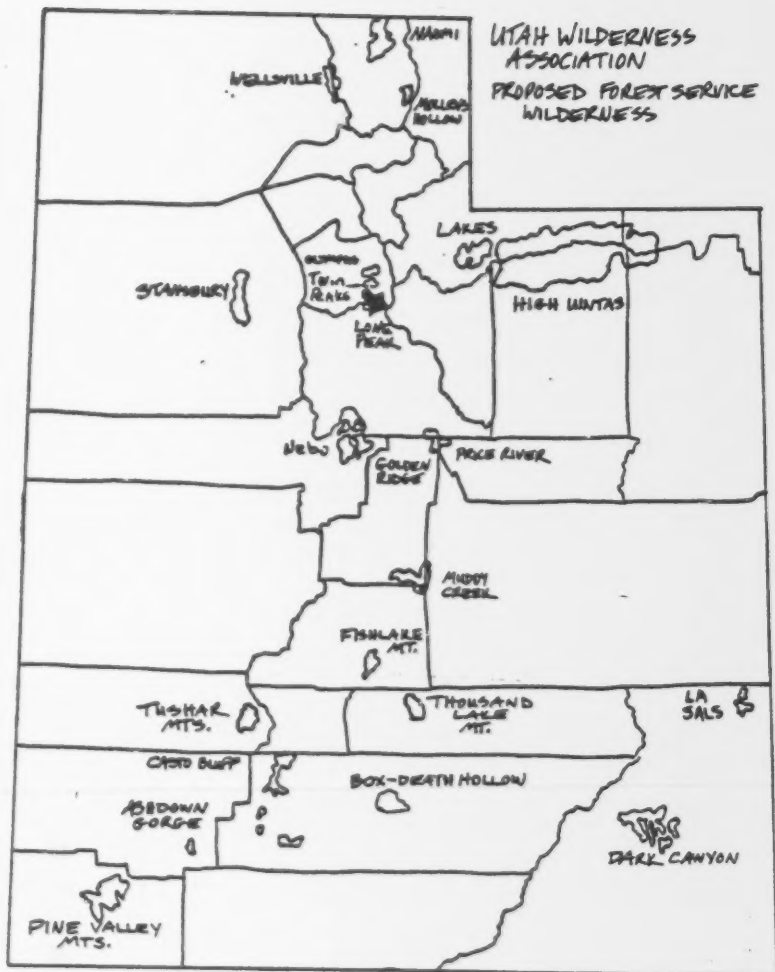
Utah's National Forests account for 8 million acres. During RARE II about 2.9 million acres were determined to be roadless. Of this, most Utah conservationists endorsed 1.6 million acres as wilderness. Regardless of how one looks at it the vast majority of Utah's National Forest land is available for most extractive resource uses. It is on those lands where most of the timber harvesting is planned and where it has occurred. It is on these lands where most ORV use is planned and where it presently occurs. It is on these lands where all of the mineral extraction occurs and where most of it is planned.

Utah's National Forests are the most underrepresented in the NWPS. Utah now harbors only one designated Wilderness, the Lone Peak Wilderness, 30,000 acres. Most western states exceed this not by a factor of 10 but more like a factor of 100. Yet many of the proposed wildernesses in Utah represent some of the most unique areas in the U.S. This is true of the proximity of almost 100,000 acres of proposed wilderness within 50 minutes of SLC. Or the red rock canyon country on Dark Canyon and Box-Death Hollow. Or the biological diversity of the Uintas.

Or the plateau of the Fishlake Hightop. Or the geographical location of the Pine Valley Mts.

The attached booklet, Utah Forest Service Wilderness Proposals, details the primary areas we are concerned with at this time. The booklet is a wealth of wilderness and resource information as well as a visual presentation on a map of the various boundaries and important boundary modifications to protect the most important wilderness values. Each area is covered very concisely and we would like this statement and the booklet to be part of the Senate record.

Thank you.



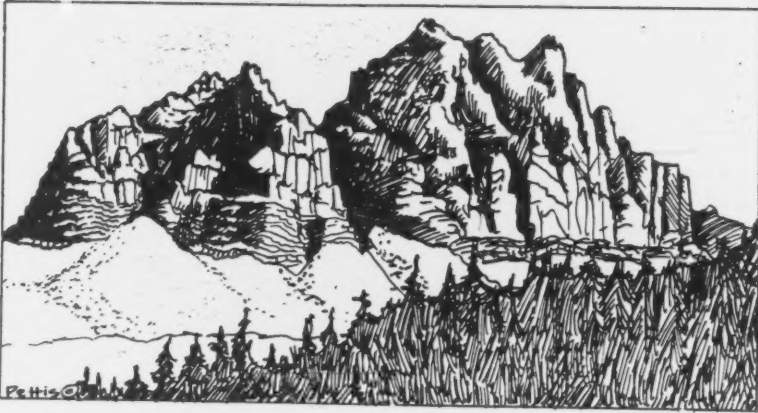
<u>Unit</u>	<u>Deletion</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Problems</u>
Uintas	448,000	659,000	deletes much of north slope and east flank
Naomi	41,500	49,000	deletes s.e. portion, Cottonwood Canyon
Wellsville	22,513	22,513	
Stansbury	0	55,000	
Olympus	15,985	15,985	
Twin Peaks	12,364	12,364	
Nebo	23,500	23,500	
Timp	10,750	12,000	deletes Big Baldy, west of Scenic Area
Ashdown Gorge	7,024	7,024	
Pine Valley	48,500	83,500	
Box Death Hollow	31,600	31,600	deletes s.e. escarpment of range
Dark Canyon	45,000	48,000	minor acreage adjustments
Lakes/Watson	0	80,000	

(chart highlights only some of the major area differences)

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U.S.F.S., Development Activities in Roadless Nonwilderness, April 1983.
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U.S.F.S., Visitor Information Statistics, 1982.
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Winn, Relationships Between Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna and Selected Coniferous Forest Habitat Types on the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains, 1976.

UTAH
FOREST SERVICE
WILDERNESS PROPOSALS



A CITIZENS' APPROACH
PREPARED BY

UTAH WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION

UTAH AUDUBON SOCIETY
WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB
SOUTHWEST RESOURCE COUNCIL
SLICKROCK OUTDOOR SOCIETY
BRIDGERLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY
S.O.U.R.C.E. ET AL.

UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984

S. 2155

H. 4516

SUMMARY

On November 18th the Utah Congressional delegation introduced Utah's first major wilderness bill, S. 2155/H.R. 4516, The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. The prospect of enlarging Utah's National Forest Wilderness System is exciting.

Presently Utah has only one small 29,000 acre wilderness, the Lone Peak Wilderness 15 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. Every Western state and many eastern states harbor much more designated wilderness than does Utah. In fact, Idaho and Montana have over one-hundred times as much wilderness as does Utah. Georgia, as only one example, has over ten times as much wilderness as does Utah. Yet Utah contains some of the most spectacular National Forest wildlands anywhere. For example, Utah contains the High Uintas, the largest undesignated Forest Service roadless area in the lower 48 states as well as Dark Canyon composed of redrock sandstone canyons.

The Utah Wilderness Act can change this situation. The legislation proposes 707,000 acres as wilderness, far short of the 1.6 million acres proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association and over 20 other conservation organizations. In fact, it falls almost 100,000 acres short of the small Forest Service RARE II wilderness recommendation. Simply put, the existing Utah Wilderness Act needs modification to make the bill equitable.

The Utah Wilderness Act excludes over 10,000 acres of important watershed and wildlife habitat on Mt. Naomi's eastern slope. This is a high mountain country approaching 10,000 feet with no hardrock mineral conflicts and with oil and gas potential rated as low by USGS.

On the Pine Valley Mountains about 15,000 acres of critical wilderness lands were excluded. These are primarily the mid-elevation slopes and canyon bottoms which make the area so diverse. They represent the major trail access into

The area and are important winter wildlife range and watershed for Southwestern Utah. Primarily these additions make the area a more manageable wilderness as this proposes more than just the top of the range.

The Utah Wilderness Act completely excludes the Stansbury Mountains, 50 miles west of Salt Lake City. The Stansbury's rise to 11,000 feet at Desert Peak and have been proposed as wilderness by the Forest Service since 1972. The Forest Service has proposed about 44,000 acres as wilderness, while conservationists have recommended 55,000 acres as wilderness. The range is critical watershed and a popular backcountry reservation area. USGS notes the area has no hardrock mineral potential and the oil and gas potential is rated as low. Most remarkably the Utah Wilderness Act excludes the largest acreage on Utah's largest potential conflict-free wilderness, the High Uintas. In fact, the Uintas are considered to be one of the largest remaining undeveloped and undesignated roadless area in the lower '48, about 800,000 acres. The Utah Wilderness Association joined by twenty national, regional and local organizations has proposed 659,000 acres of the High Uintas as wilderness. This proposal protects the closest to an entire forest ecosystem that can be achieved in Utah by preserving the mid-elevation pine forests on the north slope (9,000-9,500 feet in elevation), the long river basins on the north and south slopes and the hundreds of square miles of alpine peaks and glacial basins. It is a land of elk, moose, black bear, mountain lion, a few remaining bighorn sheep, the rare wolverine and pine marten, goshawk, the endangered osprey, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, a few bald eagles and dozens of miles of native cutthroat trout streams and hundreds of alpine lakes. It is a land of few resource conflicts. Hardrock minerals are nonexistent (USGS 1984) and oil and gas reserves are ranked as zero on the vast majority of the area (USGS 1983). Some timber exists but again the greatest potential

exists on the already roaded, developed and logged portions of the north slope. The Utah Wilderness Act proposes only 448,000 acres ignoring over 60,000 acres proposed as wilderness by the Forest Service. The critical areas proposed by Utah conservationists protect trailhead and important biological and wildlife values.

The Utah Wilderness Act also harbors hard release language. This language would prohibit the Forest Service from studying and recommending potential wilderness lands through the established forest planning process for possibly 25 years. There is no reason for this resource planning bias. Standard soft release language (10-15 years) allows for a considerable planning period to gear up for active resource development on public lands.

Also harbored in the legislation is special language which is drafted much too broadly and needs alteration. The grazing language, as contained in past wilderness legislation, serves an important purpose. However, the language contained in Section 301 (c) is unnecessary legislation as it is adequately contained in 301 (a) (b). Furthermore, two of the three permits noted in 301 (c) are not even within this bill. And finally, the language specifying actual permits on individual designated wildernesses should be contained within the specific wilderness area designation clause.

Section 305 is drafted to possibly allow local governments and non-government institutions (educational institutions) motorized access into designated wilderness for emergency geological or hydrological hazards. Clearly this option is allowed under the Wilderness Act, Section 4, and should be restricted to the management agency only.

THE FOLLOWING LOCAL BUSINESSES AND CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ENDORSED
THE 1.6 MILLION ACRE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL OF THE UTAH WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION

Waking Owl Books	Salt Lake City
Computer Systems Consultants	Salt Lake City
Timberline Sports	Salt lake City
Wasatch Touring	Salt Lake City
Wooly West	Park City
Kings English	Salt Lake City
Whole Farth Natural Foods	Salt Lake City
Cosmic Aeroplane Books and Records	Salt Lake City
Piute Creek Outfitters	Kamas
Holubar Mountaineering	Salt Lake City
Utah Audubon Society	Salt Lake City
Slickrock Outdoor Society	Price
SOURCE (Southern Utah Residents Concerned About the Environment)	Cedar City
Slickrock Country Council	Moab
Wasatch Mountain Club	Salt lake City
Southwest Resource Council	Hurricane
Cowley (Appliance) Distributing	Salt Lake City
American Wilderness Alliance	Denver
Bridgerland Audubon Society	Logan
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs	Bozeman, MT

AREA.	S. 2155/H.R. 4516	CONSERVATIONISTS	HIGHLIGHTED
			AREAS/ADDITIONS
NAOMI	41,500 a.	66,320 a.	13,000 acres as priority additions on Cottonwood Canyon and east slope.
WELLSVILLE	22,513 a.	22,513 a.	
STANSBURY	0 a.	55,000 a.	44,000 a. -FS proposed wild. next to 10,000 a. BLM wild. proposal
OLYMPUS	15,985 a.	24,800 a.	8,815 a. --will improve acceptable boundary by preserving watershed and high quality wilderness.
TWIN PEAKS	12,364 a.	12,364 a.	
MT. NEBO	23,500 a.	36,800 a.	includes the Santaquin roadless area north of Nebo. The USFS has closed the Pole Canyon trail and the two units are now combined. USFS tentatively has supported Santaquin. Improves a good boundary. 13,000 acre addition.
TUSHAR MTS.	0 a.	36,000 a.	
RED CANYON NO./SO.	0 a.	14,555 a.	two units proposed by USFS
ASHDOWN GORGE	7,024 a.	7,024 a.	adjacent to 4,830 a. of Cedar Breaks Nat'l. Mon. proposed wilderness.
PINE VALLEY MTS.	48,500 a.	83,500 a.	15,000 a. prioritized on 3 units, Lean Creek, Sandy Creek and Water Canyon. Recreational access and wildlife habitat.
BOX-DEATH HOLLOW	31,600 a.	31,600 a.	Adjacent to 35,000 a. BLM proposed Phipps-Death Hollow wild.
THOUSAND LAKE MT./WAYNE WONDERLAND	0 a.	43,000 a.	2 units. Wayne Wonderland adjacent to Capital Reef Nat'l. Park proposed Water-pocket Fold wilderness, 64,000 acres.

<u>AREA</u>	<u>S.2155/H.P.4516</u>	<u>CONSERVATIONISTS</u>	<u>HIGHLIGHT AREAS/ ADDITIONS</u>
FISHLAKE	0 acres	24,280 acres	
DARK CANYON	45,000 acres	60,000 acres	Actual acreage of S.2155 is 60,000 acres and will be corrected to 60,000 acres. Area is adjacent to BLM proposed wilderness on Dark Canyon, 68,000 acres.
LAKES/MT. WATSON	0 acres	80,000 acres	Western half of Uintas dominated by Mt. Watson and headwaters of Weber and Provo Rivers.
HIGH UINTAS	448,000 acres	659,000 acres	The biggest roadless area in Utah and one of the largest roadless units in the lower '48. S.2155 comes in less than the 512,000 acre F.S. proposal. S.2155 ignores mid and lower elevation north slope and eastern alpine country. The proposal should include all of Henrys Fork, Smiths Fork, Bull Park, Weyman Park, West Fork Whiterocks(south slope); Uinta River (so. slope), West Fork Blacks Fork. All of these areas provide critical wildlife habitat for elk, moose, bighorn sheep, wolverine and are important recreational areas. 93,600 acres of priority additions.
TIMPANOGOS	10,750 acres	14,500 acres	3 small additions on northeast corner, west face of Timp and Big Baldy. More manageable boundary.

HIGH UINTAS PROPOSED WILDERNESS, ASHLEY AND WASATCH NATIONAL FORESTS
DAGGET, DUCHESNE, SUMMIT AND UINTA COUNTIES

USFS.....512,000 acres
S. 2155/H.R. 4516.....448,000 acres
CONSERVATIONISTS.....659,000 acres
ROADLESS ACREAGE.....800,000 acres

John Wesley Powell in 1869 wrote of the Uintas, "Away to the south, the Uinta Mountains stretch in a long line: high peaks thrust into the sky, and snow fields glittering like lakes of molten silver...and forests and rocklands are blended into one grand view." In 1776 Father Escalante called the Uintas "La Sierra Blanca de los lagunas," White Mountains of the Lakes.

The Uintas are considered one of the largest remaining undesignated roadless areas in the lower 48. They harbor Utah's highest peak(s), Kings Peak, 13,528 feet, most of the water that originates in Utah and the most diverse wildlife habitat on forest lands. Elk, moose, cougar, black bear, a few bighorn sheep, lynx, pine marten, a few wolverine, golden eagles, osprey, goshawks and dozens of other species inhabit the Uintas. Over the years wolves and a few grizzly bears have been sighted. These species exist only because of the immense size and diversity of the area. The physical appearance of the Uintas, the size of the Uintas, the large numbers of wilderness dependent wildlife and vegetation diversity make the area comparable to the large northern Rocky Mountain biosphere wildernesses. Spruce forests, bogs, wet and dry meadows, lodgepole pine forests, 300 square miles of alpine vegetation and riparian vegetation are all components of the Uintas.

The Uintas offer the classic backcountry experience as well as unparalleled scientific study opportunities concerning vegetation succession, fire studies, recreational impact studies and wildlife investigations. They give us a chance to have a baseline for resource management. They give us an opportunity to protect lodgepole pine forests and to study forest ecology, such as mountain pine beetle infestations, in order to better control the beetle on important productive forests.

The thrust of Utah conservationists has been to protect the entire ecosystem and recognize this one area in Utah harbors all of these values of wilderness. It includes the essence of forest wilderness.

The Utah Wilderness Act proposal ignores the most important wildlife habitat on the north slope. It excludes high elevation elk and bighorn sheep habitat on the east and fails to protect the trailheads from ORV abuse. It precludes attaining the habitat to reestablish the native species such as grizzly bears, timber wolves and a larger population of bighorn sheep. It typifies the old term, "a rock and ice" wilderness.

The Uintas harbor few resource conflicts. USGS (1983) rates the vast majority of the range as zero or low. The oil and gas potential is clearly north of the north flank fault which is north of most of the roadless country. USGS (1984) also notes there are no mineral deposits on the Uintas.

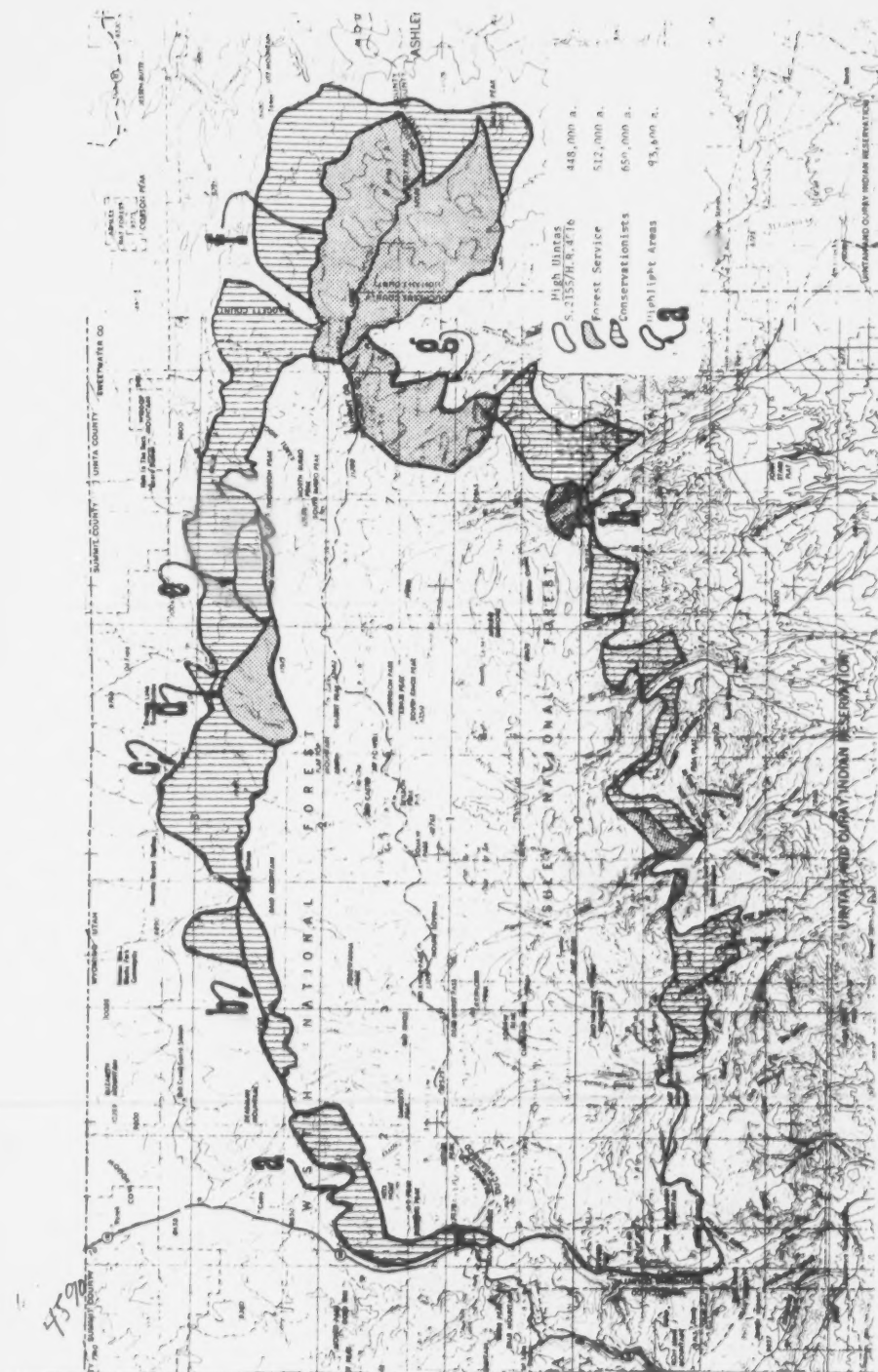
Timber resources do exist on the range. Without argument the timber is rated as poor or very poor quality and volumes are marginal and very low even to Utah standards. The volume comes from the tremendous number of small lodgepole pine trees which comprise the important wildlife habitat, biological diversity, recreational access and aesthetics of the range. A study by the Forest Service clearly shows timber mills will not be harmed by designation of 659,000 acres as wilderness. Furthermore, the lowest quality timber coincides with the roadless lands.

The following units highlight the needed critical additions to the Utah Wilderness Act:

- a, Stillwater--The lower reaches and trailheads of Boundary Creek, Stillwater Creek and Main Fork. Important moose habitat. Heavy wilderness recreational use. A few oil and gas leases with no surface occupancy stipulations. Two very small proposed timber sales which have been delayed for 10 years by the USFS due to poor timber and high elevation. Most of this area is above 9,800 feet. No serious mt. pine beetle problems. About 13,000 acres in size.
- b, West Fork--Includes the trailhead of the West Fork of the Blacks Fork, one of the most beautiful areas on the north slope. High recreational use, important moose and elk, no timber resources. Cutthroat trout fisheries. Some oil/gas leases with no surface occupancy. About 6400 acres.
- c, Bull Park--Most important wildlife habitat on the north slope. Critical elk spring and early summer habitat. Also, lynx, wolverine, pine marten and moose. In recent years timber wolves have been identified in this area. Important diversity due to pine forests. Major timber sale proposed. Most wildlife biologists argue serious consequences to wildlife will take place if harvested. Low timber values. This is the critical addition on the Uintas. About 19,200 acres and includes the East Fork Smiths Fork which is important for elk and moose. Rugged country and spectacular wilderness recreation. This includes a portion of the E. Fork Smiths Fork Forest Service proposal which the delegation excluded from the proposal. Our proposal takes the boundary to the trailhead. No timber sales on E. Fork.
- d, Henrys Fork--The major drainage on the north slope. Leads to Kings Peak and heavily used wilderness recreation. Moose are a regular site. No timber sales. Our boundary includes areas Forest Service proposed, including the trailhead. A few leases with no surface occupancy. Presently closed to ORV use. 6,400 acres.
- e, Beaver Creek--Important elk habitat and moose terrain. Lightly used and rugged terrain. No proposed timber in this parcel, sales are to the north. No oil/gas leases. Mid-elevation timbered river basin country. 6,000 acres.
- f, Daggett/Weyman Park--High elevation "bollie" country. Whole unit is between 10,000-12,000 feet. Large parklands for elk, moose and bighorn sheep. Also black bear and mt. lion. No oil and gas, no leases and no timber. Proposed as wilderness by Forest Service since 1972. Within the Forest Service proposal but excluded by Utah Wilderness Act. No ORV use. Lightly use and rugged mountain country. About 25,600 acres.

g, Queant Lake--This entire unit is part of the Forest Service proposal which was excluded by the Utah Wilderness Act. This is highhorn sheep country which is very rugged and high elevation country. All of it is above 10,500 feet. Very important summer elk range. This represents only part of the entire Chepeta Lake unit. East of Chepeta Lake there exists some historical snowmobiling use, although it is inconsequential. Thus we have prioritized this portion of that unit. No timber or oil and gas. About 13,000 acres

h, Uinta River-- Like Queant Lake this is on the south slope. This is also part of the Forest Service proposal. No timber, ORV use or oil and gas. It is mid-elevation forested country along the Uinta River. Important black bear habitat. Very steep slopes leading to the "gorge" on the Uinta River. This proposal brings the boundary to the trailhead. About 4,000 acres.



LAKES/MT. WATSON PROPOSED WILDERNESS, WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST, SUMMIT COUNTY

USFS..... 0
 S. 2155/H.R. 4516..... 0
 CONSERVATIONISTS..... 80,000 acres
 ROADLESS ACREAGE..... 111,440 acres

This roadless area is some of the most spectacular alpine wilderness in Utah harboring more than a half dozen peaks topping 11,000 feet and over 100 lakes. The roadless region is the headwater range for the Provo and Weber Rivers, two important water sources for Salt Lake City and the Wasatch Front. Geological formations such as mountain peaks, glacial cirques, Pleistocene glacial features and moraines are numerous. Wildlife species include elk, mule deer, black bear, moose and the sensitive pine marten. The Lakes/Mt. Watson region is the western extension of the High Uinta Mountains and the spectacular wilderness and rugged mountain terrain are no different than the High Uintas east of Highway 50. Preserving this territory as wilderness would protect almost a complete mountain range. The high mountain meadows, mountain rivers and alpine lakes that characterize the entire Uinta Range are abundant. This undeveloped area is only a short distance from Utah's major population centers. Unlike the main block of the Uintas which require the visitor to travel long distances to reach the high elevation alpine lakes, this area's alpine terrain is easily accessible and only a short walk (one to three miles) from the trailheads.

Conflicts inside the conservationists' proposal are minimal. All timber sales that have been proposed are drawn out of the proposal. The boundary also excludes Washington and Wall Lakes to allow for recreational development. Although Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association (1978) rates the area as low for oil and gas, the proposal even excludes areas with the most potential for oil and gas. Like the main block of the High Uintas, the Mt. Watson region appears to be devoid of hardrock minerals.

The 80,000 acre proposal is an attempt by conservationists, local outfitters and other Utah citizens concerned about wilderness preservation to protect the best wilderness while leaving other roadless lands open for other uses. This pragmatic and equitable approach was rejected by Forest Service decision makers in Washington, D.C. during RARE II. Even though the local Forest Service officials recommended further wilderness study during RARE II, the agency leaders in Washington recommended no wilderness.



MT. NAOMI PROPOSED WILDERNESS, WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST, CACHE COUNTY

USFS..... 0 acres (66,320 acres further planning)
 S. 2155/H.R. 4516.....41,500 acres
 CONSERVATIONISTS.....66,320 acres
 ROADLESS ACREAGE.....66,320 acres

Mt. Naomi is the largest roadless area in the Wasatch Range. The 66,320 acres in Utah is contiguous to approximately 30,000 acres in Idaho forming a roadless area nearly 100,000 acres in size. Mt. Naomi itself rises to nearly 10,000 feet on the crest of the range and consists of rugged canyons and high alpine-subalpine terrain. The range is limestone with numerous sinks and caves. The terrain is very steep throughout the roadless unit, although portions of the eastern basin provide excellent cross country skiing. Vegetation ranges from hardy alpine subalpine plants and trees, including the tenacious limber pine, to lower elevation riparian habitat.

The resources of the Naomi country are critical and need protection. The watershed supplies culinary and agricultural water for Cache Valley in Utah and Franklin Basin in Idaho. This critical resource is reason enough for wilderness designation. Wildlife species include black bear, elk and moose. Both summer and critical winter range for big game are included in the roadless area. Naomi receives heavy backcountry recreation use from Cache Valley. The flora and fauna include rare species important for scientific study.

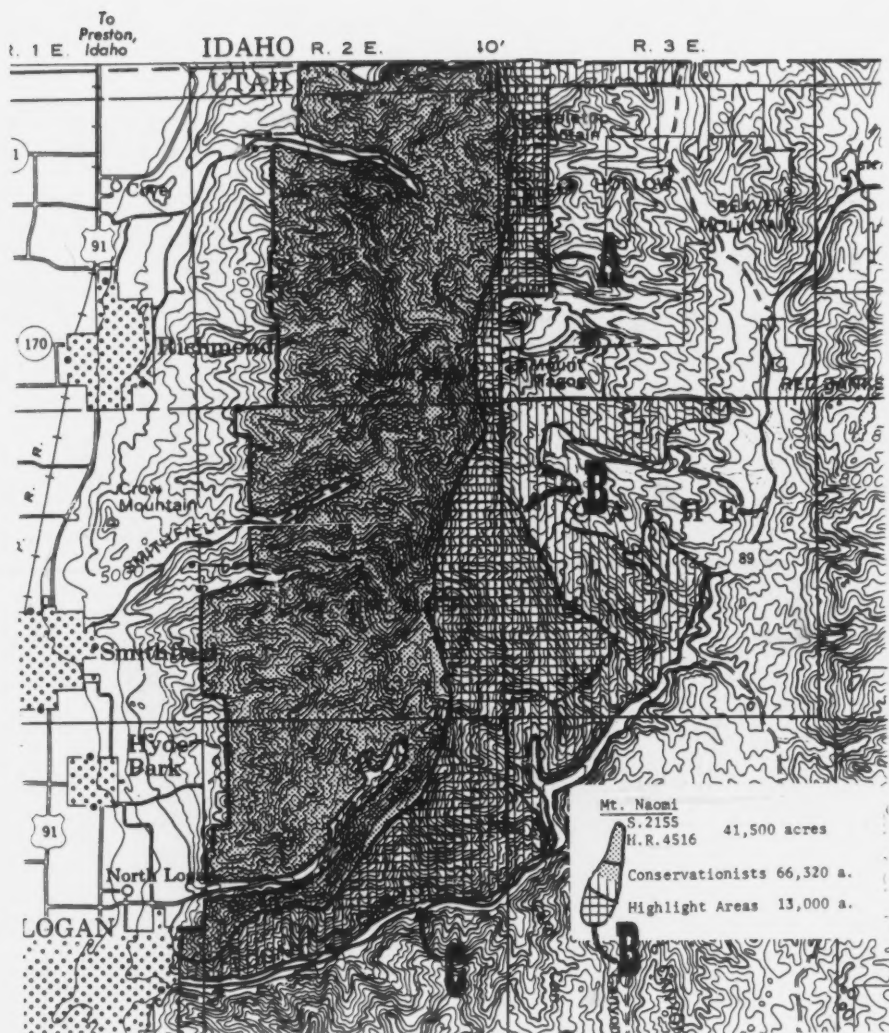
Resource conflicts are minimal. The USFS notes that timber values are low due to the rugged topography and small scattered stands of trees. There is no significant precious metal, base metal, other trace-metal, or uranium anomalies apparent in the geochemical data from Naomi (USGS, 1984). Recent oil/gas studies from USGS (1983) rate the area as low. However, some interest for leasing has been shown. Most snowmobile use occurs outside the roadless area. There is no reason the boundary should not be expanded to include the roadless area, east of the crest. The S. 2155/H.R. 4516 boundary runs along the ridge and excludes the most significant backcountry recreational terrain and summer wildlife habitat from the proposal. Local support is strong for a Naomi wilderness.

The following acres highlight important additions for the proposal:

Unit A - Important high basin country on the eastern flank of the ridge. Important summer wildlife and recreation terrain includes White Pine Lake. About 3,200 acres in size this unit receives almost no snowmobile use.

Unit B - The ecologically important Cottonwood Canyon is the longest and most important canyon system on the east flank. Including 5,500 acres critical lower elevation riparian habitat has biological importance being one of the only undeveloped low-elevation mountain streams in Utah.

Unit C - This includes the ecologically significant Beirdneau Hollow and important geological features. The south facing slopes are critical winter habitat for big game and bald eagles. About 3,200 acres encompass this area.



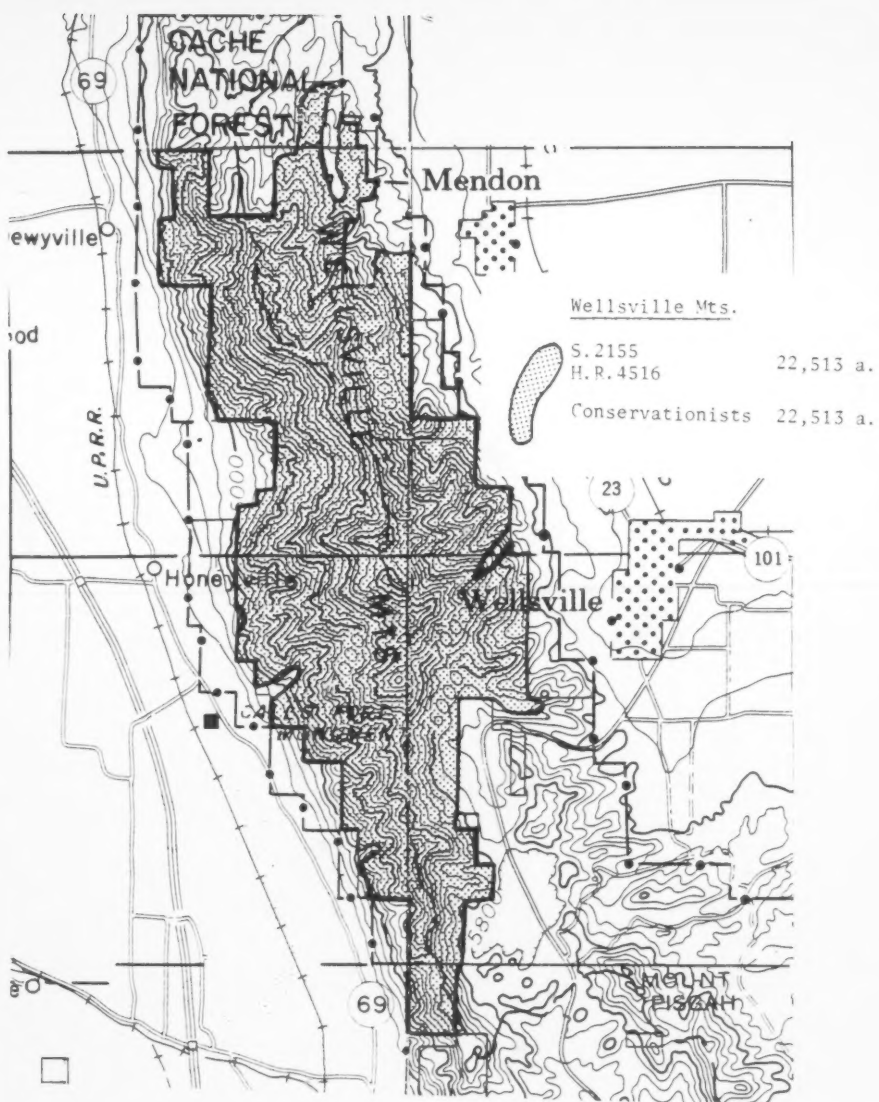
WELLSVILLE MTS. PROPOSED WILDERNESS, WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST, CACHE AND BOX ELDER COUNTIES.

USFS.....22,513 acres
 S. 2155/H.R.4516.....22,513 acres
 CONSERVATIONISTS.....22,513 acres
 ROADLESS ACREAGE.....22,513 acres

The Wellsville Mountains rise up to 5,000 feet above the valley floors of adjacent Cache and Box Elder Counties in northern Utah. This is a steep subalpine mountain range dotted with small basins filled with Douglas-fir and aspen. The roadless area is important habitat for mule deer, cougar and the rare bighorn sheep. The most concentrated migration of birds of prey known to occur anywhere in the West is found along the Wellsville Ridge each autumn. Trails provide access for many recreationists who enjoy hiking in this rugged range. The most important resource in the area is the valuable watershed.

The area contains no resource conflicts. There is no commercial timber in the roadless area and grazing, although it is not a conflict with wilderness designation, is almost nonexistent. There are no hardrock minerals (USGS Open File Report/Map 78-914, 1978) and oil/gas potential is rated as low (USGS Petroleum Potential of Wilderness Lands in Utah, Geological Survey Circular 902-K).

The area has received strong support from local residents, conservationists and the Forest Service and represents one of the most rugged areas in northern Utah. The area is part of the Wasatch Front wilderness complex.



MT. OLYMPUS PROPOSED WILDERNESS, WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST, SALT LAKE COUNTY

USFS.....15,985 acres
 S. 2155/H.R. 4516.....15,985 acres
 CONSERVATIONISTS.....24,800 acres
 ROADLESS ACREAGE.....24,800 acres

This rugged mountain region is only a few minutes travel time from Salt Lake City. The area is dominated by Mt. Olympus, Gobblers Knob and Mt. Raymond, all above 10,000 feet. The vegetation is a unique complex of douglas fir and mountain mahogany. The large basins at the base of Gobblers Knob, Mt. Raymond and the east side of Mt. Olympus provide tremendous wildlife near a large population center. Wildlife species include elk, black bear, eagles, mule deer and mountain goats. The importance of wilderness designation is the valuable watershed. Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County support the area as wilderness. The area has no resource conflicts.

USGS (1983) rates the area as zero for oil/gas. Hardrock mineral activities would be constrained by the watershed. No grazing occurs inside the 15,985 acre proposal. This is a good wilderness boundary. Conservationists have recommended an addition to the proposal that would add lower elevation habitat.

Unit A. This region encompasses Desolation and Dog Lakes and the glaciated Mill D North Fork valley. Both Desolation and Dog Lakes are natural seepage lakes with native flora and fauna (salamanders) and have no surface outlet. Water originates from snow melt and leaves the lakes via subsurface seepage. Mill D North Fork, due to glacial landscaping of the canyon, offers a rich floristic display and a rich riparian zone including two abandoned beaver ponds. Unit A contains numerous vegetative communities (Douglas Fir, willow, forb, mountain brush, aspen, grassland, spruce-fir, sagebrush, and krumholz) together with micro-ecosystems containing lodgepole and ponderosa pine.

Since much of the gentle hiking and skiing terrain in Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons have been incorporated into developed ski areas, Unit A offers the best opportunity for non-developed recreation in a primitive setting in which the rich and diverse vegetative and aquatic resources can be appreciated. The area does include the Wright grazing allotment which supports one flock of sheep during the summer under the rest-rotation management. Initially Unit A was separated from the main Mt. Olympus wilderness proposal because motorcycle use was permitted on the trails in the Lake Desolation-Dog Lake region. Presently, such use (and all motorized use) is prohibited in the area and thus the region can now be incorporated into the Mt. Olympus proposal.

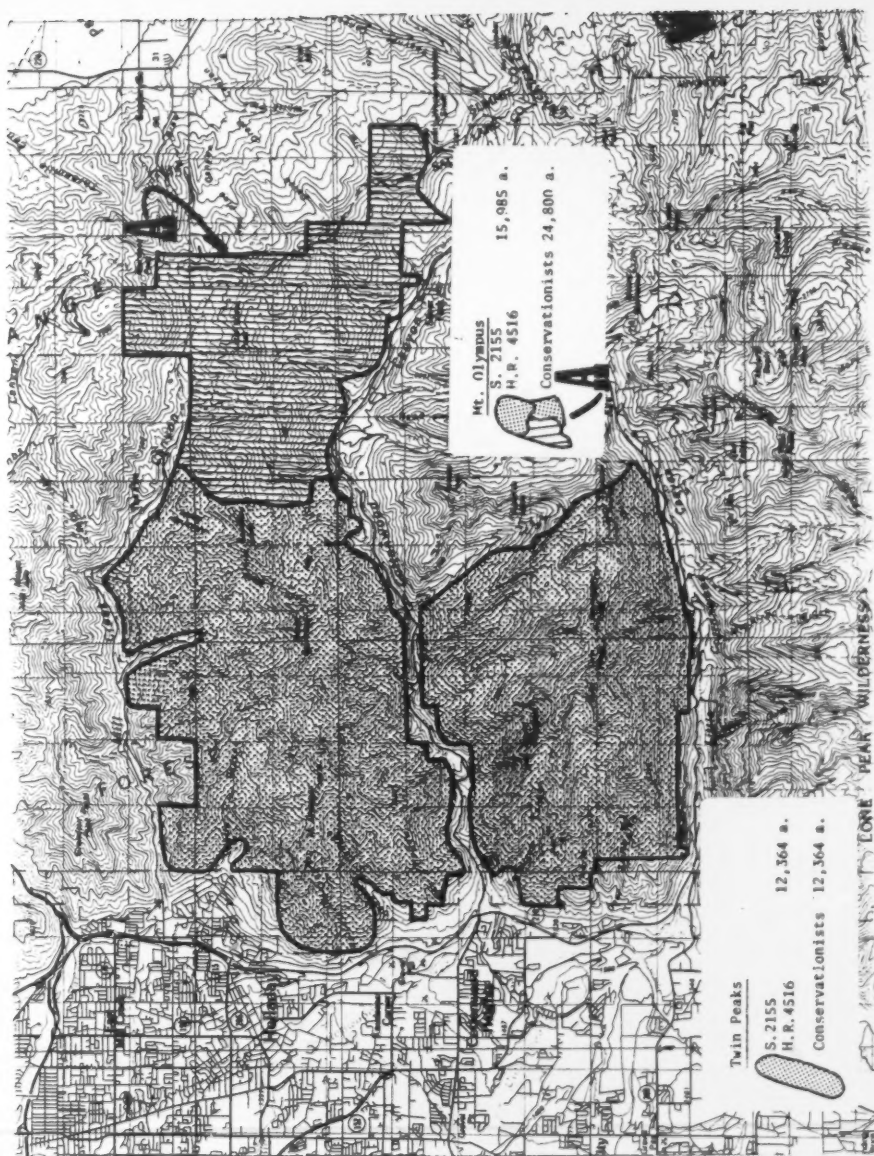
TWIN PEAKS PROPOSED WILDERNESS, WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST, SALT LAKE COUNTY

USFS.....12,364 acres
 S. 2155/H.R.4516 12,364 acres
 CONSERVATIONISTS.....12,364 acres
 ROADLESS ACREAGE.....12,364 acres

This region represents the classic alpine setting of the Wasatch Mts. It is dominated by Superior Peak, Twin Peaks, and Dromedary Peak, all over 11,000 feet. Scattered forests of Douglas-fir and spruce and subalpine fir dot the high glacial basins. These are some of the best granite peaks in the Wasatch and are renowned for their climbing. Black bear, a few elk and mountain goats inhabit the upper basins and forested slopes. Pikas and marmots are found on the high talus slopes. Three small mountain lakes provide trout fishing and a recreational setting unmatched so close to an urban area as the trailheads are within fifteen miles of Salt Lake City. This proximity to Salt Lake also makes the region one of the most critical watershed areas in Utah and this is the overriding reason to preserve this region as wilderness in an undisturbed state.

There are no timber resources and oil and gas potential is rated by USGS (1983) as zero. Hardrock mineral potential is very low on the proposal due to the rugged terrain, small potential reserves and watershed conditions. Hardrock minerals are found east of this proposal. Three small reservoired lakes can easily be maintained by the Forest Service. There is some helicopter skiing but it is primarily found east of this proposal.

The area has long been proposed as part of the Wasatch Front wilderness complex and has received overwhelming support from the public and has been officially endorsed by Salt Lake City and the town of Alta.



STANSBURY MOUNTAINS PROPOSED WILDERNESS, WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST, TOOELE COUNTY

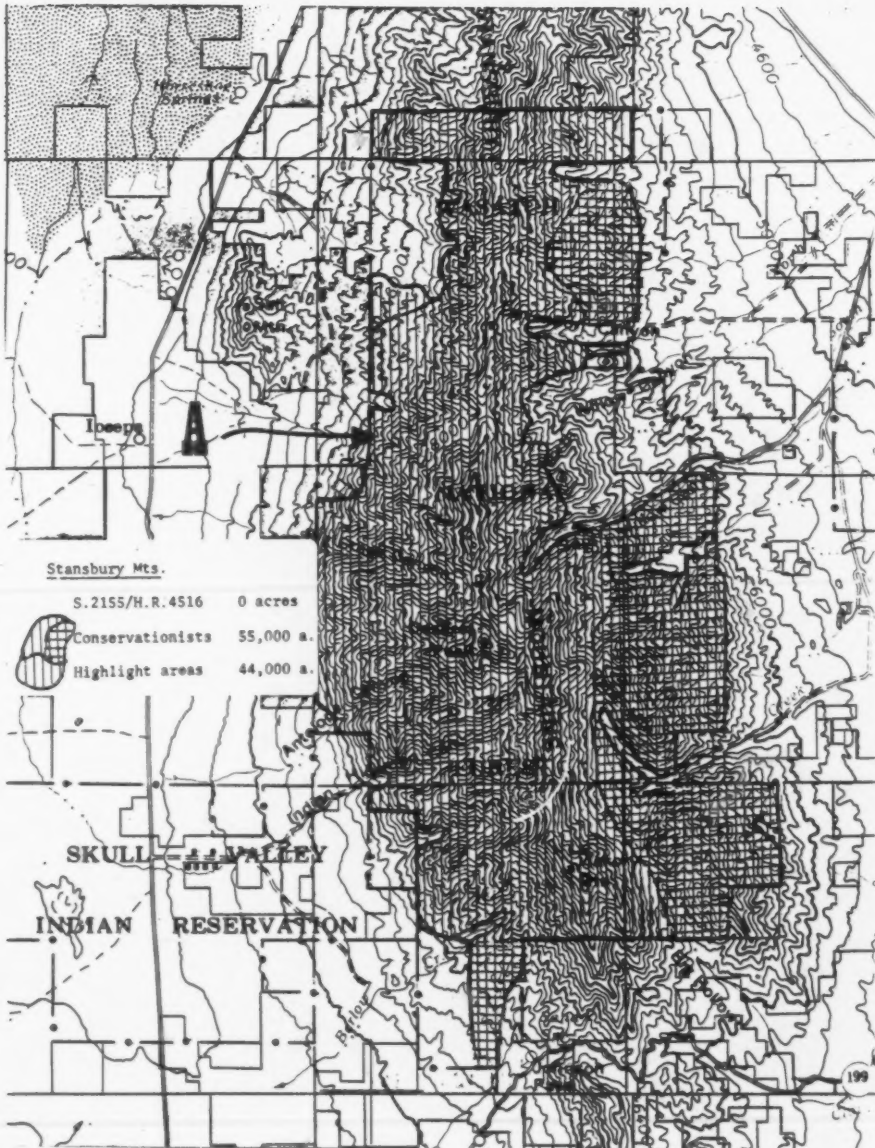
USFS.....	43,824 acres (11,176 acres further planning)
S. 2155/H.R. 4516.....	0 acres
CONSERVATIONISTS.....	55,000 acres
ROADLESS ACREAGE.....	55,000 acres

This unique range is the only Great Basin range in Utah managed by the Forest Service. The roadless area is contiguous to a 10,000 acre BLM wilderness proposal on the north and a small 3,500 acre BLM roadless area on the south. It has well exposed Paleozoic rocks with the limestone escarpment of Desert Peak rising to over 11,000 feet from the valley floor of 4,200 feet. The limestone formations harbor the potential for undiscovered caves in the mountain range. The flora and fauna of the range is unique in that there are endemic species and the range represents a biological transition zone between the Great Basin and Rocky Mountains.

The range is critical watershed for Tooele County. It is home to cougar, deer, eagle and a few black bear. It is a popular backcountry spot for recreationists. The wilderness proposal would compliment the already developed recreation sites up South Willow Canyon by providing a mix of recreation opportunities and land uses.

Few if any resource conflicts exist in the entire roadless area. The traveled routes are, for the most part, outside the roadless area. Minor boundary modifications could resolve all of these conflicts. According to USGS (1984) there is little likelihood for metallic mineral resources. USGS (1983) rates the area as low for oil/gas.

Unit A - This parcel includes the core of the range. Although conflicts with wilderness are minimal on the entire roadless area, this 44,000 acre area excludes all minor off-road-vehicle conflicts along the Mack Canyon/Big Hollow trail and other side canyons used for grazing access (Note: the District Ranger office reported that they had seen no vehicle use along the Mack Canyon/Big Hollow trail). This area includes the rest of the range and the high alpine terrain.



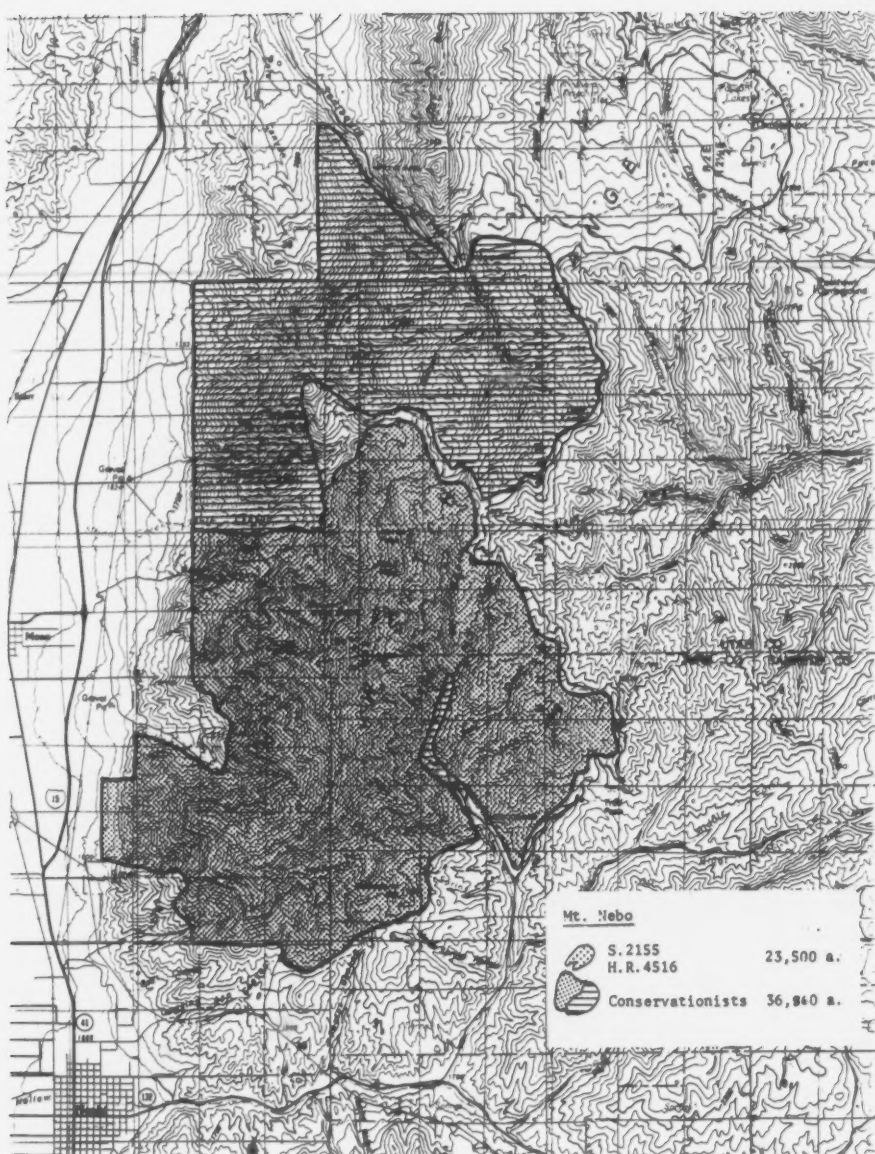
MT. NEBO PROPOSED WILDERNESS, UINTA NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH AND JUAB COUNTIES

USFS.....	0 acres (Nephi-23,500 acres, further planning; Santaquin, 13,360 acres, further planning)
S. 2155/H.R. 4516.....	23,500 acres
CONSERVATIONISTS.....	36,860 acres
ROADLESS ACREAGE.....	36,860 acres

Mt. Nebo is the highest mountain in the Wasatch Range, with the Mona Summit being the highest point on the knife-like Nebo ridge. Elevations in the proposed wilderness range to 12,000 feet. This diversity makes Nebo a critical wilderness for wildlife as it encompasses both summer and winter range. The Nebo region is home to elk, bear, cougar and the sensitive Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, now estimated at 70 animals. The recently reintroduced bighorn are thriving in this wilderness environment. These wilderness dependent wildlife species make Nebo one of the most important potential wilderness areas in Utah. Not only is Nebo essential as wildlife habitat, the high alpine peaks are critical watershed for Utah County, Utah's second largest county, and Juab County. Douglas-fir, spruce, aspen and numerous smaller plants are found in abundance. The roadless area is heavily used backcountry terrain by hikers, horseback riders, backpackers and hunters.

Resource conflicts are minimal. According to two recent USGS studies, potential for hardrock minerals may be found only in very small quantities over a small fraction of the area (USGS, 1984). Oil/gas is rated as low (USGS, 1983). The Privateer Mine is outside the roadless area and has not produced for five years according to Forest Service personnel. Existing grazing, which does not conflict with wilderness designation, is virtually nonexistent.

Our proposal includes Santaquin Peak (on the map as Unit A). This unit was previously divided from the main block in Nebo by a rough trail up Pole Canyon that was barely passable by all-terrain vehicles. The Forest Service recently closed the area to motorized use (as the trail was washed out) and concurs the two units are now one roadless area. The Pole Canyon/Santaquin Peak addition, about 13,000 acres, adds important watershed and wildlife habitat. It is critical elk and bighorn sheep yearlong range. Both Nebo and the Santaquin area provide a small but important native cutthroat fishery. This is a critical component of the Wasatch Front wilderness complex.



TIMPANOGOS PROPOSED WILDERNESS, UINTA NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH COUNTY

USFS.....(10,750 acres as Scenic Area)
 S. 2155/H.R.4516.....10,750 acres
 CONSERVATIONISTS.....14,500 acres

This mountain is classic alpine wilderness. The Forest Service recognized the area's importance when it designated 10,750 acres as a Scenic Area in 1961. Mt. Timpanogos rises to nearly 12,000 feet, the second highest mountain in the Wasatch Range. It is a large mountain massif. The region contains massive peaks and buttresses. Numerous waterfalls are a result of glaciation which also created several hanging valleys. Today, a remnant of the ice age is tucked between the highest peaks. This glacier/snowfield is a popular destination as is the summit itself. Beautiful Emerald Lake sits at the base of the snowfield. Vegetation ranges from hardy alpine plants to wildflowers, spruce and fir. Wildlife species include black bear, cougar, and the sensitive Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep and mountain goat. Timpanogos is the critical watershed for Utah County.

No resource conflicts exist. The limestone and shale formations that make up Timpanogos appear to be devoid of minerals. The importance for watershed and recreation far outweigh any resource potential that may exist.

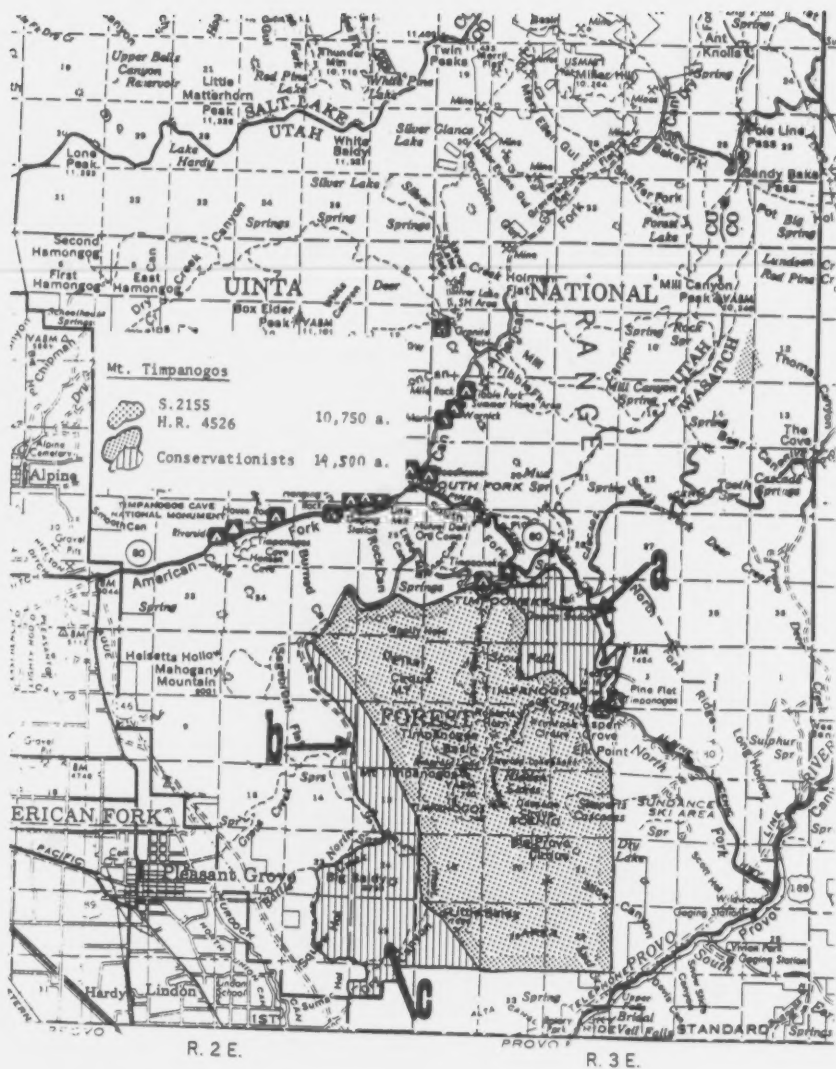
The proposal in S. 2155 follows the present Scenic Area boundary. This is an adequate wilderness boundary. With the additions proposed by conservationists, the area becomes a much more manageable and definable boundary by following topographic features. This is part of the Wasatch Front wilderness complex.

Primary additions are Timpooneke (Unit A), Timpanogos West Slope (Unit B) and Big Baldy (Unit C):

Unit A, Timpooneke - This parcel makes a more manageable boundary; about 1,000 acres, includes scenic aspen forests.

Unit B, Timpanogos West Slope - This area, about 800 acres, makes a more definable boundary and includes the face of Mt. Timpanogos.

Unit C, Big Baldy - Adds important wildlands, about 1,950 acres, and creates an easily locatable boundary.



DARK-WOODENSHOE CANYON PROPOSED WILDERNESS, MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST,
SAN JUAN COUNTY

USFS.....48,000 acres
S. 2155/H.R. 4516.....45,000 acres
CONSERVATIONISTS.....48,000 acres
ROADLESS ACREAGE.....60,000 acres

Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon proposed wilderness consists of a fantastic system of canyons in southeastern Utah. The Forest Service roadless area is contiguous to a proposed BLM wilderness area (currently a BLM Primitive Area) of approximately 65,000 acres. Together, these wild lands contain over 100 miles of canyons. This is diverse canyon country with arches, springs, seeps and hanging gardens. Life zones range from ponderosa pine and aspen covered high country to desert vegetation in the bottom of Dark Canyon at the Forest Service boundary. Huge red rock canyons dwarf visitors with terraced castle-like walls towering 3,000 feet above the canyon floors. Wildlife species are diverse and include black bear, mule deer, cougar and desert bighorn sheep, a sensitive species that is intolerant of manmade impacts. The canyon cliffs may also harbor the endangered peregrine falcon. Southeastern Utah is rich in archaeological treasures and Dark Canyon is no exception. Graineries, pottery and ruins are abundant. The entire canyon system is some of the wildest terrain remaining in the lower 48 states.

Resource conflicts are virtually nonexistent. Grazing, even though it has no conflict with wilderness designation, is very limited. The area has no timber resources and the USGS (1978) notes no hardrock mineral potential. USGS (1983) rates the area as only moderate for oil/gas potential and Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association (1978) rates the area as containing no oil potential or reserves.

An old washed out road winds down Peavine Canyon. S. 2155/H.R. 4516 does not include this corridor in the wilderness. This road is impassable and should be included in the wilderness boundary to make the wilderness more manageable. The route is barely noticeable and does not detract from the wilderness values of Dark Canyon.

All acreages are approximate. Differences are mainly the result of acreage calculations and do not reflect real boundary differences. The S. 2155/H.R. 4516 boundary and the conservationists' boundary are closer to 60,000 acres.

Pine Valley Mts. Proposed Wilderness, Dixie Nat'l. Forest, Washington, County.

USFS.....83,500 acres
 S.2155/H.R.4516.....48,500 acres
 Conservationists.....83,500 acres
 Roadless.....111,395 acres

This is a geographically isolated mountain range rising 6,000 feet above the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin. In fact, the range straddles the great geographical provinces of the Colorado Plateau, the Great Basin and the northern tip of the Sonoran. It is a diverse land of steep conifer covered mountain slopes, small open meadows along the top of the range and harsh exposed cliffs. This diversity makes it a unique wildlife haven as it harbors sensitive species such as the Abert squirrel, wild turkey, Uinta chipmunk and yellow-bellied marmot. It is a major mule deer range and thus harbors probably the strongest and healthiest population of mountain lion in Utah. The secretive mt. lion depends upon the isolation of this range. The rare peregrine falcon shares the cliffs with the mt. lion.

Vegetation on the range follows the elevation. The exposed volcanic slopes harbor yucca, oak brush and mahogany while the high slopes, over 10,000 feet in elevation, host Englemann spruce, ponderosa pine, aspen, limber pine and even young thriving bristlecone pine forests. The small meadows and high peaks provide a native fisheries and a critical watershed for southwestern Utah. It is a true subalpine mountain range--a desert oasis. It is one of the largest volcanic ranges in the western U.S.

There are no resource conflicts. There are no proposed timber sales or commercially valuable timber. Grazing on the 83,500 acres Forest Service proposed wilderness is basically nonexistent. Oil and gas potential is rated as zero by the USGS (1983). Hardrock minerals do not exist.

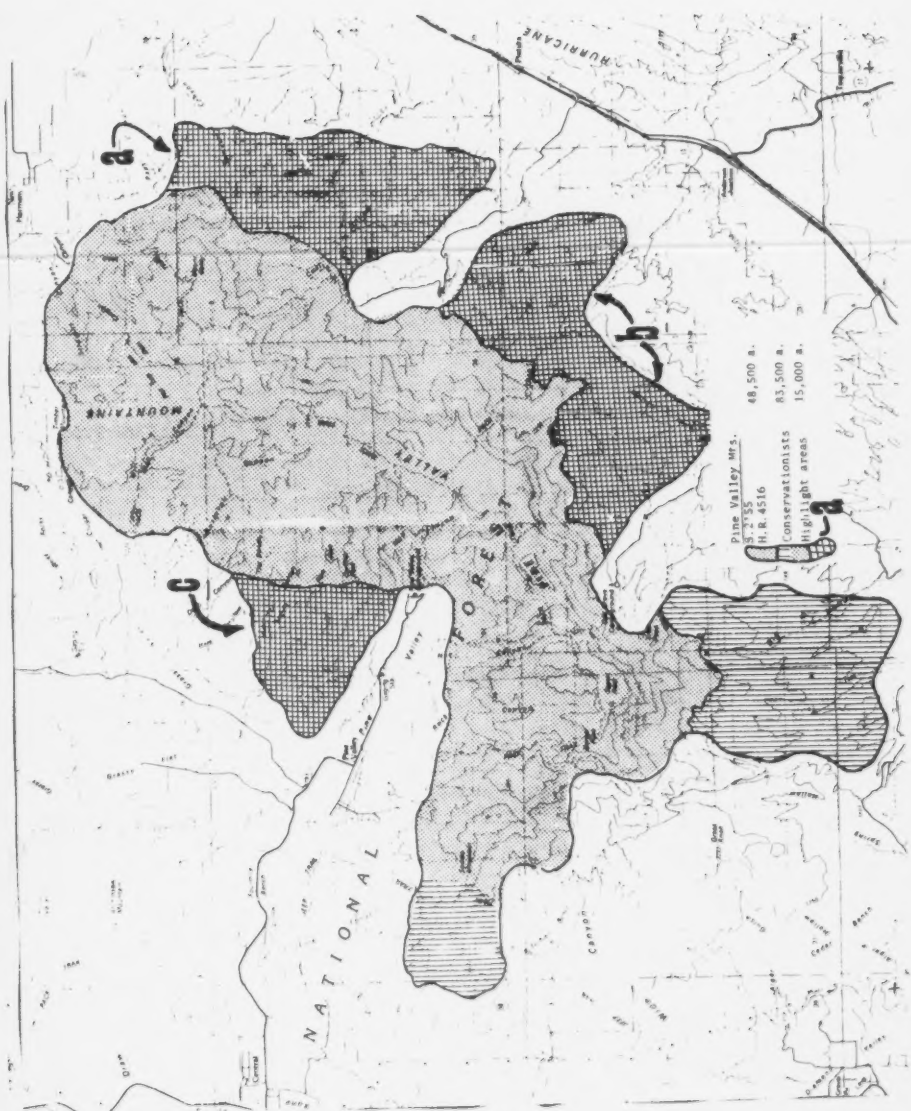
The proposal in S. 2155/H.R.4516 protects only the top of the range and excludes the winter wildlife range, the steep volcanic slopes and the recreational access points on the west slope of the range. Although the entire 83,500 acres should be designated as wilderness the three suggested unit additions are the priorities for additional acreage.

Unit A, Maple Hollow/Leap Creek is important winter wildlife range, recreational access and very rugged country. Typified by deep canyons and gullies. This puts the boundary at a more manageable position. Approximate acreage is 5,000 acres.

Unit B, Sandy Creek, South Ash Creek is an important recreational access point. This provides an excellent long trail access into the high country with easy access from I-15. This is typified by mountain canyons swirled with white sandstone and ponderosa pine forests. This includes the major trail system on the west side of the range, including the Blake Harmony trail. Steep and rugged mountain terrain. Approximate acreage is about 6,500 acres.

Unit C, This is the big timbered slope above Pine Valley and primarily represents a manageability addition. It is approximately 2800 acres.

All acreages are approximate. Our estimation is the proposal in S.2155/H.R.4516 is larger by 4,000-5,000 acres than the 48,500 acre figure.



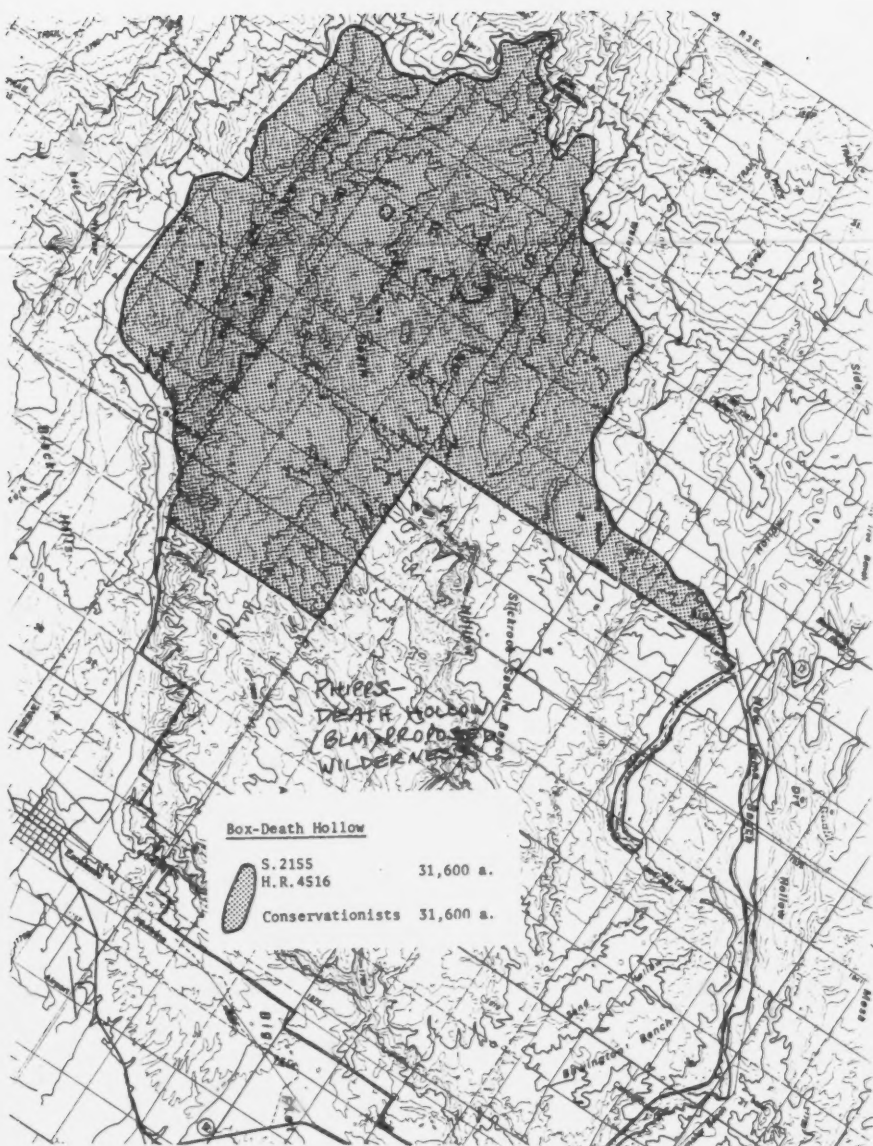
BOX-DEATH HOLLOW PROPOSED WILDERNESS, DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST, GARFIELD COUNTY

USFS.....(31,600 acres further planning)
 S. 2155/H.R. 4516.....31,600 acres
 CONSERVATIONISTS.....31,600 acres
 ROADLESS ACREAGE.....31,600 acres

This proposed wilderness encompasses the high desert and upper canyon reaches of the famed Escalante River. The natural values of this higher elevation canyon country are numerous. Vegetation includes ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir and a variety of desert canyon flora. Many canyons are nearly inaccessible with deep pools of water and large drops. Red rock canyon walls tower several hundred feet above the canyon bottoms. The tributaries of the Escalante River in this area run cold and clear, a rarity in the desert, and harbor native fisheries. The Box portion of the unit is a narrow canyon with 1500 foot canyon walls. This "one-way" canyon has only one entrance and exit. Death Hollow is a massive canyon system with several large tributary canyons. This rugged country is home to mountain lion and desert bighorn sheep. Elk use some of this country as winter range. This is unique canyon country and provides a diverse wilderness experience.

Resource conflicts are nonexistent. USGS (1978 and 1984) notes no hardrock minerals are present. The 1984 USGS study notes that oil/gas potential is extremely low and Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association (1978) rates the area as low for oil/gas reserves. Grazing, although it does not conflict with wilderness designation, is nonexistent. There are no timber resources.

The inclusion of this area in the bill is an appropriate step. The area is adjacent to a 35,000 acre BLM roadless unit, Phipps Death Hollow, that has been recommended for wilderness by the BLM.



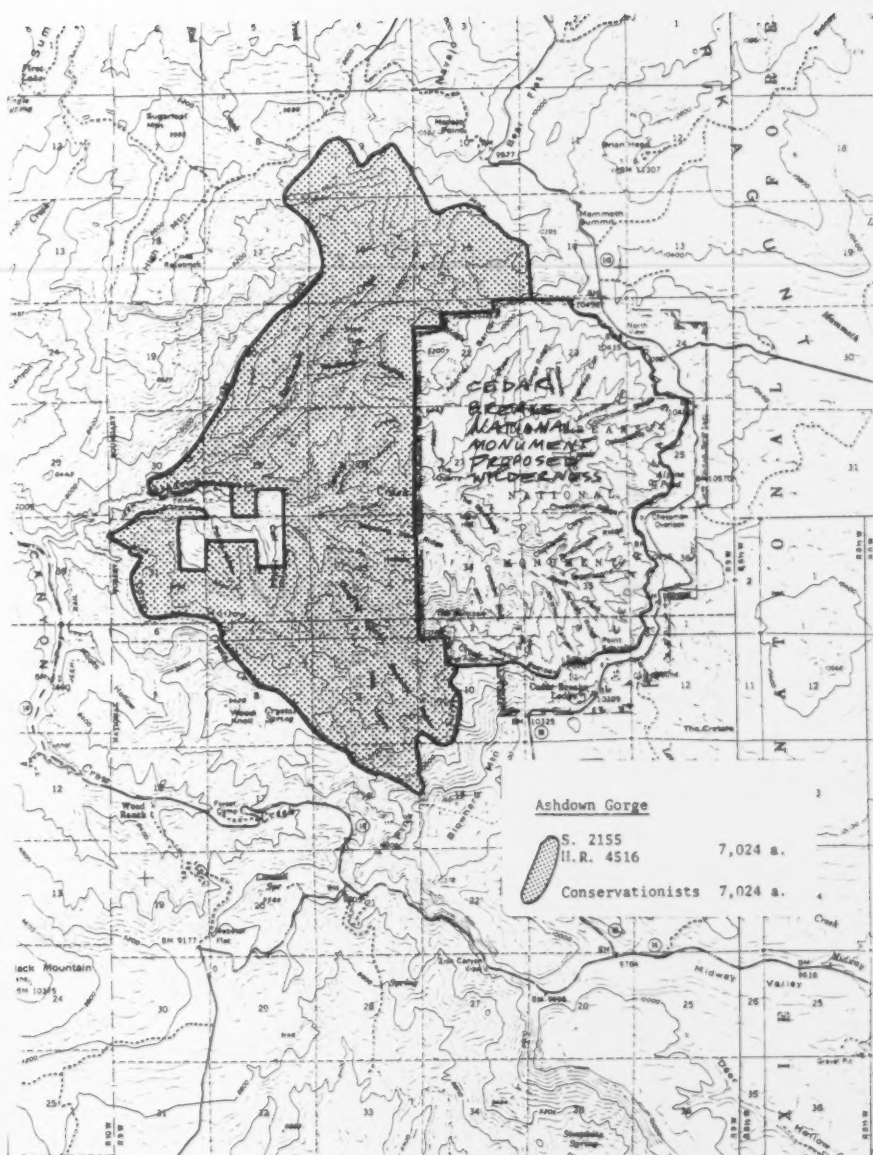
ASHDOWN GORGE PROPOSED WILDERNESS, DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST, IRON COUNTY

USFS.....7,024 acres
 S. 2155/H.R.4516.....7,024 acres
 CONSERVATIONISTS.....7,024 acres
 ROADLESS ACREAGE.....7,024 acres

Although this is a small area it is contiguous to 4,830 acres of proposed wilderness on Cedar Breaks National Monument. Ashdown Gorge harbors two perennial streams, Ashdown Creek and Rattlesnake Creek. It is a land of sheer canyons pink and red spires and steep cliffs. It is a land of the most spectacular extension of the geologically unique amphitheatre of Cedar Breaks. Vegetation consists of aspen, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine and some Englemann spruce. The elevations range from 8,500 feet to about 10,000 feet making it a high subalpine region.

A small amount of grazing does occur. There is no timber or mineral potential of any consequence. The private land is clearly delineated from the proposal and access to this land is not hampered by the wilderness proposal on Ashdown Gorge.

The area has received strong support from most local residents including endorsements from Iron County and Brian Head, Utah.



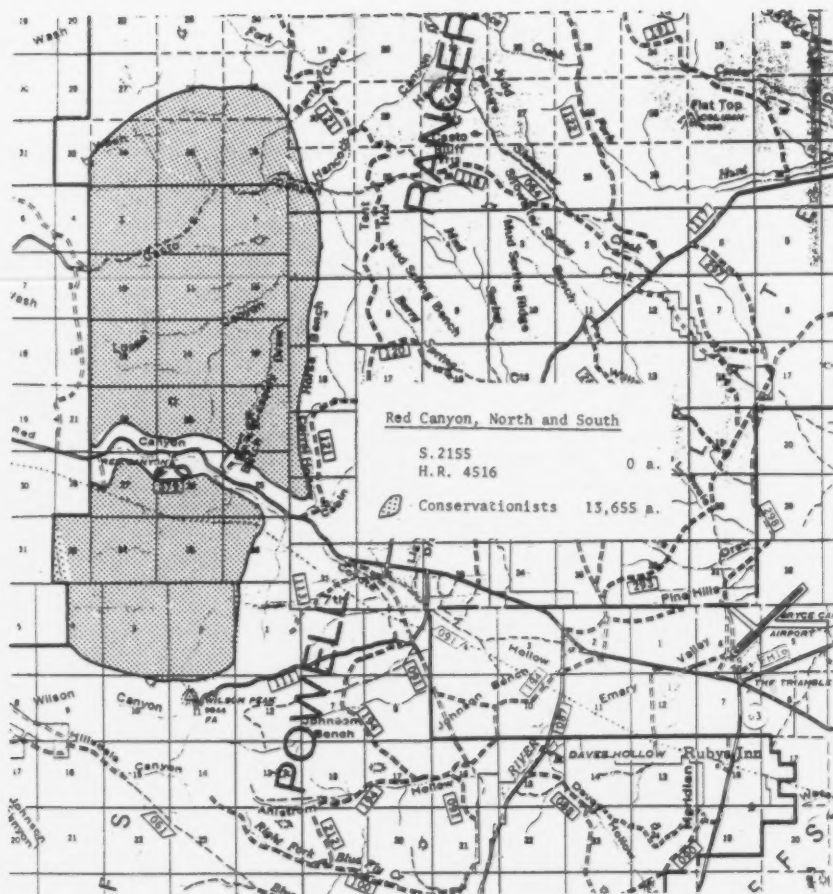
RED CANYON NORTH AND RED CANYON SOUTH, DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST, GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH.

USFS.....13,655 acres (two units)
 S. 2155/H.R.4516..... 0 acres
 CONSERVATIONISTS.....13,655 acres (two units)
 ROADLESS ACREAGE.....13,655 acres (two units)

These two units are bisected by Highway 12 and are about 10 miles west of Bryce Canyon National Park. The units are noted for their pink and white limestone cliffs and small canyons. The elevation is about 8,000 feet and is sparsely forested with a few ponderosa pine and even the bristlecone pine, the oldest tree on the planet.

They are small areas (the South Red Canyon is only 4,555 acres) but do harbor numerous threatened and endangered plant species, both existing and proposed endangered.

The area has high scenic values and receives some recreational use. The South Red Canyon does have a cleared powerline right-of-way through the area just south of the existing Highway 12.



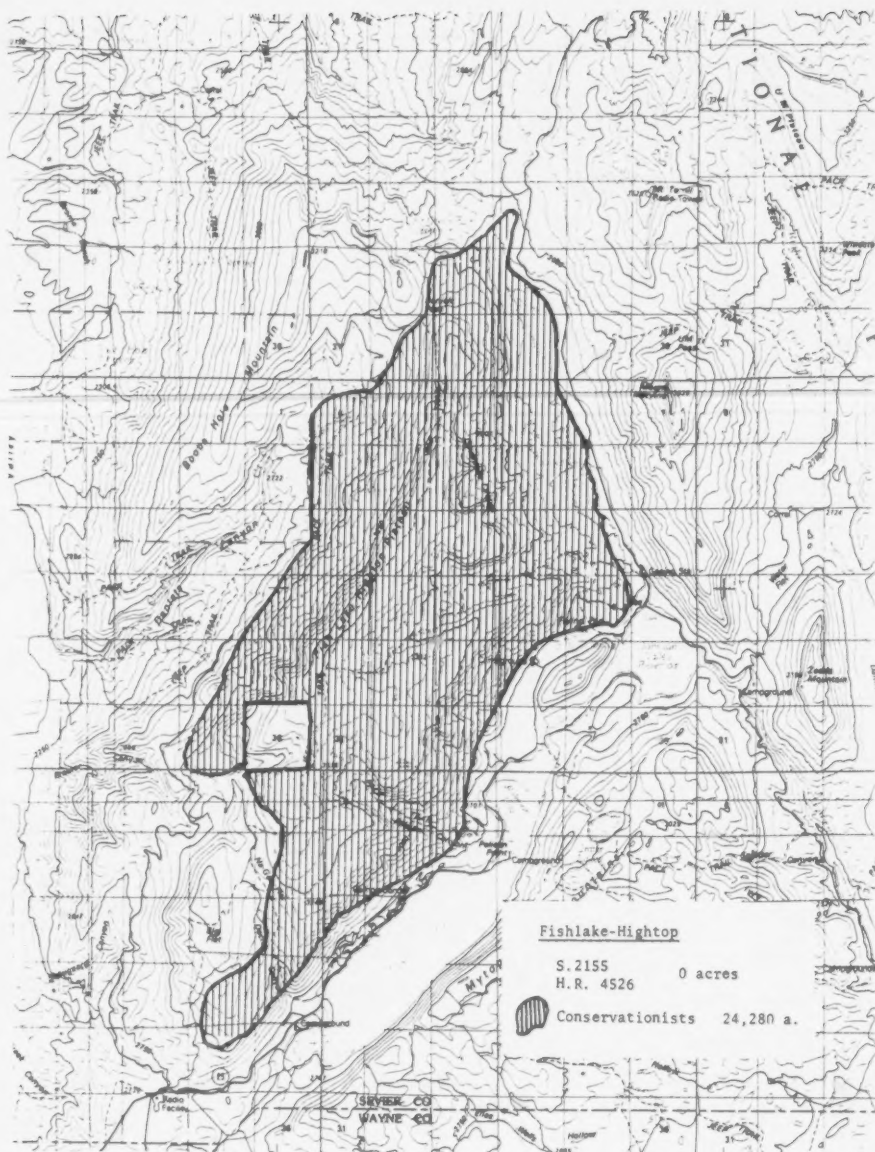
FISHLAKE MOUNTAIN PROPOSED WILDERNESS, FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST, SEVIER COUNTY

USFS.....24,280 acres
 S.2155 /H.R.4516..... 0 acres
 CONSERVATIONISTS.....24,280 acres
 ROADLESS ACREAGE.....24,280 acres

This roadless area would contribute to the diversity of the wilderness system because of its unique landforms. The roadless area is characterized by a large 11,000 foot high plateau, 8 miles long and 2 miles wide, flanked by cirques and native fisheries. Wildlife is abundant and includes wilderness dependent species - elk, osprey, black bear and the endangered peregrine falcon. The treeless subalpine/alpine plateau top provides grass and forbs for elk and other game species. The roadless area provides a backdrop to Fish Lake, a popular recreation area. The important wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities and unique land forms make this area an excellent proposal for wilderness. The flank of plateaus is heavily forested with spruce, fir and aspen.

Resource conflicts are minimal. USGS (1983) rates the area as only moderate for oil/gas potential. A 1978 Rock Mountain Oil and Gas Association letter estimated no oil/gas reserves. Another USGS report (1978) notes that hard-rock mineral potential is low. There are no timber proposals or commercial timber on the area. The area is bisected by a trail that has been used by all terrain vehicles. The Forest Service and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources have recommended closing this route to vehicles to protect watershed and wildlife habitat. The area was previously proposed as two wilderness units by the Utah Congressional delegation this summer. The Forest Service and conservationists propose one unified area.

Fishlake Mountain deserves wilderness status. It should be included as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.



THOUSAND LAKE MOUNTAIN/WAYNE WONDERLAND PROPOSED WILDERNESS, FISHLAKE
NATIONAL FOREST, WAYNE COUNTY

USFS.....0
S. 2155/H.R. 4516.....0
CONSERVATIONISTS.....43,000 acres (1,000 Lake Mtn. 21,000; Wayne 22,000)
ROADLESS ACREAGE.....54,000 acres

These two units comprise one region adjacent to Capitol Reef National Park. Two distinct physiographic features characterize this wild terrain--the 11,000 foot Thousand Lake Mountain Plateau with aspens, conifers, meadows and springs and the Wayne Wonderland region consisting of deep canyons that flow into Capitol Reef National Park. Wildlife values and watershed values of this area are as important as the highly scenic geological features. This is a seldom visited wild region that offers a challenging and diverse wilderness experience.

Resource conflicts, although minimal, have affected the roadless area. A few years ago a pipeline for Torrey Town was built that split the roadless area in two. However, the pipeline is small and has no accompanying constructed road from Chaffin Spring to Hells Hole. Some timber has been harvested but the timber quality is marginal at best. The sales that have taken place around the area have all been very small. The area appears to be devoid of minerals. This wild country was studied in both RARE I and RARE II. During RARE II the local Forest Service officials recommended further planning for the area. This recommendation was over turned by the Washington, D.C. decision makers who determined that no wilderness would be the recommendation.

This proposal consists of two areas. The Wayne Wonderland portion is adjacent to Capitol Reef National Park and includes some of the Thousand Lake Mountain RARE II unit. The Thousand Lake Mountain unit consists of the high plateau country.

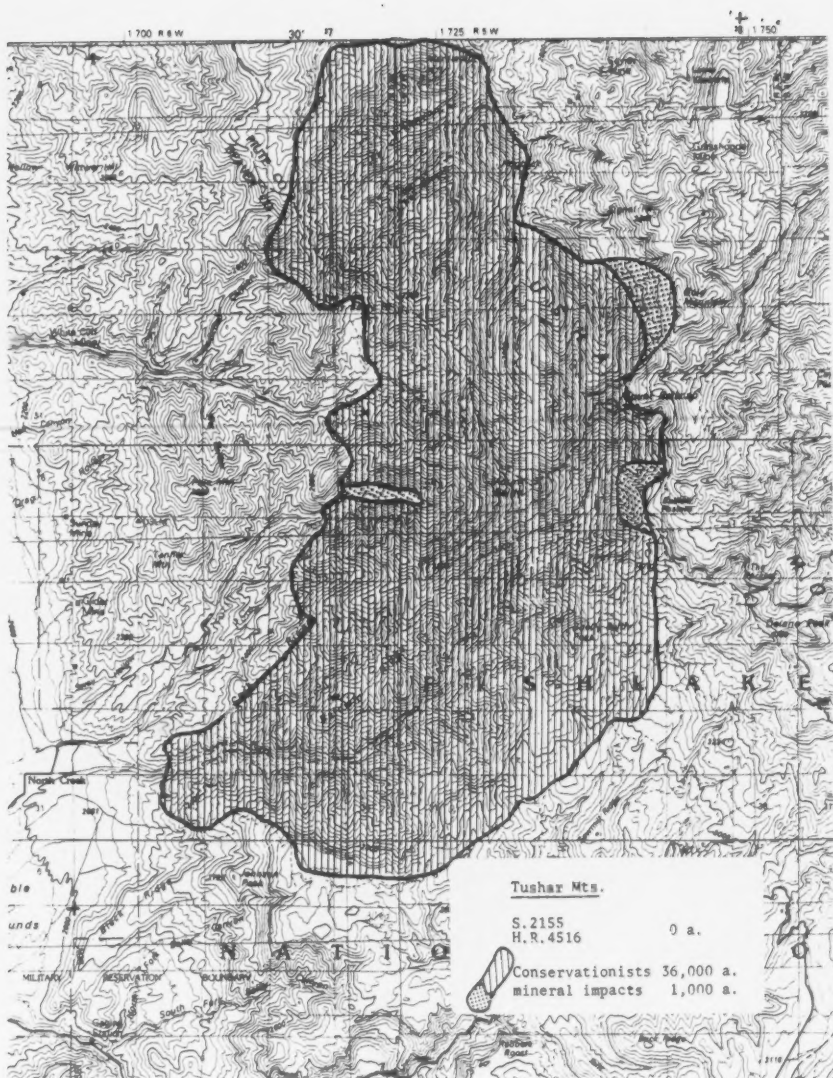
Unit A- Wayne Wonderland forms a single roadless area with the adjacent Capitol Reef National Park. This fantastic canyon country includes about 22,000 acres of National Forest Land that is without impacts. The Wayne Wonderland region is adjacent to Unit 8, the Waterpocket Fold Proposed Wilderness of Capitol Reef National Park. The Waterpocket Fold unit consists of 64,290 acres and is the largest of 9 Park Service proposed units in Capitol Reef.

TUSHAR MOUNTAINS PROPOSED WILDERNESS, FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST, BEAVER AND PIUTE COUNTIES

USFS..... 0
 S. 2155/H.R. 4516..... 0
 CONSERVATIONISTS..... 36,000 acres
 ROADLESS ACREAGE..... 37,000 acres

The Tushars are the third highest range in Utah with peaks rising over 12,000 feet in elevation. The range's unique geology includes volcanic calderas and light-colored rhyolite formations. The peaks appear as large cone-shaped rock piles vaying in color. The area is important summer habitat for wildlife and supports a fisheries. Like all high mountains in Utah, the Tushars are a critical watershed. Vegetation ranges from hardy alpine paints to spruce forests and open meadows. There are two species of threatened/endangered plants in the area. The spectacular mountain scenery and rugged mountain terrain provide outstanding recreational opportunities.

The region does contain hardrock minerals although the USGS (1978) indicates the majority of the mineral potential is outside the roadless area. Mining activity takes place around the roadless area and some exploration has taken place within the unit. Other resources don't appear to conflict with wilderness designation. During RARE I the area was recommended for further wilderness consideration. Local Forest Service officials recommended further planning during RARE II. However, the Forest Service decision makers in Washington, D.C. recommended for no wilderness.



STATEMENT OF TOM STEVENSON, WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, my name is Tom Stevenson. As a former president of the Wasatch Mountain Club, I have been requested to speak today on behalf of the Utah organization.

I have spent hundreds of hours in these areas here. I have submitted my written statement and I would summarize part of it here.

Wasatch members have taken part in all land use planning efforts by public land use management agencies and legislative bodies. We have general agreement with the proposed bill.

We salute the State and National leaders who put it together, who worked to bring it to pass. We would make these comments.

The first one is on the Mount Olympus area, shown here on the front cover of the folder that you have. We think that it needs an addition and it should be added to include the contiguous area dominated by Desolation Lake area. It is one of the few remaining easily accessible areas left for beginning ski touring and for family hiking near Salt Lake City.

The second area, the Twin Peaks area, we are excited by the inclusion of this. Don't remove it. Don't negate it in any way.

The Mount Timpanogos area, the third area, its inclusion is also very pleasing to us. We would encourage you to include all of the spectacular west face of the mountain in the area northeast of the present scenic area, which would enhance management options.

The Stansbury Mountains have been talked about before here. They are 30 miles west of Salt Lake and we think that they should be included. They are the only Great Basin range in Utah managed by the Forest Service. It is a critical watershed for Tooele County and serves as a habitat for many species. It is also a favorite recreation area for Salt Lake and Tooele County residents.

The first area and last area is the Uinta wilderness area. It needs to be enlarged to conform to the Citizens' Coalition proposal of 659,000 acres.

The Wasatch Mountain Club congratulates the Utah congressional delegation in introducing this long-sought wilderness legislation. With the changes we have recommended and the Utah Wilderness Association and other bodies, it will serve as a badly needed recreational counterbalance to developments occurring in Utah. Many of you know that the proximity of wildlands and low density recreational opportunities today is becoming a prime consideration with many industries now locating in Utah.

We will be providing additional information on detailed boundary changes and pictures if you care in our printed written statement.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stevenson follows:]



WASATCH MOUNTAIN CLUB
3155 HIGHLAND DRIVE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84106

ORAL STATEMENT

Utah Wilderness Bill -- S. 2155

February 19, 1984

Gentlemen:

My name is Tom Stevenson; I reside at 4145 Meadowhill Lane, Fairfax, Virginia. As a former President of the Wasatch Mountain Club, I have been requested to speak today on behalf of the Utah organization.

Today numbering over 1,000 members, the Wasatch Mountain Club has for over fifty years encouraged participation in outdoor recreation in the forest and mountain areas of Utah. Our activities are scheduled during all seasons and include such functions as hiking, ski touring, river running, kayaking, bicycling, and rock climbing. Our membership consists of individuals from 18 to 90 years of age and spans many degrees of physical ability; a very wide range of occupations is represented by the active organization.

The Wasatch Mountain Club has recently observed a trend of urbanization of Utah's forest and mountain environment. The urbanization has led to increased pollution of watersheds, to destruction of wildlife habitats, to despoilation of scenic vistas, and to a noticeable decline in the quality of outdoor recreation. Several giant ski areas now dominate easily available terrain that once served as a training ground for local scout troops; many prime areas easily accessible

Wasatch Mountain Club -2-

for casual family outings have been usurped by those seeking to promote high-density commercial recreation. The few areas that have survived as wilderness, have survived only by virtue of their extraordinarily rough terrain or by a lack of coveted resources.

For the past two decades members of the Wasatch Mountain Club have endeavored to bring to public attention these alarming trends. The bill before you today, is in many ways a response to the public's desire for balance in the use of forest, mountain, and canyon environments.

Members of the Wasatch Mountain Club have participated actively in all land use planning efforts by public land management agencies and legislative bodies. Many have testified at hearings for RARE I and RARE II; many others have walked and hiked to personally survey proposed boundaries.

Today, we are ⁱⁿ general agreement with the aim of the Utah Wilderness Bill; we would like to commend you for your efforts. However, the bill as proposed contains several major flaws and omissions:

1. We are especially uncomfortable with language that would prohibit the U. S. Forest Service from studying lands for potential wilderness designation before the year 2,000. Such a "lock-out" philosophy would preclude nearly a generation of Utah's residents from making their own decisions with regard to land use alternatives.
2. In the bill as drafted, much "special language" needs drastic revision or complete elimination. (Some of the special language is superfluous, since it is already incorporated in the Wilderness Act of 1964.)

Wasatch Mountain Club -3-

3. Several areas eminently qualified for wilderness designation have been excluded. (The Stansbury Mountains primitive area is of special concern to us. Sections of the Uinta Mountains, contiguous to the proposed Uinta Wilderness Area are also missing.)
4. There are some boundary differences that require thoughtful reconsideration.

Specific Recommendations:

Because other Utah organizations will be testifying on behalf of other areas of the State, we are confining ourselves to areas of immediate interest to our organization. Four areas have been proposed in the Wasatch Mountains that lie to the east and south of Salt Lake City:

1. TWIN PEAKS. We see no conflicts with the area as proposed by the bill.
2. MT. OLYMPUS. The Mt. Olympus area (pictured on the cover of this folder) needs to be enlarged to include the contiguous area dominated by Desolation Lake. Unlike the terrain of Mt. Olympus--for the most part extraordinarily rough and rocky--the terrain in the proximity of our proposed addition is relatively benign. It is one of the few remaining easily accessible areas left for beginning ski touring and hiking near Salt Lake City.
3. MT. TIMPANOGOS. We are extremely enthusiastic with the conversion of the Timpanogos Scenic Area into a wilderness area. We encourage inclusion of the spectacular west face of Mt. Timpanogos, and the area north-east of the present scenic area into the wilderness. At present, only a small portion of the west face is proposed. Inclusion of the north-

Wasatch Mountain Club -4-

east quadrant would enhance management options.

4. MT. NEBO. The Mount Nebo area should include Santaquin Peak. At one time Santaquin Peak was separated from the Nebo masif by a road; today, the road is totally washed out and the U. S. Forest Service proposes not to reopen it. Both Santaquin and Nebo are eminently qualified for wilderness designation.

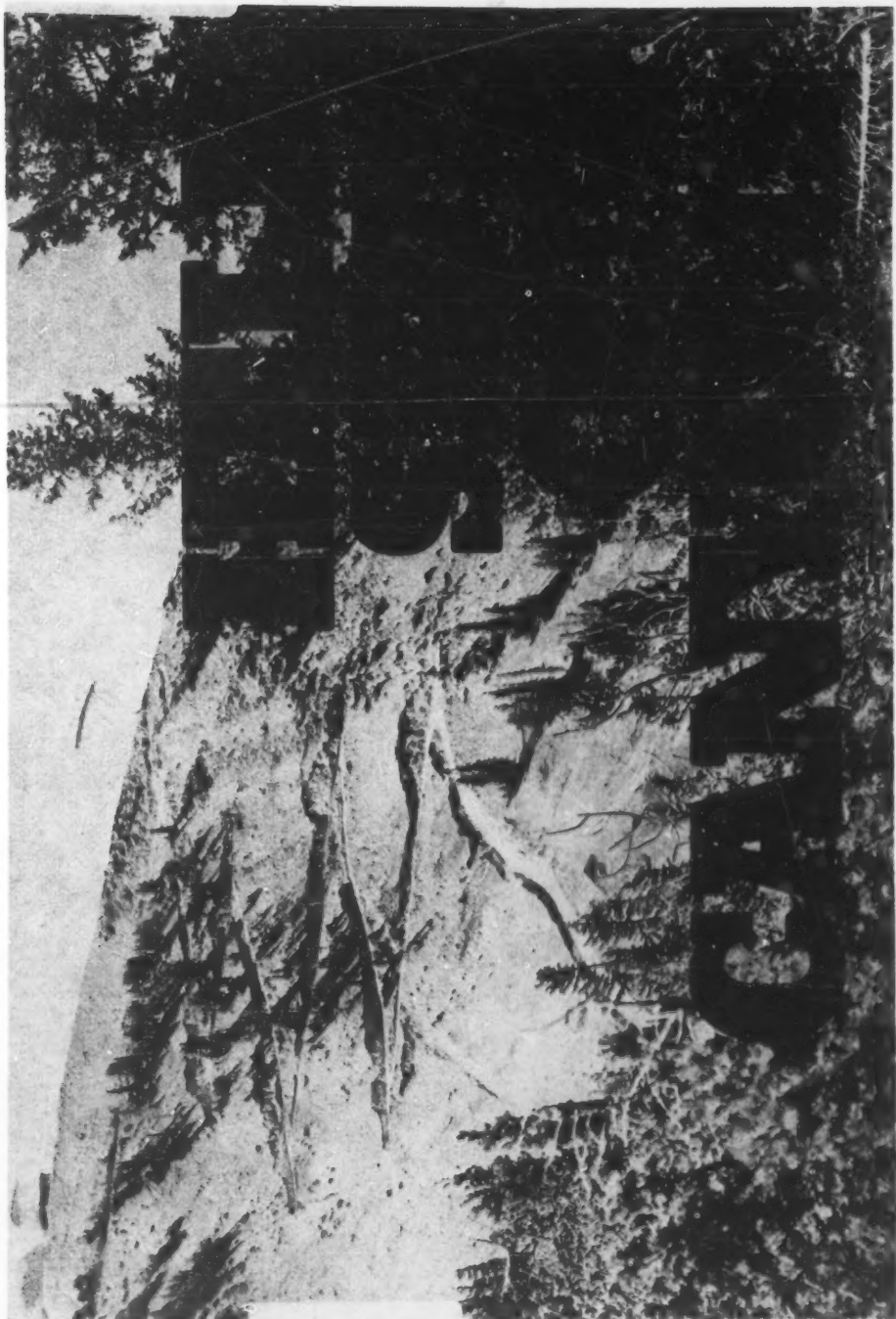
The Stansbury Mountains, approximately 30 miles west of Salt Lake City, have not been included in the present bill. The Stansbury range is the only Great Basin range in Utah managed by the Forest Service. The range is a critical watershed for Tooele County and serves as habitat for many species. It is a favorite recreation area for Salt Lake and Tooele county residents.

The Uinta Mountains Wilderness Area needs to be enlarged to conform to the Citizens' Coalition proposal of 659,000 acres.

In conclusion, the Wasatch Mountain Club congratulates the Utah Congressional delegation in introducing this long-sought wilderness legislation. With the changes we have recommended, and the changes suggested by the Utah Wilderness Association, the wilderness areas created will serve as a badly needed recreational counter-balance to development occurring in Utah and the Intermountain region. Many of you know that the proximity of wildlands and low density recreational opportunities is today becoming a prime consideration with many industries now locating in Utah.

We will include more detailed boundary recommendations ---with accompanying photographs---in our written statement.

T. Q. Stevenson
(on behalf of Peter Hovingh, President Wasatch Mountain Club)



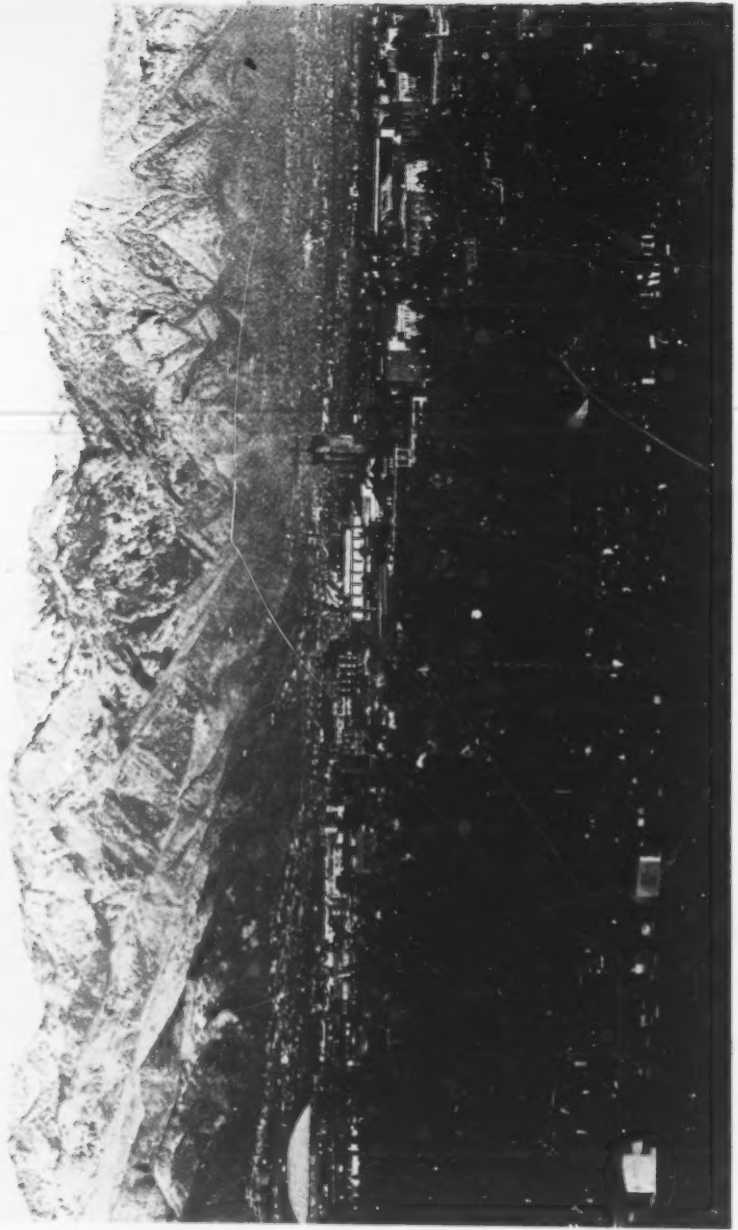


Photo courtesy of Alexis Kelnor.

THE WASATCH CANYONS—Our Misused Heritage

The Beginning

In 1847, the first Mormon settlers arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. To these pioneers, who endured hardships unimaginable today, the nearby Wasatch Mountains were a blessing, providing timber, water, forage, and game.

Precious metals were soon discovered and, overnight, the character of the mountains changed. Brigham Young and other farsighted leaders were opposed to mineral exploitation. They argued that mining would lead to affluence for the few at the expense of future generations. Unfortunately, the dream of instant wealth prevailed. From 1862 to 1877 acres of trees were cut, miles of tunnels were dug, and about \$20 million in silver was recovered from the land.

With the passing of the mining boom, vast areas of tree stumps, rutted roads, and abandoned mine dumps scarred the hillsides.

The barren slopes presented the first major threat to the Salt Lake City water supply. Realizing the importance of the watershed, responsible officials outlawed the cutting of timber and began the slow process of reforestation.

The Canyons Today

Now, a new danger faces the mountains. In recent times, growing numbers of Salt Lake area residents turned to the Wasatch canyons for recreation. Ski facilities were built, picnic and camping areas were established and cabins began to appear. Highways were widened and paved. Parking lots were cleared.

As the skiing boom continued more lodges dotted the hills and canyons. More parking lots were cleared and more cabins and lodges were erected. Skiers from all over the country began to enjoy the unexcelled powder snow of the Wasatch range.

This increasing annual visitation is threatening the basic character of the mountains with extensive commercial development. Today, entire cities of high-rise condominiums are being planned for the Wasatch canyons.

Hope for Tomorrow

Clearly, our watershed and recreational heritage are in danger. Wilderness is fast disappearing. Development of some kind is planned for almost every canyon along the Wasatch front.

With the increasing demand for canyon use by both local and out-of-state residents, overintensive development leading to irreparable damage to some of Utah's most valuable assets becomes a real possibility.

As in the 19th century mining boom, instant wealth has blinded some developers to the wants and needs of future generations. Often, little consideration has been given for those who live in the many communities along the Wasatch Front. High density recreational facilities, multiple dwellings, traffic jams, and pollution are rapidly increasing in the name of "progress." The skiing and tourist dollars, while important, have too often been the only considerations in canyon land use planning.

Many concerned citizens believe this trend toward canyon overdevelopment must be reversed. They are urging area residents to **BECOME INVOLVED AND HELP SAVE THE CANYONS!**



Devil's Castle remains one of the most beautiful areas serviced by a ski lift. The lift is hidden in nearby gullies and the summit is free of manmade structures. Photo courtesy of Alexis Kellner.

High Density Recreation

In 1857 Brigham Young celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Mormon Pioneers' arrival into S.L. Valley at Brighton. The settlers appreciated the nearby alpine areas for recreation and for relief from the summer heat.

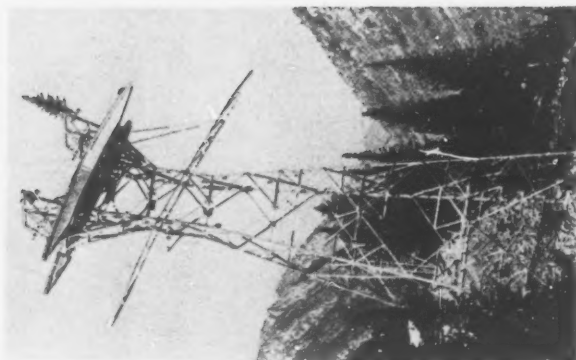
Today, the canyons are used for a wide range of recreational uses including: skiing, sightseeing, picnicking, camping, hiking, scouting, snowmobiling, fishing, and hunting. So popular has been the Wasatch Range for these activities that over 2.5 million visits were made to the Wasatch Mountains in 1971 alone—more than to Yellowstone or Grand Canyon National Parks.

Recent recreational trends, however, have drifted away from such a balanced-use philosophy. Many areas of the Wasatch have become the exclusive domain of skiers. Alta, Brighton, Snowbird, Solitude, Park City, and Park City West comprise a total of almost 20,000 acres. In addition portions of Wasatch State Park, near Heber City will be used for similar types of high density recreation. Yet more skiing areas are planned for American Fork, Millcreek, and other canyons.

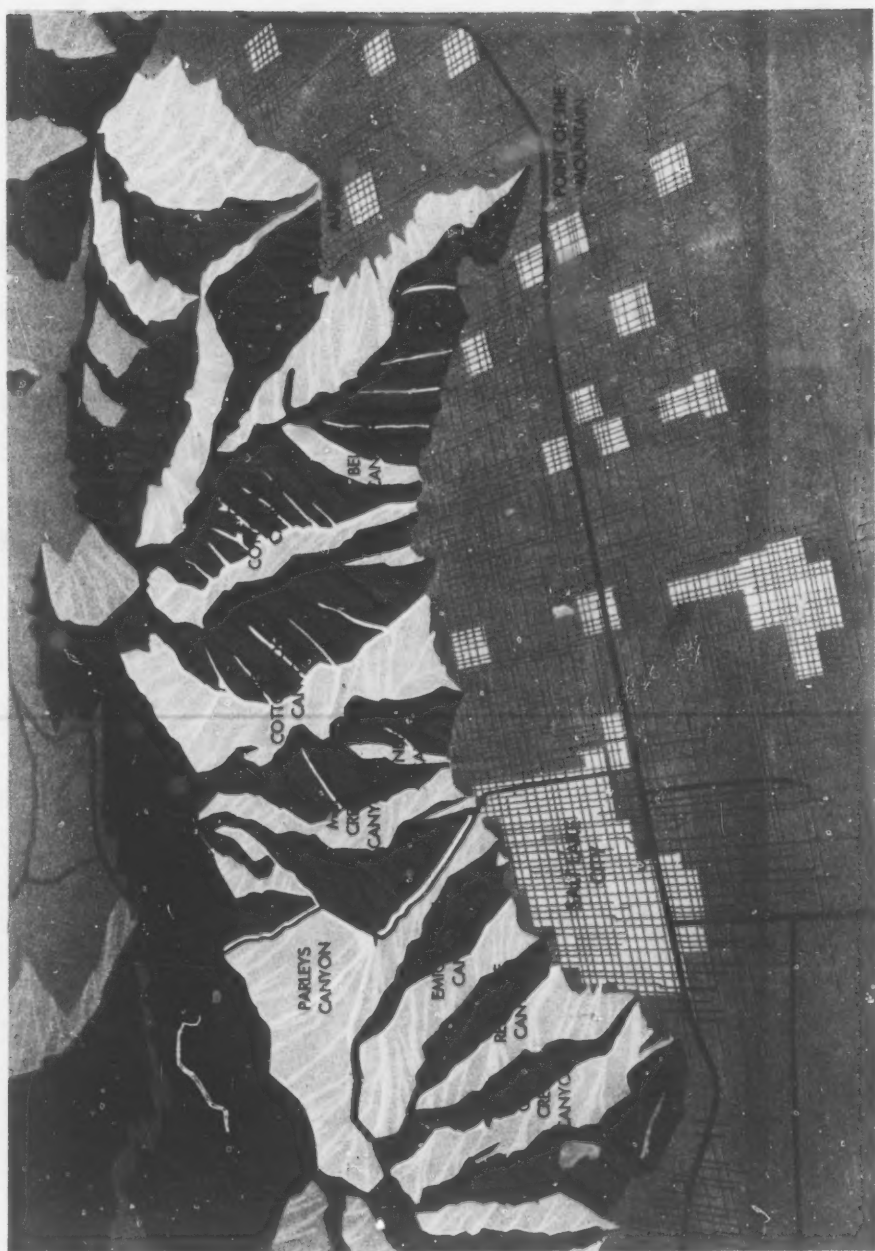
Ski developments push aside other forms of recreation. Ski touring and snowmobiling are usually prohibited. Hiking and sightseeing are less rewarding among lift towers and cleared off ski slopes. Fishing deteriorates when streams are loaded with silt from excavation and construction activities. Hunting is forbidden in the vicinity of commercial developments. Worst of all, large concentrations of people lower the quality of canyon water upon which Salt Lake City depends.

Those who favor a better recreational balance in the nearby canyons have suggested some steps citizens can take:

- Encourage Forest Service officials to consider study of long-range effects before granting more permits for ski resort construction or expansions or other high density developments.
- Let the Forest Service know that many citizens appreciate and use areas now dedicated to low density recreation.
- Encourage and support zoning ordinances which would preserve undeveloped canyon areas to provide balanced recreational opportunities.



According to the Alta/Little Cottonwood Canyon Study—Preliminary report "... major views, vistas, and areas of scenic beauty, including the unbroken profile of the mountains, should be preserved."



There are essentially nine canyons pouring water into Salt Lake Valley. The water resources from two of these canyons (Mildcreek and Emigration) have been rendered useless by careless development and poor planning.

Our Endangered Watersheds

The most important role of the Wasatch Mountains is still to provide water for the many communities that lie along its western slopes. Over 80% of Salt Lake City's culinary water comes from four adjacent canyons: City Creek, Parley's Canyon, Little Cottonwood Canyon, and Big Cottonwood Canyon. These canyon watersheds must be protected at all costs. A look at three canyons will illustrate several management alternatives:

Red Butte Canyon, has long been the watershed for Fort Douglas Military Reservation. Access has been rigidly controlled since 1861 and the water of Red Butte Creek thus contains little pollutants of any kind.

Much of Emigration Canyon has had virtually no controls. Indiscriminate development has occurred and the resulting contamination of Emigration Creek water makes it almost untreatable for human consumption.

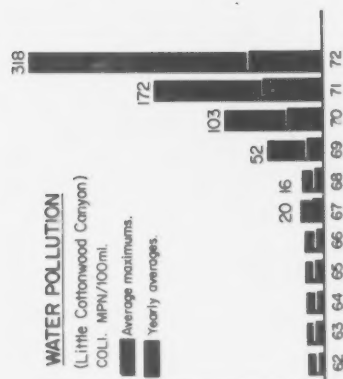
Between these extremes is Little Cottonwood Canyon. The recent surge of canyon housing developments has brought many semi-permanent residents onto this portion of the watershed, resulting in a tremendous rise in bacterial contamination of Little Cottonwood Stream. (See adjacent graph.)

Studies* indicate that the implementation of a sewer system in Little Cottonwood Canyon will not significantly lower the increase in coliform contamination associated with increased usage and development. If more stringent Federal standards for domestic water supplies are implemented, and if the trend of contamination increases at the recent rate, water in Little Cottonwood Creek may no longer be suitable for use as a part of Salt Lake City's water supply by the end of the 1970's.

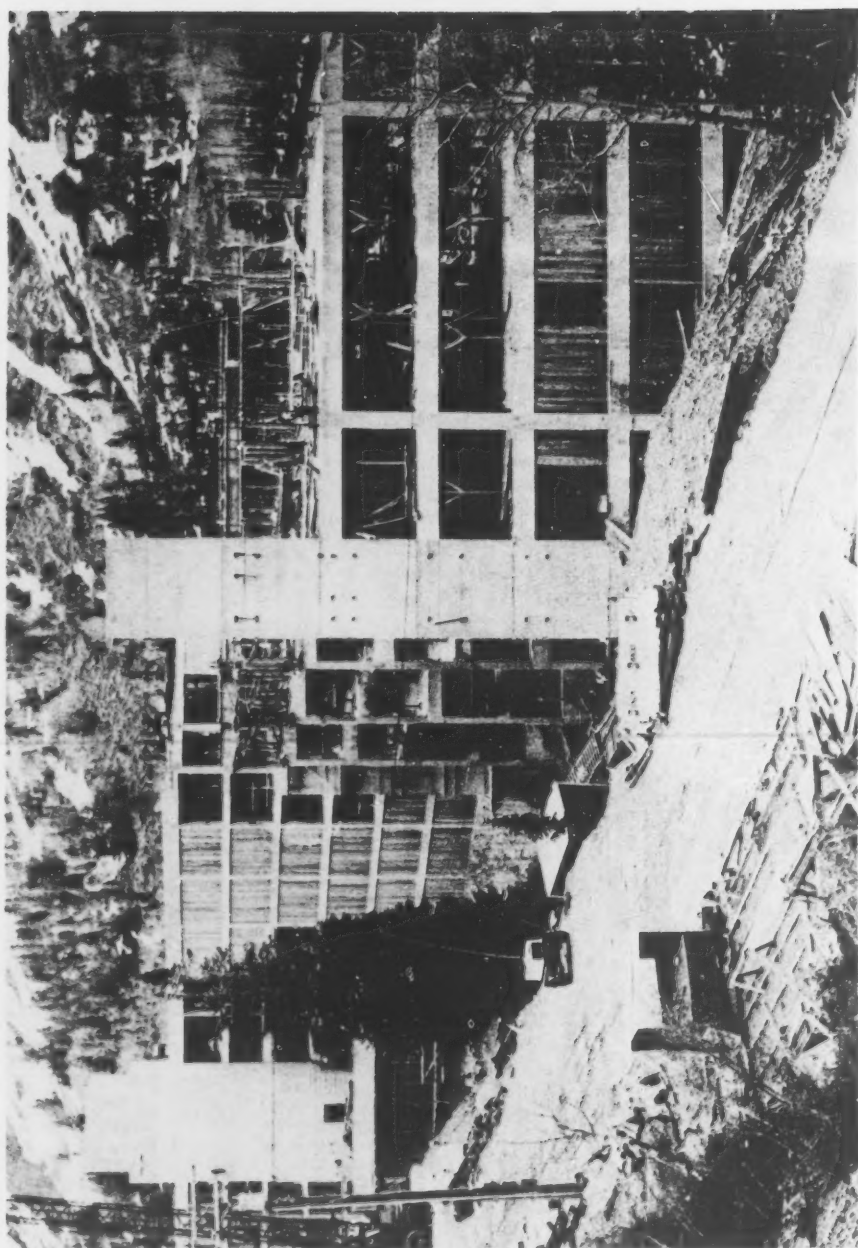
Many believe the following conclusions to be obvious:

- The Wasatch Mountains provide our most valuable resource—water. The rights to this vital resource belong to all of the people and must not be jeopardized for the benefit of any special interest groups.
- We must control carefully canyon development, particularly that which includes overnight and permanent residency.
- The time for long range planning is NOW, before the people of Salt Lake Valley have to pay for higher water treatment costs.

*Alta Little Cottonwood Canyon Study, Preliminary Report, Ekko, Dean, Austin & Williams, 1973



Due to national advertising which has attracted more and more visitors to Little Cottonwood Canyon, water pollution in Little Cottonwood Stream has risen rapidly over the past decade. (The rise in water pollution is almost parallel to the amount of traffic in the canyon. See graph on page 9.) Graph from data furnished the Salt Lake City Water Department.



"We have to be careful not to put too many people in a small area—like the deep, narrow canyons on the west side of the Wasatch Mountains. That's one reason behind Utah's decision last winter to turn down the next winter Olympics. In a dry country like this, nature doesn't cure depredation as quickly as in a moister area. Out here, we have places where you drive a jeep across and still see the tracks five years later."

CALVIN RAMPTON, Governor, State of Utah
(In an interview by *Sunset Magazine*, May 1973, p. 106)

Mountain Subdivisions and Canyon Condominiums

"Tourists won't come to Utah unless they can live, drink and shop right at the ski facilities." "We have to sell condominiums to pay for ski lifts and to bolster mid-week and off-season business."

So go some short-sighted arguments for the urbanization of the canyons.

Large, populated developments in the canyons compromise the majority's needs. A recent Public Opinion Poll by the *Deseret News** showed that local residents are at least 2 to 1 against any further development in the canyon areas.

Overdevelopment is a possible problem in most of the canyons. It is an especially severe problem in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Snowbird is planning 3,200 luxury condominium units, Blackjack Village, adjacent to Snowbird, is planning approximately 1,000 more. Grizzly Resort plans about 330 hotel and condominium units. Another 200 units are planned as expansion of several existing lodges.

According to the *Alta/Little Cottonwood Canyon Study*† commissioned by the Salt Lake County government "If all these proposed developments are brought to completion at their current scale, the number of guest units would increase from the existing total of 452 to 4,757.... Daytime population which rarely exceeds 6,500 now would increase to nearly 20,000 during the peak ski season."‡ (Logan, Utah's 4th largest city, has a population of about 25,000.)

Our canyons cannot stand many more permanent or transient residents.† Visitors are welcome and tourists are vital to the state's economy, but overdevelopment in the mountains will spoil the very thing that tourists come to Utah for. The risk of canyon overdevelopment is too great to take.

**Deseret News*, October 14, 1972.

† *Alta/Little Cottonwood Canyon Study*, Preliminary Report, Eckbo, Dean, Austin, & Williams, 1973

Local residents opposed to such developments are urging that you:

- Support the efforts of county zoning authorities and water managers to prevent overpopulation of the watersheds.
- Encourage developers to select locations in the valley for their sub-divisions.
- Encourage your out-of-state relatives and visitors to use local, valley accommodations rather than those in the canyon areas.
- Ask your congressmen and legislators to work for federal purchase of private land holdings within the national forests.



Many scenic canyon areas, such as this area in Provo Canyon, are threatened by needless and costly highway "improvement projects." Photo courtesy of Hal Ruemel.

Traffic

With thousands of cars moving up and down the canyons daily some congestion is inevitable. At Thanksgiving and Christmas, the half hour drive to and from the ski areas sometimes takes an hour or more.

On warm July Saturdays, picnic area parking lots overflow up and down the highways. Large construction trucks slow traffic to a crawl and present passing hazards to many motorists.

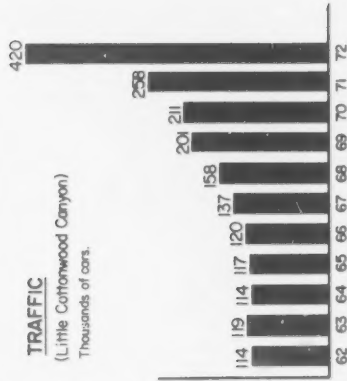
Highway planners tend to remedy these problems with wider, straighter roads and more parking areas, which only compound the problems. Canyons are ruined for sight-seeing and picnicking by wide, high-speed, super-highways. (Consider Parley's Canyon and I-80, or the proposed 4-lane highway in Provo Canyon.)

Fishing streams are often ruined by careless and unnecessary straightening of stream channels. Old road beds and spoil banks are often abandoned, leaving them susceptible to severe erosion. Parking lots increase runoff and also help contribute to stream pollution.

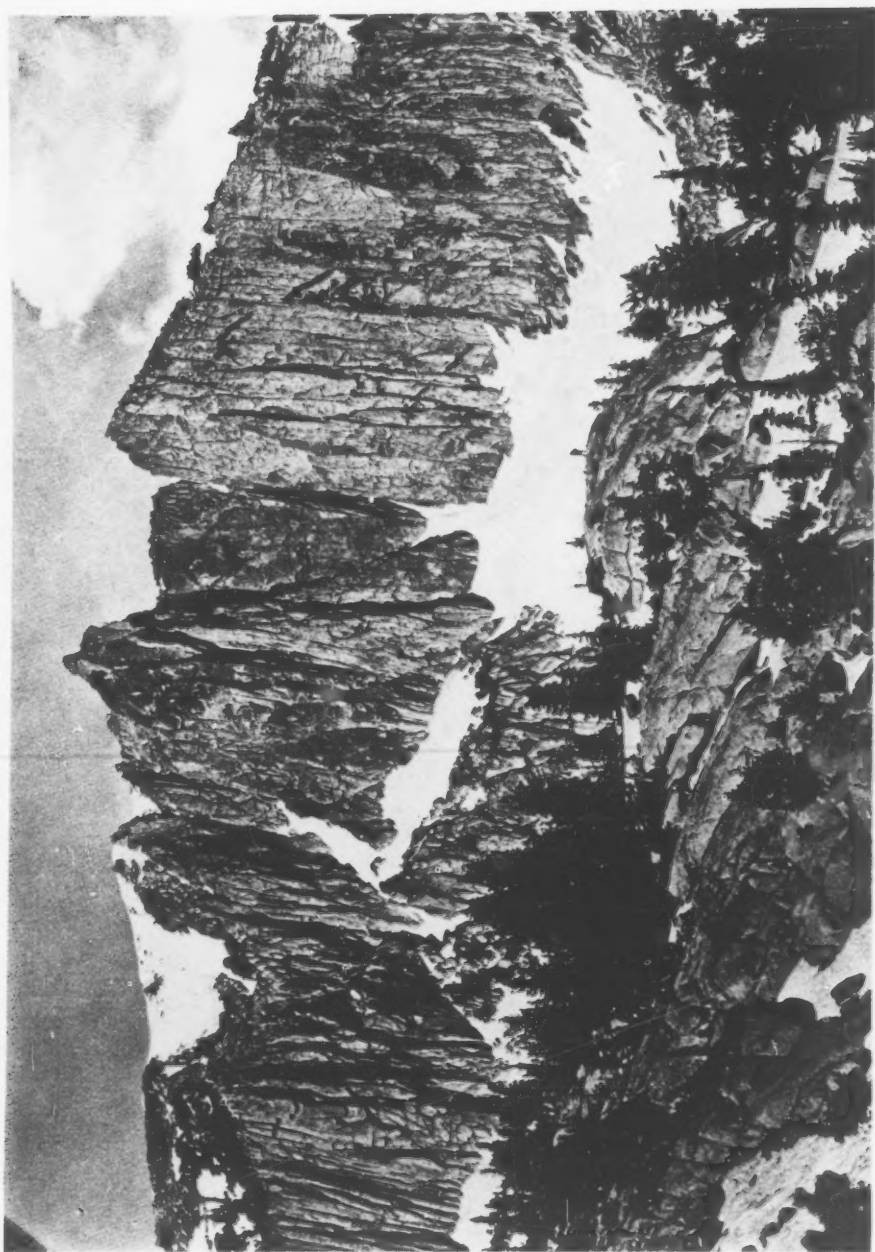
Large numbers of canyon visitors are a problem, particularly if they must rely on the private automobile for transit. Traffic flow must be studied carefully for its impact on the various canyons in our mountain areas.

You can help solve some of the problems:

- Help relieve congestion by sharing rides and car-pooling whenever possible.
- Encourage county officials to study the effect and feasibility of limiting the number of cars in the various canyons.
- Support study and planning of convenient rapid transit systems for the canyons. (Shuttle buses and an electric, narrow-gauge railway have been suggested as possible alternatives.)



Over the past five years the traffic in Little Cottonwood Canyon has increased a dramatic 270%. Many believe that this great concentration of residents and visitors in this canyon is causing the destruction of Little Cottonwood Stream, a valuable portion of Salt Lake City's watershed. (Graph from Data of Utah Highway Dept. and the United States Forest Service.)



Lone Peak, one of the few unspoiled regions along the Wasatch Front, has been proposed as a National Wilderness Preservation Area. Photo courtesy of Alexis Kelnert

Our Vanishing Wilderness

To maintain a balanced use of our canyon and mountain areas some of our public lands must be kept free of any development. We need to guarantee that some wilderness is left for our children and their future generations.

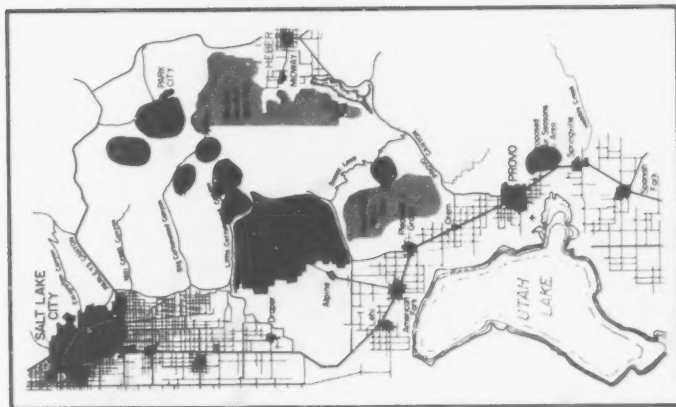
The Forest Service is currently managing some areas in the Wasatch and Uinta National Forests as "primitive, roadless" areas. During 1971, national forest administrators were directed to choose primitive lands within their jurisdictions for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Only one location in the vicinity of Salt Lake City was recommended: The Lone Peak area south of Little Cottonwood Canyon. Several other areas qualified for this study, but were not included.

The Lone Peak region has been proposed as a protected wilderness area many times in the past. During public hearings held in July, 1972, a large majority of the witnesses expressed alarm at the rapid pace of commercial canyon developments and supported wilderness designation for the Lone Peak area.

As a result of this hearing legislation has been introduced by Utah Congressman Wayne Owens and Senator Frank Moss to include an area of approximately 35,000 acres of the Lone Peak region in a national wilderness preserve.

Conservationists are writing their legislators in support of the Lone Peak Wilderness bills. Many believe more Wasatch areas should be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness System.

Red areas indicate high density commercial recreation areas. To balance this, Lone Peak Wilderness Area (dark green) has been proposed by Utah legislators.





It's not too late!

There is still time to save what is left of our canyons. But it's up to you. Although most residents of the Salt Lake Valley oppose further development of the canyons, they are unaccustomed to being involved in the political process. Only by communicating directly with local officials and only by appearing and testifying at public hearings can we prevent overintensive development of our canyons and guarantee the integrity and natural beauty of the canyons that we leave to our grandchildren as their heritage.

It's up to YOU!

Save Our Canyons Committee
Alexis Kelner, Chairman
P.O. Box 11852
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Additional copies of this booklet are available at \$1.00 per copy.



Photocourtesy of Utah Travel Council



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Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.

Did you have a question?

Mr. NIELSON. Yes, I had a couple of comments. The comment that Carter made about the fact that some incredible 200,000 acres are not being considered, are you aware that they were reviewed by the Governor's commission 3 years ago and were not included in that, nor were they included in the Forest Service recommendations, so I am curious as to why you say that they were not considered when these two extensive studies were made.

Mr. CARTER. Congressman Nielson, having been involved in the State roadless committee since its inception in 1976, I am aware of what was studied and what wasn't studied and I think what I indicated was that certainly it was considered, having talked to your office and other members on frequent occasions so I know that it was, but what I indicated is that it is short 200,000 acres. This proposal is 200,000 acres less than what the Utah Wilderness Association in Utah and other organizations have proposed as wilderness and I just wanted the record to show that very thoroughly, that there is a lot of land out there.

Mr. NIELSON. I understand, but what I am saying is that your statement does not consider that it has been reviewed and we have not completely ruled out these acres that you want.

Second, let me indicate that we really did try to look at—and you have indicated yourself what a vast area this is. I don't know how many people in Congress know how big an area of 448,000 acres is. That is a tremendous area. That is a tremendous area that we are putting in wilderness and I think that rather than look at the fact that you would like to have another 200,000 acres, I think you might look at the fact of how wonderful it would be to have this amount in wilderness because it is a very important aspect.

What I am saying is try to look at the positive side. We have really tried to look at things and we still are, as Senator Garn said earlier, still open to talks and we have added some things, and that is generally our experience.

Frankly, I feel that we could do more, and I am not saying that in conflict, but when you say it is not considered, I take exception because we did consider it. However, I will have to say that the Forest Service recommendations, it was 300 and 400. They kept changing the numbers. Those and the fact that the Governor's commission looked at it and did not include it plus the fact that there has been unanimous opposition from all five candidates directly involved, we did look at those things and whether we didn't come up with the conclusion that you wanted, so be it, but at least we did look at it. We did try some horse trading.

Also, may I ask a question about the proposal about Mount Nebo? I am familiar with the proposal to add 13,000 acres recommended by the Forest Service and I am wondering if you have talked with people in that area as to whether or not that would infringe on their recreational area if that would be added. I know there is a provision for tourists, and you have heard testimony from the Cattlemen's Association and also from the sheep—the Woolgrowers' Association—and that is very close to I-15 as it stands now.

Do you think that would bring it too close to the highway and do you think that would give you solitude and would be to your advantage?

Mr. CARTER. Well, I think that the answer to the question can be looked upon in Lone Peak just north of the Mount Nebo area. Lone Peak, of course, is within probably a mile, mile and a half of I-15 also and we argued for years as to whether Lone Peak offered solitude and, upon the base of Lone Peak, it may not. As you are climbing Lone Peak, you may look down in the valley. I think that the fact is that it is so close to an urban area, the fact is that you can get into an area as rugged as Mount Nebo or Santaquin Canyon and possibly see Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep that close to an urban area or a developed area probably enhances the opportunity for solitude and, once you cross the top of any of those ridges and you are on the back side of the Santaquin and Nebo area, and there are two sides to that mountain, you wouldn't have any idea that you are looking down on I-15. As you well know, the back side of Timpanogos is probably as spectacular as—or, the back side of Nebo is as spectacular as any place in Utah.

Senator WALLOP. I might make one other observation, and that is that consistency is not necessarily the partner of progress in legislation. But, Peter, as I recall, you all rather strongly supported the addition of Cumberland Island in the National Wilderness Preservation System; is that right?

Mr. COPPELMAN. Yes, we in the Wilderness Society supported it.

Senator WALLOP. I would just point out that, and I don't think that I have to with you, but there were a lot of inconsistencies with the Wilderness Act which we permitted in there in order to designate that wilderness. I mean, all kinds of roads and other sorts of things.

All I am saying in my question is, Wouldn't it be better, if you want wilderness, to designate some areas of wilderness with a few inconsistencies rather than lose them over the battle of whether they ought to be included or not?

Mr. COPPELMAN. Where there are very definite and specific problems, various wilderness acts have expressed those particular problems. For example, the Lone Peak Wilderness Area has language in it regarding watershed protection that would address the specific problem. The problem with this bill is that it would extend that language without our knowing that there is any kind of specific problem that it addresses to all of the wilderness areas.

What I am trying to say is that we want to minimize the number of times that specific language is written that treats an area different from other areas that are designated as wilderness, because we think it is important that wilderness areas generally be managed in the same way, but where there are specific problems, then Congress has, in isolated instances, treated them specially.

Senator WALLOP. Well, I won't engage you in a conversation about the watershed access because we have got a lot of people left and it is late. We probably aren't on different wavelengths here. There is clearly a safety management concept that is going to require access.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, could I address that issue just a bit?

Senator WALLOP. Very briefly, because we still have a number of witnesses.

Mr. CARTER. I will do it very briefly.

The main issue with the water courses, they are not presently established in the back country. They are established along existing roadways which are accessible by snowmobiles, and I think those are along the Flame Gorge Highway, the North Slope Road, and that is where most of those are right now, that is where most of the water courses exist and that is where most of the access is. So, it is not as though we are going to be putting water courses in the High Uintas Mountains at 12,000 feet where there happens to be no snow; it is all blown off. Most of those water courses are in the 10,000- and 11,000-foot areas in the basins and many of those are established right now along existing roadways and are accessible.

Senator WALLOP. Well, that is just something that we can't ignore in any event.

Thank you all very much.

I will include panel 6 with what remains of panel 5. Next will be John Hall, vice president, resources, National Forest Products Association; John Sweet, manager, Exploration Service; George Dibble, chairman, Western Regional Council Committee on Wilderness; Walter Zabriskie, project supervisor, Denver division, Conoco; Rick Hughes, chairman, Public Lands Committee, Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association; and James Peacock, executive director, Utah Petroleum Association.

STATEMENT OF JOHN F. HALL, VICE PRESIDENT, RESOURCES, NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. HALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate you putting Jim Riley up a little bit so that he could get back to Utah this afternoon.

My testimony also addresses the release language. I represent the National Forest Products Association. I speak from the national level, and as with Mr. Coppelman, I am concerned with the release language. However, I am delighted to be preaching to the group that has supported the so-called strong or hard release language. You have it in the Utah bill and I would recommend that similar language be applied to the Arizona bill which is also before you.

In contrast with Mr. Coppelman, we believe that the soft language is irrational and inadequate and has not been time tested.

The operation of this committee ought to be to designate those areas which are wilderness and then to insure that the Forest Service has a management opportunity to get into its management plans on the other areas for the other multiple uses for a time certain. While we have long favored that time certain being perpetuity, we recognize the need for compromise in the legislative process. We encourage you to stay on this current hard release to the year 2000 and beyond. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hall follows:]



NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

STATEMENT OF
JOHN F. HALL
BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON
S. 1611, ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983, AND
S. 2155, UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984
FEBRUARY 9, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am John F. Hall,
Vice President, Resources, for the National Forest Products Association.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the National Forest Products
Association (NFPA) is a federation of 30 regional, product and species
associations and 14 direct member companies. NFPA represents the
growers, manufacturers, and wholesale distributors of solid wood products
throughout the United States.

My testimony today is based on the release language in S. 2155
the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 and S. 1611 the Arizona Strip District
Wilderness Act of 1983. We support the release language embodied in
S. 2155 which provides an element of certainty for a reasonable
period of time. However, we do not support the release language
in S. 1611 which provides release for only the initial management
plans and only until the first revision. The Forest Service's
National Forest Management Act (NFMA) Sec. 2 (f) (4) & (5)
regulations provide that revisions may be considered at anytime.

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This means that the Wilderness characteristics of roadless areas may again become a dominant factor in Forest Service planning and management as early as September 30, 1985, when the initial plans are to be completed. This type of so called "soft release" does not provide stability in land management for the forest users of Arizona.

Managing a forest is a long-range proposition. What you will be able to harvest 40 to 80 years from now depends on what you do today. The actions taken or not taken today, will have consequences for generations.

The basic element in forest management is the land base. Forest managers must know how much land is available for management -- and will continue to be available.

The aim of RARE II was to let Congress and the public settle which lands are to be available for general recreation and commodity uses and which for Wilderness, so that all the roadless land would not be tied up indefinitely simply because it was potential Wilderness.

Technically, the lands recommended for non-Wilderness in RARE II are available for multiple use management. But in reality, any decision the Forest Service makes about developing land is likely to be met with an array of administrative appeals, court suits, and political action.

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As long as uncertainty remains about the use of these lands, the forest industry must question the reliability of timber management plans. This affects investment decisions and the industry's ability to meet demand for wood products in the future.

From the timber industry's point of view, the key resolution of the roadless area issue is reasonable Wilderness designations and the implementation of:

- (1) strong and clear "sufficiency" language to end legal challenges based on RARE II, and
- (2) "release" language to provide some element of certainty for a reasonable period of time.

Both S. 1611 and S. 2155 contain adequate "sufficiency" language to end the threat of legal challenges to the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement, but this does little to protect potential future multiple use management on the non-Wilderness RARE II lands. This can only be done with strong "release" language.

Wilderness classification provides permanent protection for the allocated areas. A similar degree of protection should be provided for non-Wilderness areas. In this connection, S. 1611 should be amended to provide for release language similar to that contained in S. 543, the Wyoming Wilderness bill passed by the Senate last year, and S. 2155 the Utah Wilderness bill before the subcommittee today. This approach offers a realistic solution to a controversial problem by saying that the Wilderness option would be considered in each future planning generation begun after December 21, 2000.

Under this language, the Forest Service may conduct a timber sale in a roadless area and not be challenged on the basis that the area must be considered for Wilderness in a future planning cycle. Once into a second-generation plan, the Forest Service may, of course, manage a roadless area according to that plan and the Wilderness option could be considered at that time.

In summary, opportunities also exist to increase employment in the forest industry and in building and related service industries by improving National Forest timber productivity. For every timber industry job at least two more jobs in related industry are created, according to an independent consulting firm. We stress the need for strong "release" language that will provide stability and land management for the forest industry users of Arizona.

STATEMENT OF JOHN SWEET, MANAGER, EXPLORATION SERVICES, ARCO EXPLORATION CO.

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman, my name is John Sweet. I am the manager of exploration services for Arco Exploration Co. in the Western United States.

Arco supports the concept of wilderness and as part of that, we believe that wise management planning should dictate the need to know about all values in an area before it is put away for nonaccess forever, particularly energy and mineral values. Toward that end, our company is betting significant dollars in the Mount Naomi area. We have just begun and are, in fact, in the middle of a long-range exploration program in that area. We like it because we think there are great similarities geologically there to the overthrust belt that produces on to the east.

As a result of our interest, we spent a little bit over \$1 million for a seismic line that covers 40 miles through township 10 to south of the Naomi area. It is on trend with Naomi and is only 10 miles away from it. Next summer we plan an aggressive geological and geophysical program in the broad area and I would like to point out that this is not something that we are dreaming about in the future, this is something that we are involved in right at the moment.

We also believe in the value of the area to the extent that we have leased 18,000 acres in the area just to the east of the Mount Naomi area. The map with the various colors on it indicates that industry is very interested in this entire area. All of those colors represent—

Senator WALLOP. Is it possible to point out on that map where Mount Naomi—the recommended area is?

[Area indicated on map.]

Mr. SWEET. The colors on the map represent either leases or filings on Federal acreage in this area. So, you can see from the map that there is a great interest for oil and gas within the area. We plan to do a lot of east-west seismic work in the area and the withdrawal of the Mount Naomi area would make large gaps, and I must say that this complicated geology is difficult enough to understand when you have all of the data with no gaps. So, we would prefer to have the area available to do seismic work in without the gaps.

I would also like to go down to the Box-Death Hollow wilderness study area because in the very recent past, within about the last 6 months, there has been a discovery of CO₂ down there and CO₂ has become extremely valuable in enhanced oil recovery. It almost certainly is underlying the area that is being proposed for withdrawal in that area. We believe that that is too valuable of a resource to lock away at this time.

We certainly appreciate the opportunity to come give you our views today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sweet follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
JOHN SWEET
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY
BEFORE
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC LANDS
SENATE ENERGY COMMITTEE

February 9, 1984

TESTIMONY
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY
ON
S 2155
UTAH WILDERNESS BILL

My name is John Sweet. I am Manager of Exploration Services for Arco Exploration Company. I am here today to testify on behalf of Atlantic Richfield Company regarding our concerns on S 2155, the Utah Wilderness Act.

As primarily a domestic producer of oil and gas, we are very concerned with the management of our nation's public lands. We believe it is essential for the Congress to decide on a wilderness bill which will provide a balance of multiple uses, where there is a likelihood of multiple values being present.

Atlantic Richfield Company supports the concept of wilderness. We recognize that wilderness lands are an important part of our national heritage. We do not believe, however, that lands containing energy and mineral resource potential should be designated as wilderness. It is imperative that priority consideration be given to energy and mineral exploration in those areas which contain potential for energy and minerals reserves before a long-term decision, such as wilderness, is made.

To determine the best use of land, Congress must have all relevant information about the land's resources -- both surface and subsurface. If the energy and mineral potential are unknown because exploration has been prohibited, a critical component to sound decision-making and thorough land planning is lacking.

With regard to specific areas, Atlantic Richfield is particularly concerned with the Mt. Naomi RARE II area. We are just beginning a long-range exploration program involving surface and subsurface geological evaluations. We believe this area has similar structural features as the main producing trend of the Overthrust Belt. As a result, we have spent more than \$1,000,000 for a seismic program which covers a 40-mile regional line. Mt. Naomi is on trend with this line. The Further Planning Area's southern boundary lies only ten miles from our regional seismic program.

A much more aggressive surface geological and seismic program is planned for this area later this year. Our willingness to spend considerable funds, as well as time and effort, on such a project is indicative of our strong interest in the area now as opposed to some possible interest at some indefinite time in the future.

Our current interest is further manifested in our recent purchase of a very significant 18,000 odd acres of state leases just to the east of the wilderness proposal. This lease map shows that this is also an area of current interest for many other companies. Lease or lease applications cover much of the area in and around Mt. Naomi.

The Mt. Naomi Further Planning Area has been proposed in this bill as wilderness on the west side and non-wilderness on the east side. This decision is in the right direction because, in our opinion, the highest potential for oil and gas development is most likely in the area recommended for non-wilderness.

The designation of wilderness on the west side of Mt. Naomi does cause very significant exploration problems which may jeopardize the possibility of oil and gas development. The next logical step in our exploration of this area is to continue seismic work with lines running east-west across the structural features. Since seismic activity would not be allowed in the wilderness portion of the area, large gaps in the information would be created. It is difficult at best to interpret the complex geology of the area and locate the exploration targets when all of the data are available without gaps. Atlantic Richfield, therefore, opposes the designation of this area as wilderness.

If because of political and other reasons the Congress sees fit to designate the western half of Mt. Naomi as wilderness, we would then encourage you to include provisions in Sec 304 of the bill for gathering our information in this area through the use of portable seismic. We are attaching our proposed amendment to the language in that section. You will note that this language is similar to that proposed by the delegation last summer.

We also believe that the Box-Death Hollow Wilderness Study Area should be dropped because of its energy potential. Box-Death Hollow contains leases owned by our Company which are part of an active CO₂ development carried on by Midcontinent Oil Company. Carbon Dioxide is becoming increasingly important as a stimulant in enhanced oil recovery. We would be happy to provide more information on this area if you wish.

Atlantic Richfield Company agrees with the Delegation that continual wilderness study of RARE II lands must be terminated and that the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed. We believe that enough time and effort have been expended in studying the same Forest lands. Since more than ten years has been spent gathering data, now is the time to make some definite decisions. While some areas should be designated wilderness, many areas should not. Those areas found

unsuitable should be released from study and returned to a multiple use classification so that the Forest Service can manage these lands.

We concur with the delegation that buffer zones are unnecessary. It is possible that these buffer zones, supported by preservationists, could eventually extend so far onto other public lands that a major portion of the state could be prohibited from any kind of development. We believe that the purpose of designating wilderness is to provide site-specific areas where the public may enjoy primitive recreation and solitude.

I would like to thank the Committee for the opportunity to present our views here today. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Section 304

Proposed Amendment

(b) Pursuant to section 4(d)(2) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, and the policies of the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act (94 Stat. 2305), the Secretary of the Interior shall give priority to necessary and appropriate activity, including seismic, for the purpose of gathering information leading to the location and classification of specific strategic and critical mineral deposits inside the boundaries of any existing and future wilderness area in Utah, including those designated in this Act. Such activity shall be carried out in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment on a recurring basis and to the extent feasible, in cooperation with other public and private institutions and private industry.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Sweet.

Do you have a specific statement as to the whole of that area?

Mr. SWEET. Yes, sir. More extended remarks are in the prepared statement.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, sir.

George Dibble.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE S. DIBBLE, JR., CHAIRMAN, WILDERNESS AD HOC COMMITTEE, WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. DIBBLE. Good afternoon, Senator. It is nice to be back here again today to testify on this Utah wilderness bill.

I am here today representing the Western Regional Council which is unique in that it represents a broad spectrum of business and industry through the intermountain and western community, particularly the intermountain States. As such, we are here today to comment on some of the generic aspects of this bill rather than cite specific on acreage.

In that view, there are really four points that we would like to summarize for you, if I may. One is on the release. Certainly this is not hard release. This is a compromise release that is contained in this bill and it is, again, an issue that has been worked out by compromise and one that we can probably live with, but anybody who

characterizes it as hard release I would like to talk to because I have a bridge I want to sell.

The second one is the sufficiency language which we need to really call to a halt to the various RARE processes. We are into RARE III now and who knows, we may have RARE IV if we don't have some piece of legislation with sufficiency language.

Third, it is those provisions in title III which we think recognize how this can be carried on and on and on. As I mentioned before with this type of release language, if you went to a soft release language as we have in another State, you can see a succession of wilderness bills. This process just never, never ceases. It goes on and on. So, as well as with the prohibition against the buffer zone, if you allow for buffer zones, once you have got the wilderness created and then the buffer zone beyond that, that is just continuing the process, notwithstanding the release language. And, if you couple that with provisions of the recommended amendments to the Clean Air Act with zones for air quality zones, this would extend the de facto wilderness out far beyond the actual wilderness that was created.

And, fourth, the assessment of the mineral potential of National Forest wilderness areas is critical. USGS admits that they don't really know how much minerals are contained in that area. There must be some provisions for assessment of those areas.

Senator, that briefly summarizes our position.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dibble follows:]

STATEMENT
OF
GEORGE S. DIBBLE, JR.
CHAIRMAN, WILDERNESS AD HOC COMMITTEE
WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC AND LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES

HEARING ON
S. 2155
UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984

FEBRUARY 9, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

The Western Regional Council appreciates the opportunity to comment on a number of specific provisions contained in the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, S. 2155. I am George S. Dibble, Vice President of Husky Oil Company, Denver, Colorado. I am here today as Chairman of the Wilderness ad hoc Committee of the Western Regional Council (WRC).

The Western Regional Council was organized to provide a voice for the business community of the Intermountain West. Its membership is composed of chief executive officers of corporations representing many industries doing business within the Mountain States region. The Council is working to establish balanced policies which consider the benefits of both economic development and environmental preservation. It also provides a forum for the resolution of business and industry problems on a regional basis.

The WRC would like to address its statement to four provisions in S. 2155.

- 1) The release to non-wilderness management status of Utah lands found to be unsuitable for wilderness designation through the RARE II process;
- 2) Sufficiency language to end continuous wilderness study of non-wilderness lands in Utah;
- 3) Prohibition on the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around designated wilderness areas; and
- 4) Assessment of the mineral potential of National Forest wilderness areas in Utah.

Individual WRC members and companies have commented and will continue to provide direct input on specific areas and acreage. The major portion of this statement will be directed towards the release and sufficiency language provisions of the bill. We will also comment briefly on the buffer zone and mineral resource sections.

Release of Lands for Non-wilderness Use

For the past decade the management status of at least one-third of the National Forest system has been in limbo because Congress has not proclaimed whether it is to be wilderness or non-wilderness. The wilderness process has been, and continues to be, embroiled in studies, re-studies, and litigation. From 1977 to 1979, the Forest Service studied its roadless areas for

a second time to determine which areas should be recommended as wilderness and which should be released to multiple-use. Today, in 1984, Congress and the courts still have not finally resolved this issue. In fact, pursuant to a Federal court decision, the U.S. Forest Service has now initiated another wilderness review process commonly known as RARE III.

This long debate has created tremendous uncertainty that only Congress can resolve. This uncertainty particularly impacts the energy and natural resource industries and, ultimately, the American consumer. Each public land withdrawal, and even each acre awaiting final determination for designation or release, further limits acreage accessible to exploration and development. These actual and de facto withdrawals have serious negative implications for this nation's future supplies of energy and minerals, the U.S. balance of payments, and the domestic economy.

Most of the lands being considered for wilderness are in the western states and Alaska, areas of high mineralization. They represent a large percentage of the unexplored lands remaining in this country where there is potential to find significant quantities of energy and mineral resources. At present, the western states are known to have 90% of the nation's uranium, 80% of its oil shale, 40% of its coal, and large deposits of oil, natural gas, and other needed or critical minerals.

The withdrawal of public lands for wilderness review or designation must also be viewed in the larger context of total federal land withdrawals and restrictions. The federal government owns one-half of the land in the West (including 50% in the eight-state WRC area). Much of this land is subject to use restrictions that either limit or totally prohibit energy or mineral exploration and development. Restricted federal lands include almost 80 million acres of national parks, more than 84 million acres of wildlife refuges, 191 million acres administered for military purposes, 51 million acres held in trust by the federal government as Indian reservation lands, and millions of acres set aside as wilderness or under consideration for wilderness designation (perhaps the most restrictive of all federal designations or withdrawals).

The increasing curtailment of resource exploration and development on public lands is one of the most serious problems facing the energy and mineral industries. That is why the matter of release language is of such great importance to these industries.

Adequate release language must provide, at least over the short-term, some degree of certainty to public land management and use. Such certainty is of vital importance to forest planners and supervisors who must implement management and use decisions regarding our valuable national forest resources. That certainty is also critical to energy and mineral companies

who must make difficult long-range decisions, based upon expected land use and management, and taking into account the years required for planning, permitting, exploration, etc.

It would be in the interest of our member companies to have non-wilderness lands released at least until they could all be fully explored for energy and mineral potential and assessed for other resource potential. However, we recognize that certain non-development interest groups seek shorter periods of release. The release language in S. 2155, which prohibits reconsideration of Utah lands for wilderness in future planning efforts until the first planning cycle after the year 2000, represents a reasonable compromise of the various needs and interests of those who seek to use public lands. Consequently, the Western Regional Council supports the release language included in Title II of S. 2155.

Sufficiency Language

Soon after the completion of the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) in 1979, the State of California brought suit against the Secretary of Agriculture, challenging the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement regarding its consideration of wilderness in more than 40 areas of California involving more than 900,000 acres.

In the entire RARE II review, 62 million acres of roadless areas in the National Forests were studied for their suitability for wilderness preservation or for other uses. The decision recommended 15.4 million acres for wilderness designation, 36 million for non-wilderness uses, and 10.6 million acres for further study. The areas in California at issue in the suit were recommended for non-wilderness use.

In January, 1980, Judge Lawrence Karlton of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California in California v. Bergland, held that the RARE II final EIS had insufficiently considered the wilderness alternative for the specific California areas challenged. Judge Karlton enjoined any development which would "change the wilderness character" of these areas until subsequent consideration of the wilderness values could be completed by the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The District Court said that the RARE II Final EIS was inadequate to support the non-wilderness designations in the 47 disputed areas in California, and violated NEPA.

The U.S. Court of Appeals, on October 22, 1982, issued a decision upholding the U.S. District Court decision in California v. Bergland. The Appeals Court reversed in part but affirmed in all important aspects the decision of the District Court. The Karlton injunction remains in place and:

- Prohibits the Forest Service from taking any action that may change the wilderness character of any area in dispute until and unless an EIS, prepared and circulated in accordance with NEPA, has been filed which considered the impact of such action upon the wilderness characteristics of such areas;
- Prohibits the Forest Service from relying on RARE II non-wilderness designations and the RARE II environmental statement's consideration of the impact on non-wilderness designations on the wilderness qualities of any area in dispute when preparing National Forest Management Act unit plans;
- Orders the Forest Service to consider, evaluate, and assess wilderness values and possible wilderness classification under the Wilderness Act for each area in dispute prior to promulgation of such plans.

This court decision has only increased the uncertainty under which business interests in the West must labor. Specifically, this decision makes it easy for non-development groups to tie up development on all National Forest roadless areas in states of the 9th Circuit (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, and Arizona), and of other states, as well. This occurred just recently in Oregon with the lawsuit brought by the Oregon Natural Resources Council over RARE II sufficiency in that state.

The court decision has also resulted in the U.S. Forest Service initiating a RARE III process. This RARE III process will result in unnecessary additional costs, extended time delays, increased uncertainty for both forest managers and users, and, most likely, renewed opportunities for litigation that can only serve to further frustrate the wilderness process and the interests of all those involved.

The sufficiency language in Title II of S. 2155 resolves these current and potential problems, at least within the State of Utah, by prohibiting further judicial review of the Forest Service Environmental Impact Statement "with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Utah". Such language will help remove some of the uncertainty over the status of many acres of public land in the State of Utah. Consequently, the Western Regional Council strongly supports the sufficiency language included in Title II of S. 2155.

Prohibition on Buffer Zones

The culmination of the Forest Service Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process was (and is) intended to be a decision by a state's Congressional delegation, and the Congress as a whole, regarding the designation of certain Forest Service lands as

wilderness and/or the release of other Forest Service lands to multiple-use. The integrity of that wilderness process would be undermined if designated wilderness areas and wilderness management were extended into so-called protective perimeters or buffer zones around any wilderness area. Besides undermining the wilderness process, the possibility of creation of such buffer zones reinserts the highly objectionable factor of uncertainty into the management and use of valuable Forest Service lands and resources.

The Western Regional Council strongly supports the prohibition on buffer zones in Title III of S. 2155.

Mineral Resource Assessment

The Western Regional Council supports the intentions of Section 304, Title III, of S. 2155, to continue assessment of the mineral potential of National Forest wilderness areas.

As recent U.S. Geological Survey and other reports have indicated, the American people simply do not have sufficient data to determine, with any degree of certainty, the nature of the resources that may be locked up in our wilderness areas. We will not obtain that necessary data until proper exploration and assessment activity is allowed on our public lands.

The truth is that energy and mineral exploration (even production) and protection of wilderness values are not mutually exclusive. Exploration (and production) can be conducted without unnecessary or undue degradation. In the interest of determining resource potential, the federal government should encourage access to the public lands, under appropriate protective guidelines. In order to determine resource potential, energy and mineral companies must have improved access to the public lands. We hope that the Congress will see that Section 304 of S. 2155 is fully implemented and, if necessary, expanded to assure adequate assessment of our resources.

In conclusion, the Western Regional Council sincerely appreciates the opportunity to testify on S. 2155, Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. We ask that you give the Council's views your careful consideration.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much.
Dr. Zabriskie.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER E. ZABRISKIE, PROJECT SUPERVISOR, DENVER DIVISION, CONOCO'S NORTH AMERICAN EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

Mr. ZABRISKIE. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Dr. Walter E. Zabriskie. I have 30 years of professional experience in petroleum exploration, including 18 years as a research geologist with Conoco's exploration research laboratory. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that I am a native of the State of Utah.

Conoco generally supports S. 2155, but let me state at the outset that Conoco's position on this legislation and on wilderness in general is dictated by a concern that a secure energy future for both the Nation and our company will depend heavily upon oil and gas underlying our Federal lands.

We believe that Utah contains some of the Nation's most promising geologic provinces, but much of the region has not yet been explored. We are concerned that setting aside large blocks of this land as wilderness prior to more complete exploration could preclude identification of some major and much needed oil and gas reserves.

To reduce the risk of such a loss, Conoco recommends that two basic criteria be applied to wilderness legislation. The first is that designated lands have minimal encroachment into areas having petroleum potential.

The second criteria that should be applied to such legislation is that it should provide clear authorization for multiple use of non-designated lands.

We believe that the Utah wilderness bill generally meets both these criteria.

With respect to designated lands, we have examined the proposed acreage and have concluded that most of the inclusions are of little specific interest to Conoco, though other companies may have differing priorities.

However, on the long-range basis, Conoco has continuing interest in many lands with oil/gas potential. We believe that Box-Death Hollow, Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon, and Ashdown Gorge areas overlay geologic formations that suggest petroleum potential. Despite several dry holes, there has been insufficient exploration of these areas to document the presence or absence of oil and gas. The areas total approximately 12 percent of the land designated in the bill. In our judgment, though, the other eight areas demonstrate a commendable effort to minimize encroachment into potential petroleum lands.

The bill also makes reasonably clear congressional intent that nondesignated areas shall be available for multiple use.

We are particularly supportive of the language contained in sections 202(a) and 303(a). Section 202(a) removes nondesignated lands from judicial review in conjunction with legal challenges to RARE II. The process from which this bill has emerged has extended consideration of potential Utah wilderness lands well beyond the limits of RARE II. The hearings have been fair and open and have

provided sufficient grounds for making a final determination. It is appropriate that Congress expressly acknowledge this and remove any opportunity for legal harassment.

Similarly, the prohibition on buffer zones contained in section 303(a) is also a necessary measure. Creation of such zones by judicial or administrative action invites continuing litigation or even de facto extension of the wilderness boundaries. Wilderness designation is the prerogative of Congress and should only occur pursuant to an open process of policy development such as has led this bill.

Section 202(b) is the section expressly releasing nondesignated lands to multiple use. We regard this as extremely important and in general support the language of the bill. But we do have reservations regarding the allowance of wilderness review on these lands after the year 2000.

In these difficult frontier areas, 16 years is not much time even for an exploration program. The development of resources, once found, will typically occur over a much longer interval. In that context, the possibility of a new wilderness review before culmination of activity in a field could complicate long range planning and even inhibit development of resources on nondesignated lands.

To summarize our comments, Mr. Chairman, we support S. 2155, with the exception of those concerns which I have discussed in my testimony. The bill otherwise minimizes encroachment into areas of significant wilderness potential and provides a reasonably strong foundation for multiple use of nondesignated lands. This, we believe, is the formula necessary to insure a balance between protection of wilderness opportunities and maximum public benefit from nonwilderness resources on public lands.

Thank you. I shall be happy to answer any questions you may have regarding my testimony.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Zabriskie follows:]

TESTIMONY OF WALTER E. ZABRISKIE
UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, I AM DR. WALTER E. ZABRISKIE, PROJECT SUPERVISOR FOR THE DENVER DIVISION OF CONOCO'S NORTH AMERICAN EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT. WE WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE AND PRESENT OUR VIEWS ON THE UTAH WILDERNESS ACT. I HAVE 30 YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, INCLUDING 18 YEARS AS A RESEARCH GEOLOGIST WITH CONOCO'S EXPLORATION RESEARCH LABORATORY. I MIGHT ADD, MR. CHAIRMAN, I AM A NATIVE OF THE STATE OF UTAH.

CONOCO GENERALLY SUPPORTS S. 2155, THE UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984. I WILL DETAIL WHAT WE BELIEVE TO BE THE STRENGTHS OF THIS BILL AS WELL AS AREAS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN.

BUT LET ME STATE AT THE OUTSET THAT CONOCO'S POSITION ON THIS LEGISLATION, AND ON WILDFRNESS IN GENERAL, IS DICTATED BY A CONCERN THAT A SECURE ENERGY FUTURE FOR BOTH THE NATION AND OUR COMPANY WILL DEPEND HEAVILY UPON OIL AND GAS UNDERLYING OUR FEDERAL LANDS. WE BELIEVE THAT THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND BASIN AND RANGE STATES CONTAIN SOME OF THE NATION'S MOST PROMISING GEOLOGIC PROVINCES, BUT MUCH OF THE REGION HAS NOT YET BEEN EXPLORED. WE ARE CONCERNED THAT SETTING ASIDE LARGE BLOCKS OF THIS LAND AS WILDERNESS PRIOR TO MORE COMPLETE EXPLORATION COULD PRECLUDE IDENTIFICATION OF SOME MAJOR AND MUCH NEEDED OIL AND GAS RESERVOIRS.

TO REDUCE THE RISK OF SUCH A LOSS, CONOCO RECOMMENDS THAT TWO BASIC CRITERIA BE APPLIED TO WILDERNESS LEGISLATION. THE FIRST IS THAT DESIGNATED LANDS HAVE MINIMAL ENCROACHMENT INTO AREAS HAVING PETROLEUM POTENTIAL. OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMPLEX GEOLOGY OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION IS LIMITED. WE SIMPLY CANNOT EVALUATE FORMATIONS HAVING PETROLEUM POTENTIAL WITHOUT DIRECT ACCESS TO THE LAND. SET ASIDES PREVENT SUCH ACCESS AND THEREFORE PREVENT US FROM EVALUATING THE LAND ADEQUATELY. THEY SHOULD THEREFORE BE RESTRICTED TO THOSE AREAS WHERE OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE GEOLOGY LEAVES US REASONABLY CONFIDENT THAT SIGNIFICANT PETROLEUM DEPOSITS ARE NOT BEING SACRIFICED.

THE SECOND CRITERIA THAT SHOULD BE APPLIED TO SUCH LEGISLATION IS THAT IT SHOULD PROVIDE CLEAR AUTHORIZATION FOR MULTIPLE USE OF NON-DESIGNATED LANDS. AGAIN, WE CANNOT ADVANCE OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THESE PROMISING REGIONS WITHOUT THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONDUCT EXPLORATORY ACTIVITY. OUR EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN THAT VAGUE LANGUAGE WHICH LEAVES THE STATUS OF NON-DESIGNATED LANDS IN DOUBT IS QUICKLY EXPLOITED BY INTERESTS SEEKING TO PREVENT ANY NON-WILDERNESS USES. THE RESULT IS JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE DELAY, OR EVEN PROHIBITION OF NON-WILDERNESS ACTIVITY. CONGRESS SHOULD DESIGNATE APPROPRIATE AREAS FOR WILDERNESS USE, AND THEN MAKE CLEAR AND EXPRESS ITS INTENT THAT NON-DESIGNATED AREAS BE AVAILABLE TO MEET OTHER NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INCLUDING MINERAL EXPLORATION.

WE BELIEVE THE UTAH WILDERNESS BILL GENERALLY MEETS BOTH THESE CRITERIA.

WITH RESPECT TO DESIGNATED LANDS, WE HAVE EXAMINED THE PROPOSED ACREAGE AND HAVE CONCLUDED THAT MOST OF THE INCLUSIONS ARE OF LITTLE INTEREST TO CONOCO, THOUGH OTHER COMPANIES MAY HAVE DIFFERING PRIORITIES.

THREE EXCEPTIONS ARE THE BOX-DEATH HOLLOW, DARK-WOODENSHOE CANYON ASHDOWN GORGE AREAS. THESE OVERLAY GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS THAT SUGGEST PETROLEUM POTENTIAL. DESPITE SEVERAL DRY HOLES, THERE HAS BEEN INSUFFICIENT EXPLORATION OF THESE AREAS TO DOCUMENT THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OIL AND GAS. THE AREAS TOTAL APPROXIMATELY 12% OF THE LAND DESIGNATED IN THE BILL. IN OUR JUDGEMENT, THOUGH, THE OTHER 8 AREAS DEMONSTRATE A COMMENDABLE EFFORT TO MINIMIZE ENCROACHMENT INTO POTENTIAL PETROLEUM LANDS.

THE BILL ALSO MAKES REASONABLY CLEAR CONGRESSIONAL INTENT THAT NON-DESIGNATED AREAS SHALL BE AVAILABLE FOR MULTIPLE USE.

WE ARE PARTICULARLY SUPPORTIVE OF THE LANGUAGE CONTAINED IN SECTIONS 202 (A) AND 303 (A). SECTION 202 (A) REMOVES NON-DESIGNATED LANDS FROM JUDICIAL REVIEW IN CONJUNCTION WITH LEGAL CHALLENGES TO RARE II. THE PROCESS FROM WHICH THIS BILL HAS EMERGED HAS EXTENDED CONSIDERATION OF POTENTIAL UTAH WILDERNESS LANDS WELL BEYOND THE LIMITS OF RARE II. THE HEARINGS HAVE BEEN FAIR AND OPEN AND HAVE PROVIDED

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SUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR MAKING A FINAL DETERMINATION. IT IS APPROPRIATE THAT CONGRESS EXPRESSLY ACKNOWLEDGE THIS AND REMOVE ANY OPPORTUNITY FOR LEGAL HARASSMENT.

SIMILARLY, THE PROHIBITION ON BUFFER ZONES CONTAINED IN SECTION 303 (A) IS ALSO A NECESSARY MEASURE. CREATION OF SUCH ZONES BY JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION INVITES CONTINUING LITIGATION OR EVEN DE FACTO EXTENSION OF THE WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES. WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IS THE PREROGATIVE OF CONGRESS AND SHOULD ONLY OCCUR PURSUANT TO AN OPEN PROCESS OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT SUCH AS HAS LED THIS BILL.

SECTION 202 (B) IS THE SECTION EXPRESSLY RELEASING NON-DESIGNATED LANDS TO MULTIPLE USE. WE REGARD THIS AS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AND IN GENERAL SUPPORT THE LANGUAGE OF THE BILL. BUT WE DO HAVE RESERVATIONS REGARDING THE ALLOWANCE OF WILDERNESS REVIEW ON THESE LANDS AFTER THE YEAR 2000. IN THESE DIFFICULT FRONTIER AREAS, 16 YEARS IS NOT MUCH TIME EVEN FOR AN EXPLORATION PROGRAM. THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES, ONCE FOUND, WILL TYPICALLY OCCUR OVER A MUCH LONGER INTERVAL. IN THAT CONTEXT, THE POSSIBILITY OF A NEW WILDERNESS REVIEW BEFORE CULMINATION OF ACTIVITY IN A FIELD COULD COMPLICATE LONG RANGE PLANNING AND EVEN INHIBIT DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES ON NON-DESIGNATED LANDS.

TO SUMMARIZE OUR COMMENTS, MR. CHAIRMAN: WE SUPPORT S. 2155, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE CONCERNS, WHICH I HAVE DISCUSSED IN MY TESTIMONY. THE BILL OTHERWISE MINIMIZES ENCROACHMENT

INTO AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT PETROLEUM POTENTIAL AND PROVIDES A REASONABLY STRONG FOUNDATION FOR MULTIPLE USE OF NON-DESIGNATED LANDS. THIS, WE BELIEVE, IS THE FORMULA NECESSARY TO INSURE A BALANCE BETWEEN PROTECTION OF WILDERNESS OPPORTUNITIES AND MAXIMUM PUBLIC BENEFIT FROM NON-WILDERNESS RESOURCES ON PUBLIC LANDS.

THANK YOU. I SHALL BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE REGARDING MY TESTIMONY.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Mr. Hughes.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD HUGHES, CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION

Mr. HUGHES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Richard Hughes. I am employed by Chevron USA, Inc., in Denver, Colo.

I am here today, however, as chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association, which is also known as RMOGA. RMOGA is a trade association representing hundreds of individuals and companies active in the oil and gas industry in the Rocky Mountain area. Our membership helps to employ some 90,000 people in the area and accounts for 90 percent of the oil and gas production in our eight-State region.

RMOGA has appeared before Congress on several occasions in the past 3 years concerning RARE II wilderness legislation. We have urged Congress to adopt balanced bills which will satisfy the many users of public lands. We have stressed the need for protection of special, environmentally sensitive lands, while advocating the return to multiple use of other lands which remain subject to restrictions and stipulations to protect the environment from unnecessary impacts.

RMOGA's position on the Utah wilderness bill, S. 2155, has three basic components. One, care should be taken to keep those areas of high geologic favorability available for mineral development.

Two, balanced wilderness legislation can only be achieved with the permanent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness.

Three, the continual wilderness study of RARE II lands must be terminated.

With regard to the areas to be designated, RMOGA is not necessarily opposed to the designation of new wilderness areas. However, two factors must be taken into account in the determination of what type of protective management is warranted.

First, it should be recognized that an area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as an area's surface resources. The Utah delegation has been given specific geologic data about many of the areas considered for wilderness in that State. Although much of the data is speculative, it is the best available data absent more exploration and drilling.

We believe that areas of high geologic favorability should remain open to exploration so that if oil and gas resources are present in commercial quantities, they can be produced for the benefit of Utah and for the benefit of the Nation.

Not being in the oil and gas producing business, RMOGA does not specifically address the areas. We leave that to our members to contact the delegation directly.

The second factor which should be taken into account is the fact that wilderness designation is not the only way an area's surface values can be protected. Existing statutes, including the National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Forest Management Act, the Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, and National Historic Preservation Act, and others provide superlative protection for all of our Nation's environmental resources without a wilderness designation.

We believe that coupled with industry's technological capabilities to operate safely in environmentally sensitive areas, the plethora of environmental laws, regulations, and policies make wilderness designation unnecessary to provide adequate protection for the environment.

One more point on the areas to be designated. The delegation and this subcommittee should remember that there are nearly 3 million acres of BLM wilderness study areas in Utah which will be presented to the Congress likely in the next 2 years. We do not believe areas should be added to the wilderness system just to add acreage and the delegation should be aware that there are more opportunities not far down the road.

Second, and the most critical component of our position involves the release language. I would echo what Mr. Dibble said: "What is in the bill right now, it is not hard release." RMOGA is puzzled that there is so much controversy over this viewpoint. That is, that so long as there is no mechanism to review wilderness, where they are continuously building, there should be no mechanism to review nonwilderness for the wilderness option.

I see my time is gone.

In conclusion, I would like to support the RARE II sufficiency language and also the buffer zone language. With the exclusion of areas of high geologic favorability and the inclusion of permanent release language, RMOGA would support the bill.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hughes follows:]

STATEMENT OF
RICHARD T. HUGHES
REPRESENTING THE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
BEFORE THE
SENATE ENERGY COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
FEBRUARY 9, 1984

My name is Richard T. Hughes, I am employed by Chevron U.S.A., Inc. as a legislative and regulatory analyst in Denver, Colorado. I am here today as the Chairman of the Lands Committee of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, known as RMOGA. RMOGA is a trade association representing hundreds of companies and individuals involved in all phases of oil and gas activities throughout the Rocky Mountain States. Our membership is diverse, and includes major companies as well as small and medium-sized independent operators active in this region. These operators help to employ some 90,000 people in jobs directly affiliated with the oil and gas industry in the Rocky Mountain Area, and account for 90% of the oil and gas resources produced in this eight-state area. We feel that continued access to Federal lands for oil and gas exploration and development is of paramount importance, not only to our members, but to the local, state, regional, and national economy as well.

We welcome the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee concerning a RARE II bill for the State of Utah. We believe the time has come to resolve the RARE II issue once and for all, and we applaud the efforts of the Utah Delegation and Governor in attempting to develop compromise legislation on this very sensitive issue.

We have appeared before Congress on several occasions over the past three years on RARE II wilderness legislation. We have urged Congress to adopt balanced bills which would satisfy the many users of the public land. We have stressed the need for protection of special, environmentally-sensitive lands, while advocating the return to multiple use of other lands, which remain subject to restrictions and stipulations to protect the environment from unnecessary operational impacts. We believe such a balance can be achieved in this legislation.

RMOGA's position has three basic components:

1. Less restrictive forms of management can adequately protect surface resources, and care should be taken to keep those areas of high geologic favorability available for mineral exploration and development.
2. Balanced wilderness legislation can only be achieved with the permanent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness;
3. The continual wilderness study of RARE II lands must be terminated, and the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed.

AREAS TO BE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS

RMOGA is not opposed to the designation of new wilderness areas, and we recognize that there clearly are lands which are sensitive and unique, and which qualify for special management and protection. However, two factors must be taken into account in the determination of what type of protective management is warranted or required for these lands.

First, an area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as an area's surface resources. We believe that an area's mineral resources should be explored prior to making permanent decisions regarding management of the land; unfortunately, much of the land recommended for wilderness through this legislation has not been adequately explored for its mineral potential. However, the Utah Delegation has been given specific geologic data about many of the areas, and although it is speculative, it is the best that is available absent more exploration and drilling. We believe areas of high geologic

favorability should remain open to exploration so that if oil and gas resources are present in commercial quantities, they can be produced for the benefit of Utah and for the benefit of the nation.

Congress is now faced with decisions as to what is the highest and best use of the RARE II lands under consideration in this legislation. In order to determine the best use of this land, however, the Congress must have all the relevant information about the land's resources -- both surface and subsurface. If the mineral resources are unknown because exploration has been prohibited, then one of the most important components to sound decision-making is blatantly lacking. Therefore, it is even more critical that the best available geologic data on these areas be taken into account before making wilderness decisions. Existing oil and gas leases are one of the best indicators of a company's geologic interest, and we encourage the Delegation to exclude all existing oil and gas leases from the boundaries of proposed wilderness areas. Regardless of the provision designed to protect valid existing rights, the practical fact remains that lands within wilderness boundaries will be terribly difficult to access, and on which to permit operations.

The second factor which should be taken into account in determining what type of land management prescription is best for these areas, is that a wilderness designation is not the only way an area's surface resources can be protected from harm. Existing statutes, including National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Forest Management Act, the Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, and National Historic Preservation Act provide superlative protection for all of our nation's environmental resources.

In addition, the oil and gas industry has proven that our operations are compatible with the environment. Operational techniques minimize the area and amount of disturbance, and rehabilitation capabilities have reached such a level of competence that the impacts of oil and gas operations are virtually, if not entirely, unnoticeable, and in all cases temporary in nature.

We believe that, coupled with industry's technological capabilities to operate safely in environmentally-sensitive areas, the plethora of environmental laws, regulations, and policies make wilderness designation unnecessary to provide adequate protection for the environment.

It is important to note, too, that the production of oil and gas resources does not require large amounts of land. If all of the land used for energy and mineral production in history were added up, this acreage would constitute less than 1/2 of 1% of our total land base. The amount of land used for actual oil and gas development is a fraction of even this small amount. Finding oil and gas is truly like finding a needle in a haystack. Many different areas need to be explored to locate these rare concentrations of mineral resources. Locking away areas before they are explored raises the possibility that vast mineral resources will be foregone by a wilderness designation.

In determining the amount of acreage "needed" for wilderness designation in this bill, we hope you will keep in mind that there are nearly 3 million acres of BLM wilderness study areas in the State of Utah, which will come before the Congress for disposition in the next several years. When considering how much Forest Service acreage to include in S. 2155, we encourage the Delegation and this Committee to recognize that other opportunities exist

to make additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, and that acreage should not be added to simply increase the number of wilderness acres in the State of Utah. After all, the best wilderness system is not necessarily the largest system that can be amassed.

RELEASE OF NON-WILDERNESS LANDS

The most critical component, however, of any balanced wilderness legislation is language providing for the permanent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness designation. It continues to puzzle us that there is so much controversy over this viewpoint, i.e., the permanent designation of some lands as wilderness, and the permanent release of non-wilderness lands from continual wilderness study. So long as there is no mechanism to review lands to determine whether wilderness continues to be the best use, there should be no requirement to continually review non-wilderness lands for their wilderness suitability. We are steadfast and emphatic on this point, as there can be no compromise if this balance is not realized.

Lands placed into wilderness designation remain so in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise; it seems only reasonable that lands unsuitable for wilderness also be returned to multiple use management in perpetuity unless Congress determines otherwise. While we surely recognize that Congress can alter the statutory classification of any lands at any time, we believe some certainty for management of these areas must be provided in the interim for the many users of these public lands. S. 2155 provides relief only to the year 2000 to the interminable wilderness studies that have taken place on non-wilderness lands for the last 14 years.

RARE II SUFFICIENCY LANGUAGE

Which brings up our third major point of the need for legal and factual sufficiency language to put an end to RARE II. With more than a decade spent on studying Forest Service lands for wilderness, the time has come to recognize the wealth of information we now have on these areas, and to make some positive decisions. While we believe that areas should be studied for their mineral potential before making conclusions as to wilderness suitability, the fact is that the Forest Service has failed to provide for a thorough mineral evaluation of these lands, and has focused solely on surface resources for their assessment of wilderness potential. We therefore believe the RARE II process has studied surface values long enough.

There is no justification for the continual study and re-study of roadless areas in the National Forest System. These studies are a tremendous drain on the Federal budget. We believe it serves no purpose to study these lands as an objective in and of itself, rather than as a means towards an end. The end, in our opinion, is the decision by Congress that some areas are worthy of wilderness protection and some are not. Those that are not, should be immediately and permanently returned to multiple use management, so that the Forest Service can get on with the business of managing these lands and their resources.

We believe there have been enough statewide, regional, and national roadless area reviews conducted by the U.S. Forest Service. We are pleased to see that the Delegation has analyzed the significant disadvantages of the protracted wilderness study program which has been conducted in the absence of statutory direction, and applaud their efforts to take definitive action to end these

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studies and the uncertainty associated with them, through legal and factual sufficiency language and the prohibition on further wilderness studies except as called for by Congress.

PROHIBITION ON BUFFER ZONES

I would like to extend our support for the prohibition on the creation of buffer zones around wilderness areas contained in the bill. Given the recent trend by land management agencies and others to administratively expand the statutory boundaries of wilderness, this prohibition is badly needed, and we commend the Delegation for including it.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the extensive amount of acreage already in the National Wilderness Preservation System provides a superlative and diverse wilderness system with easy access for Utahns and other Westerners. Coupled with the millions of acres of national parks, wildlife refuges, and other preservation classifications, the amount of land in the West already withdrawn from multiple use for environmental protection is staggering. We can therefore see no reason to make substantial additions to the wilderness system in Utah.

In conclusion, RMOGA encourages the Utah Delegation and this Subcommittee to amend S. 2155 to include permanent release language for non-wilderness lands, and to refrain from designating lands of high geologic favorability as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System. RMOGA cannot make specific comments on acreage recommendations in the bill, and we leave this up to our members to communicate to you.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to present our views on this legislation.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Mr. Peacock.

**STATEMENT OF JAMES PEACOCK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UTAH
PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION**

Mr. PEACOCK. Thank you, Senator Wallop.

With due deference to our Utah Governor and to our Utah delegation, in behalf of the Utah Petroleum Association, of which I am the executive director, I would take exception to the bill that has been proposed.

The hearings that were held in Utah were characterized by statements of Utahans that the multiple use concept in Utah is the philosophy that has prevailed in that State from statehood. I believe Booth Wallentine from the Farm Bureau keyed that concept. With over two-thirds of our State in Federal ownership and only 20 percent in the private taxable ownership and tax base, we believe that it is economically imperative that Utahs continue to beneficially use these public lands. We support the concept of multiple use and we support the broad economic and recreational use and we believe that this bill as it is proposed now, taking some 700,000-plus additional acres out of the multiple-use category violates or disregards the multiple use philosophy and we expressed this in Utah last summer. We express it again here.

This places this much land in a very narrow category of use by those who are both physically able and materially able to utilize these restricted lands. We believe that the 600,000 acres that was discussed last summer was excessive to remove it from that much taxable base in Utah. We also remind you that there is coming up very shortly some 3 million acres of BLM land that is also going to be before you for consideration.

You have heard considerable said about this subject about release language. I will only state that the deferred language until the year 2000 in the bill as it is now written is not hard release language. We firmly believe that if we are going to lock away into perpetuity those guardians that are involved in the wilderness, then we also should release those that have had adequate study and upon which future planning can be made.

The buffer zone area is a critical one. We just feel that the bill, and that is a good section of this bill, that says that up to the designated wilderness area there shall be authorized multiple use, and that is a good section.

In the area of mineral resources, we do find considerable weakness in the bill. We believe there must be very specific language that protects existing rights and leases on these nominated wilderness lands. We believe we must be allowed to identify and to locate and to inventory the critical minerals and the fuel deposits that are on these national forest wilderness lands, and that means carefully regulated exploration. It they say long leadtime, indeed several years in order to do this evaluation and it is essential that we be permitted now to orderly discover these strategic minerals and to proceed with the identification of them. To do that at the—and the last general concern is access. We believe that access is an essential part of this bill. We believe that it must be allowed for the in-

ventorying and, therefore, we think that the direction that the bill is taking is a start, but we do need to permit carefully regulated motorized access.

We thank you on behalf of the oil and gas industry, Senator, to allow us to come in and testify on this. I will just conclude by saying that we don't believe that this country ought to wait for another energy shortage or an international crisis where we begin to locate these essential minerals and fuels that we feel the country is heavily dependent upon and we feel that the overthrust area of Utah is very closely aligned with particularly this northern area of the Uintas. It lies adjacent to and becomes part of the overthrust and we think that that must be protected.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Peacock follows:]

STATEMENT

BY

JIM PEACOCK

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

UTAH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION

ON THE

"UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984"

February 9, 1984

Honorable Senator Wallop, Chairman, and members of the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee:

My name is Jim Peacock. I am the Executive Director of the Utah Petroleum Association, a state division of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association (RMOGA). RMOGA is a trade association representing the oil and gas industry in Utah and seven other western states. My comments on S. 2155, Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, are in behalf of the oil and gas industry in Utah.

MULTIPLE USE PHILOSOPHY AND NOMINATED ACREAGE

Utah is a public lands state. Two-thirds of Utah's land is owned by the Federal Government. Additional land is owned by State and local governments. With only about one-fifth of our state in private taxable ownership, it has historically been, and must continue to be, economically imperative that Utahns beneficially use these public lands. Well-managed multiple use is the public land philosophy that Utahns support. We observe that the average Utah citizen has consistently promoted and supported broad economic and recreational use of public lands.

The Utah Wilderness Act being evaluated here today disregards the multiple use philosophy that has been characteristic of Utah's federally owned lands. While we commend the Utah Congressional delegation for the work they have done

(2)

in preparing this wilderness proposal, we feel the 706,736 acres as proposed is excessive.

This bill advocates the removal of over 700,000 acres of federal public lands from multiple use. These lands will have a limited, narrow use by the few whose physical capacities and material conditions enable them to utilize these restricted lands.

We believe you should re-examine the acreage proposal and see if it does indeed fit within the guidelines of the historically proven and accepted multiple-use concept.

You should also keep clearly in mind that there are nearly 3 million acres of BLM wilderness study areas in Utah which will be before Congress in future years for wilderness consideration.

PERMANENT RELEASE LANGUAGE

One of the major weaknesses of this proposed act is the omission of language stipulating that those national forest lands not identified as wilderness be permanently released and managed for multiple use. This association believes this must be a mandatory provision in any wilderness legislation. There is no logical reason nor justification for continuous, repetitive study of non-wilderness lands. To do so is de facto wilderness designation, in as much as orderly multiple use is curtailed. We strongly suggest that permanent release language be included. If Congress designates land as wilderness, then we believe Congress should also release non-wilderness lands from continued study.

SUFFICIENCY RELEASE

The Utah Petroleum Association supports the inclusion of appropriate "Sufficiency Release Language". While not addressing legal and factual sufficiency of the January 1979, RARE II final Environmental Impact Statement with respect to national forest lands in states other than Utah, S. 2155 includes

(3)

language that the EIS shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Utah. We support this language.

BUFFER ZONES

Clearly, as stated in S. 2155, Congress did not intend to create de facto wilderness in perimeter buffer zones surrounding wilderness areas. Once a wilderness area is designated, multiple use should be authorized up to the wilderness boundary. This bill as written adequately addresses this concern.

MINERAL RESOURCES

With regard to mineral resources, we respectfully recommend that the language of the bill more clearly and explicitly identify and protect existing rights and leases on the nominated wilderness lands. We further recommend that provisions should be clearly articulated that allows the identification, location and inventorying of strategic and critical mineral and fuel deposits on national forest wilderness areas. This would mean the authorization of carefully regulated exploration using state of the art methodology, and where necessary, rehabilitation. We believe, and herewith recommend, that the Secretary of the Interior should be given the discretion to lease lands within wilderness designation for the production of fuels and minerals consistent with national energy self sufficiency and essential reserves of strategic minerals.

It should be remembered that even where known mineral reserves exist, it takes a long lead time, indeed several years, to do geological and geophysical analysis, obtain permits, prepare sites, drill, extract, transport and refine the needed product. It would be unwise to lock into this legislation, rigid exploration and production barriers requiring acts of Congress to override. National emergencies will not wait for the months and years required to gear up for emergency production. It is absolutely essential that we be permitted to discover those critical strategic minerals and energy sources upon which the

(4)

security of our country depends. We cannot wait for another shortage of energy to occur, or wait for a dangerous international political situation to happen. The weakest link in our country's preparedness could well be our vulnerability with regard to available energy and strategic minerals sources.

EMERGENCY AND OTHER ACCESS

We believe this section should be expanded to permit carefully regulated motorized access for the purpose of using other equipment, in addition to seismic methods, for inventorying mineral reserves. Very often necessary access for grazing, watershed and wildlife management, fire control, and other purposes is provided through access established by mineral exploration.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Utah Petroleum Association recommends that S. 2155 be amended to incorporate permanent release language for non-wilderness lands, and to protect existing rights and leases on lands nominated for wilderness. We recommend that essential access to these lands be permitted and that discovery and inventorying of minerals and energy sources be authorized. We strongly recommend that Congress observe and honor the time-tested multiple use concept that supports broad economic and recreational use of public lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views on this legislation.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Peacock.

Let me just say generically that the release language, hard, soft, or mushy, we can get into the year 2000, and we in Congress can't bind another Congress. We are subject to being changed by the votes of anybody, any Congress any time.

It may not really work trying to extend it beyond that date. That is a judgment that Congress will make and you happen to disagree with.

I have a question that I want to ask Mr. Sweet. In the testimony of Mr. Pissot, there were two different statements regarding the Mount Naomi areas, one of which is:

Mount Naomi wilderness has long been championed by Northern Utah residents and was heartily endorsed by the region's major newspaper, the Logan Herald Tribune. While the bill recognizes its outstanding values, we recommend the addition of approximately 25,000 acres along the eastern slopes. Thirteen thousand acres, as identified in our proposal, are the most critical wildlife, ecological, and recreational items.

Then he says it is rated low for oil and gas potential, USGS 1983, and having no significant minerals by USGS 1984.

Now, I take it from the inquiry that you have already made with technical means that you would disagree?

Mr. SWEET. Yes, sir. I would like to tell you why. I was exploration manager for ARCO in Alaska before, during, and after the discovery of Prudo Bay. Before the discovery of Prudo Bay, a lot of our colleagues, not outside the industry but within the industry, derided us for our interest in exploring in that wild wilderness up there. And, to a degree, they were right for two reasons. The first reason that they were right was that we were looking for fields in the approximately 500-million-barrel category, which we thought was outlandish at that time because one just doesn't find fields that size that often.

They were right for another reason. We found oil in a formation in which we never expected it. So, that is what makes a horserace in the oil and gas business are different ideas. Statistically, the odds are with them that it has low value, but we are willing to bet our money that there is potential there and that is why we are exploring.

Senator WALLOP. Can you be a little more specific? I mean, have you done now seismic and other explorations, surface or otherwise, that leads you to believe that there is reason to doubt, for example, the statement that it has low oil and gas potential or no significant minerals?

Mr. SWEET. Yes, sir. We have done—the first thing we do is literature surveys. We study everything that is available to these people, the same individuals, and it becomes a matter of geological judgment. It is our judgment that it is worth pursuing. We did shoot a seismic line in township 10 across there and we spent over \$1 million dollars on that line. It is 40 miles long. We bought the lease block in red at the north end and it would be our intention, with the program that we have this year, to continue on the same sort of a major program, both geological and geophysical.

Senator WALLOP. My next question bears on that and that is, in the statement of the administration by Mr. Beasley, he talks about the bills generally. In it he says that there are 70,000 acres of oil

and gas leases, including approximately 14,000 in the High Uintas proposal. Let me ask you if those are all kinds of leases, and anybody can answer this, are there surface occupancy stipulation, are their leases conditioned upon the withdrawal if wilderness designation occurs, or what is the general sort of answer?

Mr. SWEET. I, for my part, would have to get back to you with an answer on that. Somebody else on the panel may be able to answer it.

Senator WALLOP. Anybody?

Dr. ZABRISKIE. I am advised that in the High Uintas they contain a roadless stipulation with no surface occupancy, but it prevents building roads and it provides that the area becomes nonwilderness. The stipulation is lifted. If it becomes wilderness, the stipulation not to build roads, I mean.

Senator WALLOP. Could I ask you to give me sort of a general survey of where they might be, and we will ask the administration to do it as well, but just give us some——

Mr. HUGHES. We would be happy to.

[Subsequent to the hearing RMOGA supplied the following for the record:]



**Rocky Mountain
Oil & Gas Association, Inc.**

Jack G. Swenson
Executive Vice President
and General Manager

345 PETROLEUM BUILDING • DENVER, COLORADO 80202
303/534-8261

March 1, 1984

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senate
Senate Energy Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
SD-308 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

As you requested of our witness, Mr. Richard Hughes, during the hearing on S.2155, The Utah Wilderness Bill, on February 9, 1984, we are providing the following information:

- A list of existing oil and gas leases and/or applications in the areas that would be designated as wilderness by the Utah Wilderness Bill, compiled in the summer of 1983 by the Forest Service.
- Copies of the lease stipulations applied to existing leases in the Bill's recommended wilderness areas. These include the "Roadless Area Stipulation", the "Further Planning Area Stipulation", the "No-Surface Occupancy" stipulation, and Standard Stipulations. The "Standard Stipulations" indicated in the attached are forms 3109-5, 3109-3, and the Forest Service Supplement to 3109-3.

This information was provided to us by the U.S. Forest Service Intermountain Regional Office. They have indicated that all acreage figures are approximations.

Please let me know if you would like further information.

Sincerely,

Jack Swenson

Enc.

JGS:mk

UTAH

Maps of Proposed Wilderness

November 17 1983

11/17/83

UTAH

Proposed Wilderness

	<u>Net Acres</u>
Ashdown Gorge	7024
Box-Death	31600
Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon	45000
Dromedary	12364
Mt. Naomi	41500
Mt. Nebo	23500
Mt. Timpanogos	10750
Olympus	15985
Pine Valley Mountain	48500
Wellsville Mountain	22513
High Uintas	<u>448000</u>
	706736

LEASES ISSUED IN RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREAS

Recommended Wilderness Name (RW): Ashdown Gorge (04253)

<u>Lease No..</u>	<u>Acreage in RW</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u>	<u>Lease Effective Date</u>	<u>NSO Stip</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
1) U-24128	1720.00	2019.12	1/1/74	Rainbow (Rdls)	OG
2) U-24126	360.00	1927.32	1/1/74	Rainbow (Rdls)	OG
3) U-24125	1460.00	2035.36	1/1/74	Rainbow (Rdls)	OG
	<u>3540.00</u>	<u>5981.80</u>			

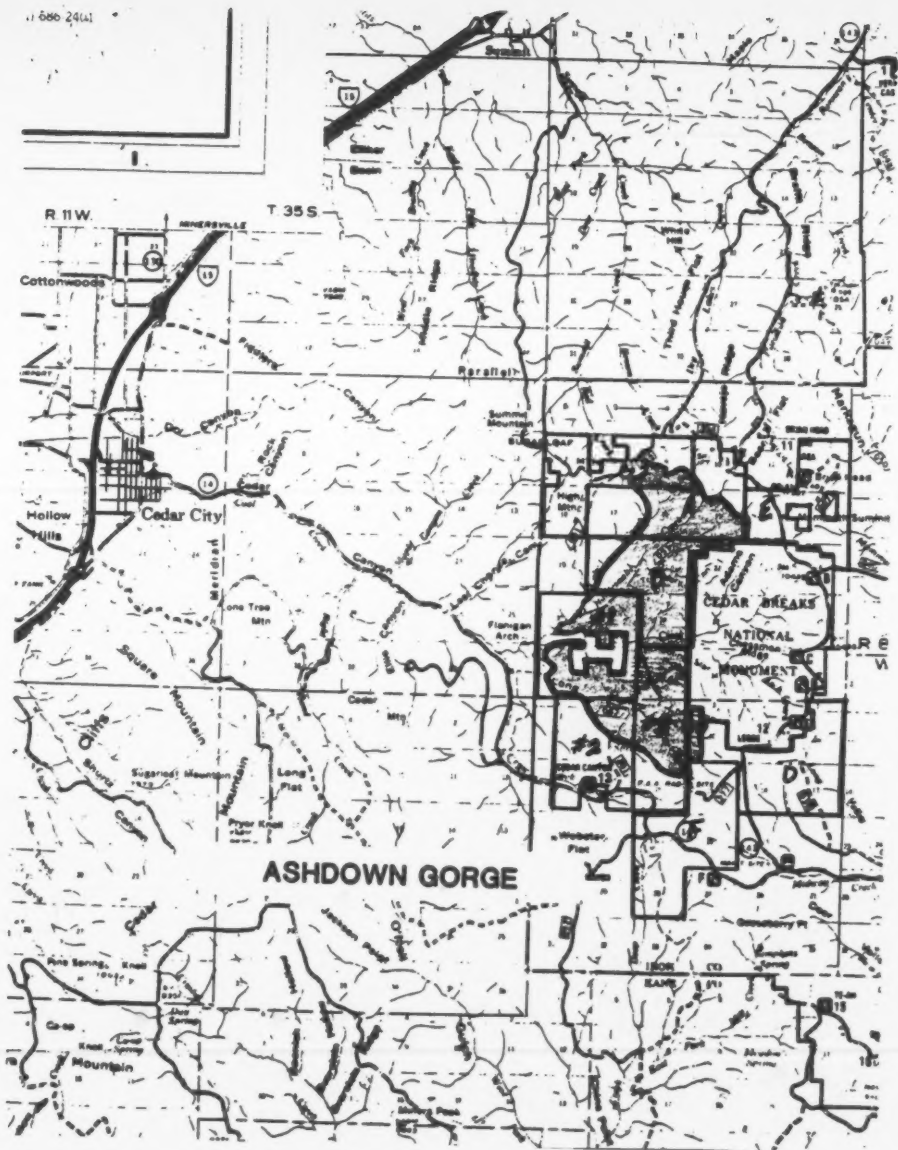
* All three leases contain stipulations: (forms 3109-5, 3109-3, and Forest Service Supplement to 3109-3) and Roadless Stipulations

1. Beverly Lasrich
2. Beverly Lasrich
3. Beverly Lasrich

APPLICATIONS PENDING
IN
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREAS

Recommended Wilderness Name (RW): Ashdown Gorge (04253)

<u>Application Number</u>	<u>Application Acres in RW</u>	<u>Total Application Acreage</u>
A) U-30323	1890.00	2430.28
B) U-30324	1680.00	2133.62
C) U-30322	480.00	2077.97
D) U-43519	160.00	2479.49
E) U-43700	200.00	2250.00
F) U-39002	40.00	2540.00
<u>6</u>	<u>4,450.00</u>	<u>13,911.36</u>



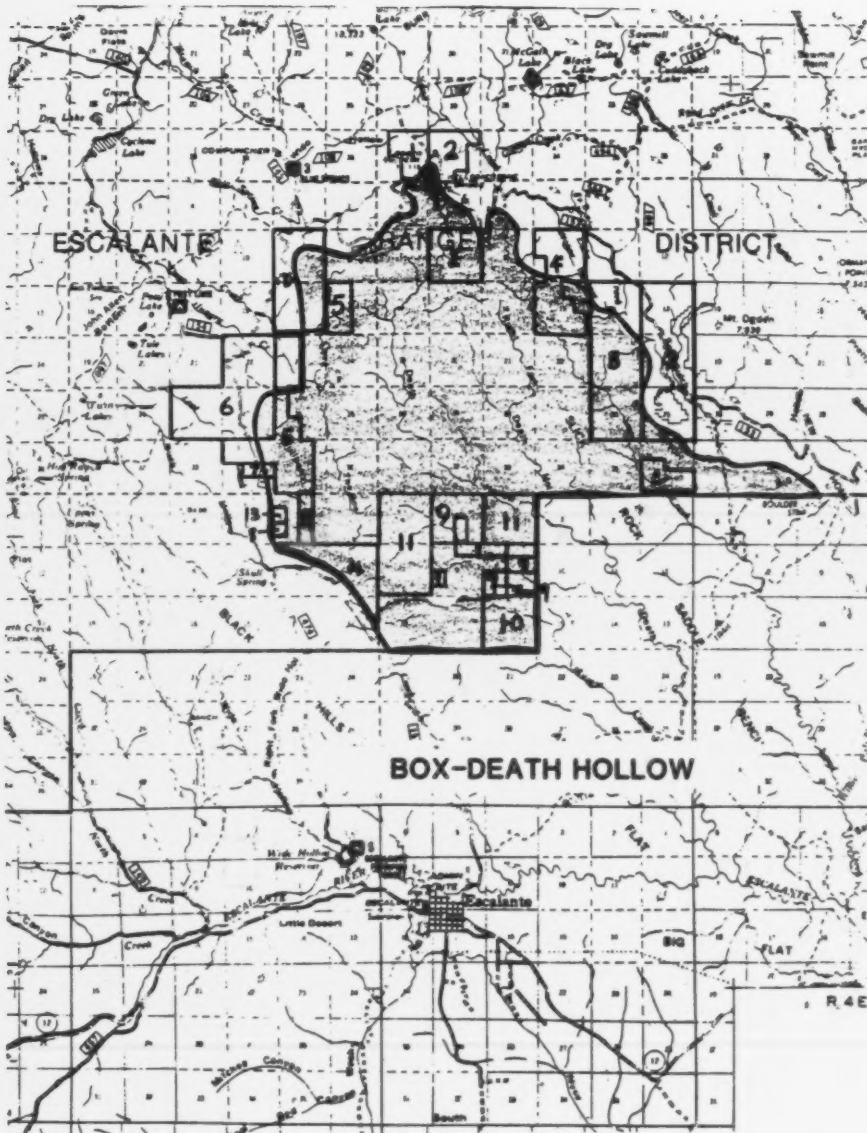
Leases in Box-Death Hollow Further Planning Area

<u>Lease No.</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Lease Acres</u>	<u>Acres in FPA</u>
1) U-38349	12/1/77-Standard Steps	400.00	20.00
2) U-38350	12/1/77-Standard Steps + NSO	480.00 on 160 acres	20.00
3) U-29493	6/1/75	200.00	1916.00
4) U-33925	8/1/76-Standard Steps	1080.00	1040.00
5) U-33919	9/1/76-Standard Steps	2436.00	1370.00
6) U-31822	5/1/76-Standard Steps	2092.80	640.00
7) U-39622	4/1/78-Standard Steps	80.00	20.00
8) U-33920	9/1/76	960.00	160.00
9) U-7168	5/1/69-Standard Steps	1640.00	1000.00
10) U-7169-A	5/1/69	640.00	640.00
11) U-7248	5/1/79-Standard Steps	2518.00	1920.00
12) U-40779	3/1/79-Standard Steps	1920.00	40.00
13) U-39462	3/1/78	40.00	40.00
14) U-44317	1/1/80 Standard Steps + NSO	746.56	746.56
		<u>15,233.36</u>	

1. Atlantic Richfield
2. Atlantic Richfield
3. Mid Continent Oil & Gas
4. K J Feil
5. Craig Caldwell
6. Patricia Hickok
7. Elizabeth Sullivan
8. Gerald E. Nielson
9. Dean W. Rowell
10. Dean W. Rowell
11. Dean W. Rowell
12. W. Vurth & F. Mesaros
13. Ronald G. Miller
14. Michael D. Skelton

APPLICATIONS PENDING
IN
FURTHER PLANNING AREASFurther Planning Area Name (FPA): The Box-Death Hollow (04259)

<u>Application Number</u>	<u>Application Acres in FPA</u>	<u>Total Application Acreage</u>
A) U-36665	490.00	1920.00
B) U-36654	1760.00	1920.00
C) U-38158	480.00	1600.00
D) U-41698	720.00	1280.00
E) U-48191	640.00	3509.00
5	4,090.00	



APPLICATIONS PENDING
IN
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREAS

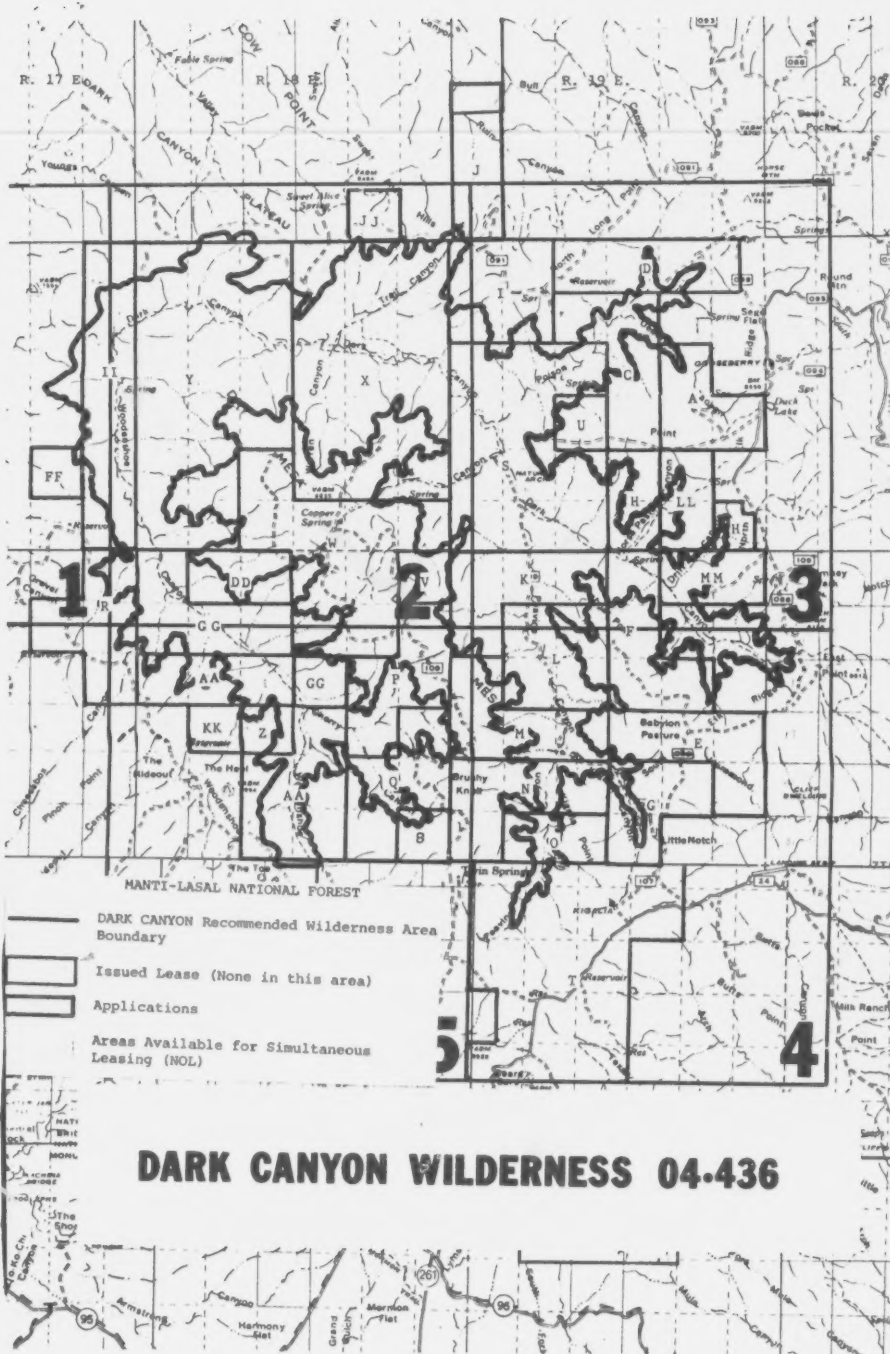
Recommended Wilderness Name (RW): Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon (04436)

<u>Application Number</u>	<u>Application Acres in RW</u>	<u>Total Application Acreage</u>
A) U-20913	80.00	1920.00
B) U-31119	160.00	640.00
C) U-39785	720.00	2560.00
D) U-39784	360.00	2400.00
E) U-39790	80.00	2560.00
F) U-39791	720.00	2560.00
G) U-39789	280.00	1920.00
H) U-39786	840.00	2440.00
I) U-39946	640.00	2543.00
J) U-39945	40.00	1889.00
K) U-40098	2153.00	2553.00
L) U-40099	1760.00	2560.00
M) U-40100	1080.00	2555.00
N) U-40101	640.00	2559.00
O) U-40102	420.00	1280.00
P) U-40103	2020.00	2560.00
Q) U-40104	1200.00	2560.00
R) U-47007	480.00	5760.00
S) U-47119	6580.00	7016.00
T) U-47112	200.00	9027.00
U) U-47118	120.00	640.00
V) U-47115	40.00	640.00
W) U-47109	1000.00	5760.00
X) U-47108	1360.00	8647.00
Y) U-47107	8120.00	10199.00
Z) U-47248	320.00	640.00
*AA)U-47683	2880.00	5117.00
*BB)U-47674	320.00	640.00
*CC)U-47673	340.00	640.00
*DD)U-47690	1740.00	4157.00
*EE)U-47672	320.00	640.00
*FF)U-47694	40.00	1273.00
*GG)U-48896	2994.00	3194.00
*HH)U-49831	640.00	800.00
<u>34</u>	<u>40,687.00</u>	

*There are no issued leases in the Dark Canyon
area. The Utah Wilderness Bill boundary is
really different than the RARE II boundary
(see attached map)*

New Applications in Dark Canyon.

NN.	U-53956	} overlap other applications	10,230 acres
OO.	U-53957		10,216.00
PP.	U-53958		5,120.00
QQ.	U-53959		9,867.00
RR.	U-53965		6,796.15 acres
SS.	U-53966		8,999.68 acres



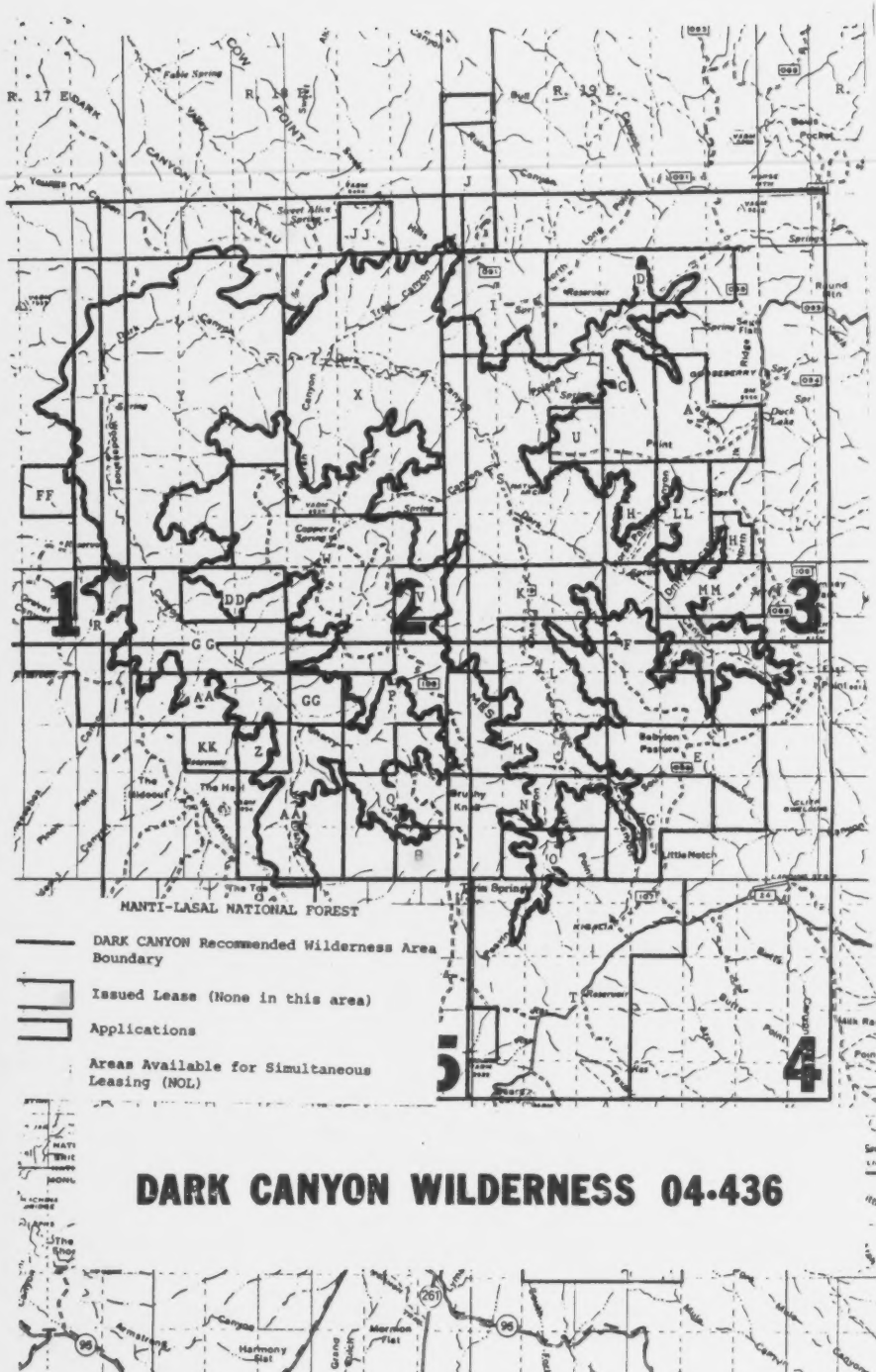
DARK CANYON WILDERNESS 04.436

APPLICATIONS PENDING
IN
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREAS

Recommended Wilderness Name (RW): Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon (04436)

<u>Application Number</u>	<u>Application Acres in RW</u>	<u>Total Application Acreage</u>
A) U-20918	80.00	1920.00
B) U-31119	160.00	640.00
C) U-39785	720.00	2560.00
D) U-39784	360.00	2400.00
E) U-39790	80.00	2560.00
F) U-39791	720.00	2560.00
G) U-39789	280.00	1920.00
H) U-39786	840.00	2440.00
I) U-39946	640.00	2543.00
J) U-39945	40.00	1889.00
K) U-40098	2153.00	2553.00
L) U-40099	760.00	2560.00
M) U-40100	1080.00	2555.00
N) U-40101	640.00	2559.00
O) U-40102	420.00	1280.00
P) U-40103	2020.00	2560.00
Q) U-40104	1200.00	2560.00
R) U-47007	480.00	5760.00
S) U-47119	6580.00	7016.00
T) U-47112	200.00	9027.00
U) U-47118	120.00	640.00
V) U-47115	40.00	640.00
W) U-47109	1000.00	5760.00
X) U-47108	1360.00	8647.00
Y) U-47107	8120.00	10199.00
Z) U-47248	320.00	640.00
*AA)U-47683	2880.00	5117.00
*BB)U-47674	320.00	640.00
*CC)U-47673	340.00	640.00
*DD)U-47690	1740.00	4157.00
*EE)U-47672	320.00	640.00
*FF)U-47694	40.00	1273.00
*GG)U-48896	2394.00	3194.00
*HH)U-49831	640.00	800.00
<u>34</u>	<u>40,687.00</u>	

*There are no issued lands in the Dark Woodenshoe
area. The Utah Wilderness Bill is doing in
really different than the RARE II meeting.
(see attached map)*



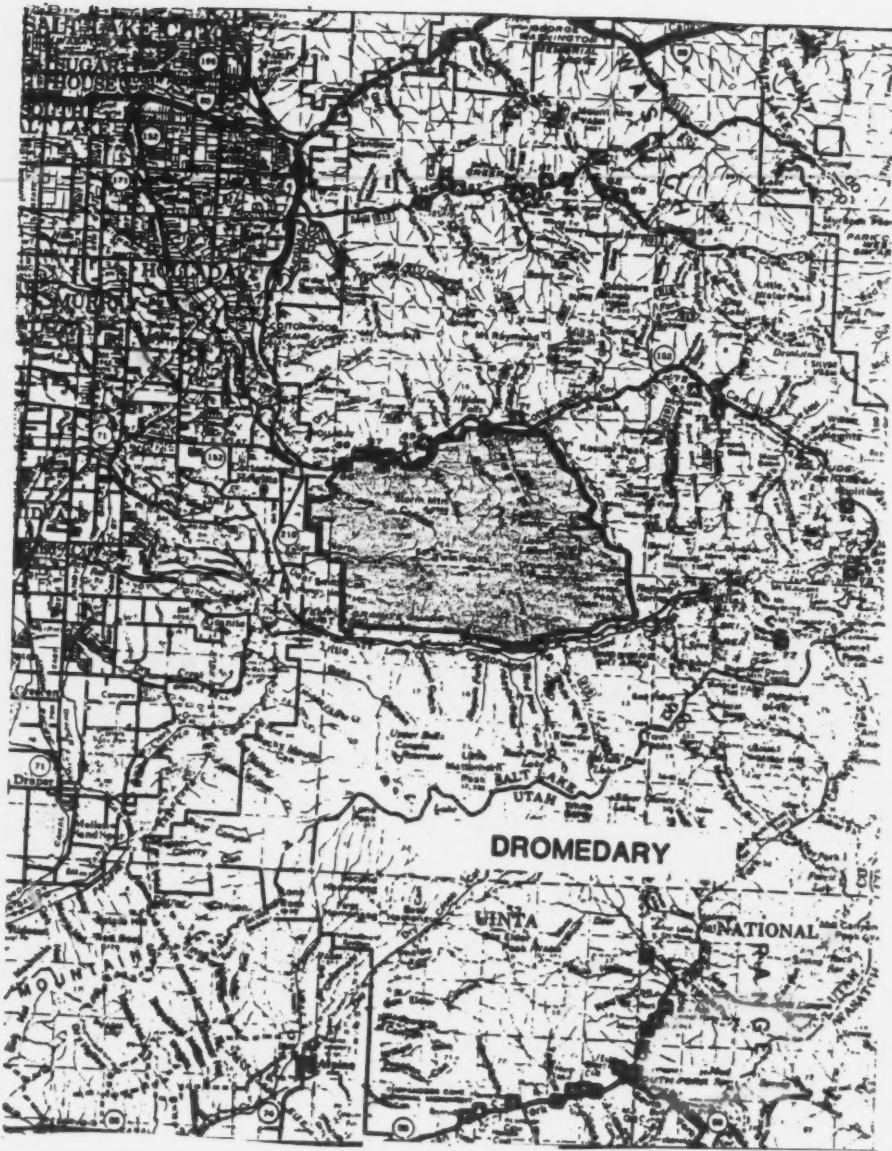
Leases Issued in Recommended Wilderness Areas

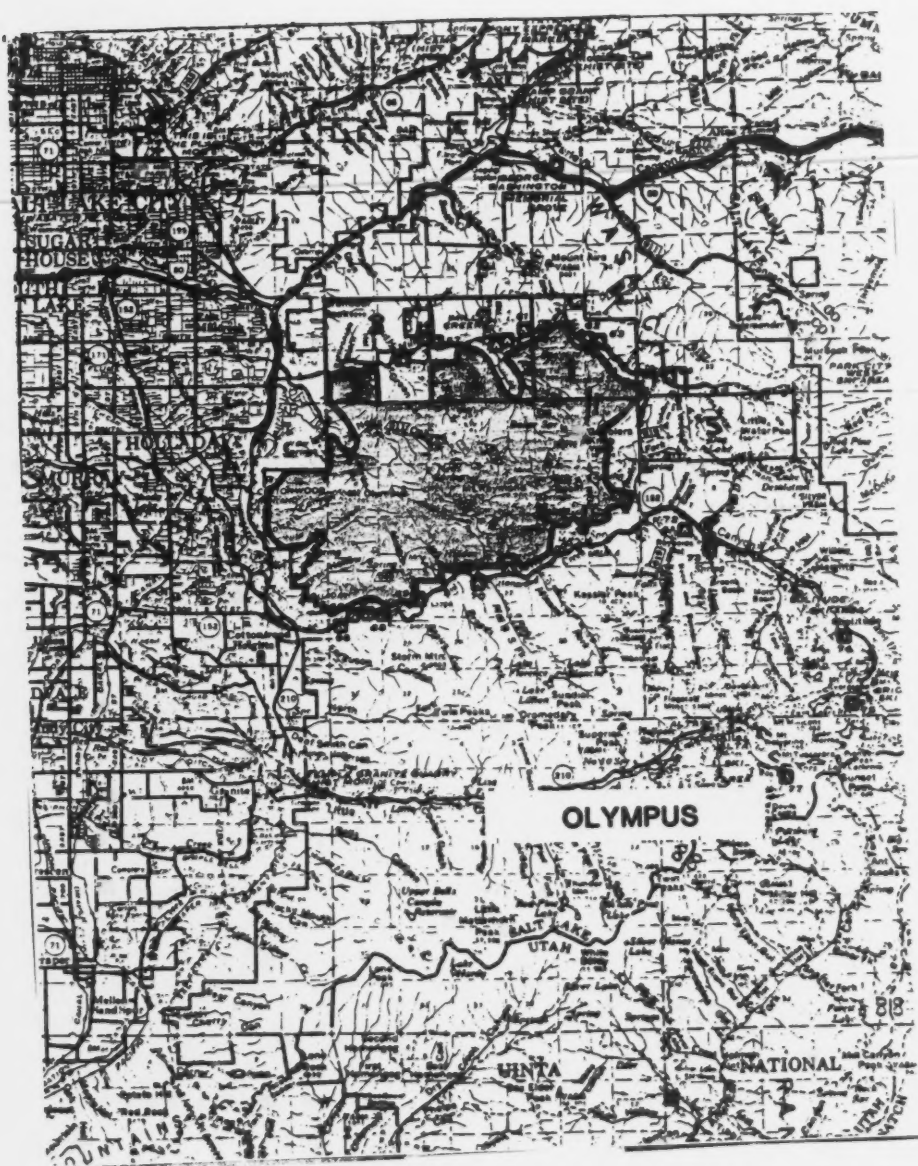
<u>Lease No.</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Lease Acres</u>	<u>Acres In Dromedary RW</u>	<u>Acres In Olympus(I)RW</u>	<u>Acres In Olympus(A)RW</u>
1) U-41831	1/1/81	2,240.00			1,200.00
2) U-41833	1/1/81	2,303.42		800.00	200.00
3) U-41832	1/1/81	1,658.62		400.00	
4) U-39068-A	9/1/78	515.04			80.00
5) U-42405	2/1/81	2,550.80			40.00
			2= 1,200.00	4= 1,520.00	

There are no issued leases - nor applications in the Dromedary Area

The Olympus Area in the Utah Wilderness Bill encompasses both the Olympus I and Olympus A RARE II Areas

There are no applications in these areas





Leases in Mt. Naomi Further Planning Area

<u>Lease No.</u>	<u>Lease Acreage</u>	<u>Acreage in FPA</u>
1) U-32699	1,264.29	352.00
2) U-32698	804.63	100.00
3) U-32715	2,560.00	30.00
4) U-32704	640.00	640.00
5) U-32700	1,920.00	1,000.00
6) U-35356	2,561.00	1,280.00
7) U-35463	1,300.00	360.00
8) U-41135	640.00	360.00
9) U-42678	1,709.59	1,320.00

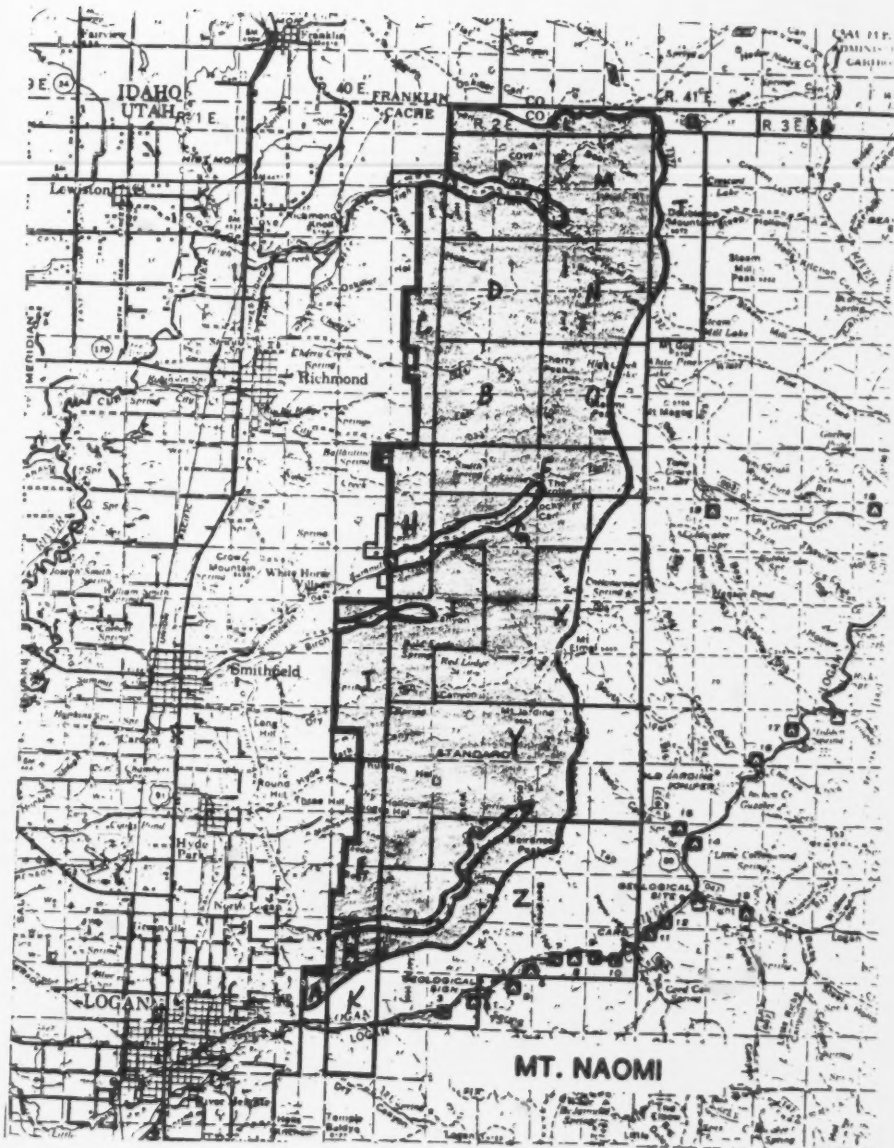
All leases are outside the NMMA Area in
the Mack Wilderness Bill, but are in the PARE II
Further Planning Area.

Applications in Mt. Naomi Further Planning Area

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Application Acreage</u>	<u>Acreage in FPA</u>
A) U-32439	640.00	480.00
B) U-32669	2,539.00	2,539.00
C) U-32668	1,925.00	1,865.00
D) U-32670	2,560.00	2,560.00
E) U-32662	1,272.15	1,272.15
F) U-32667	2,528.00	2,468.00
G) U-32666	2,560.00	2,080.00
H) U-32665	2,198.00	1,600.00
I) U-32664	2,398.00	1,918.00
J) U-32663	1,804.55	1,220.00
K) U-32661 <u>1/</u>	1,789.88	960.00
L) U-32675	1,561.00	1,561.00
M) U-32674	2,560.00	2,320.00
N) U-32673	2,560.00	2,560.00
O) U-32672	2,560.00	2,560.00
P) U-32671	2,545.00	1,905.00
Q) U-40389	715.00	715.00
* R) U-42152	1,919.00	1,919.00
* S) U-42153	2,551.00	2,231.00
T) U-42154	2,564.48	2,564.48
* U) U-42679 <u>2/</u>	1,600.00	352.00
* V) U-42677	2,500.00	2,180.00
* W) U-43218	668.00	668.00
X) U-49022	6,400.00	6,400.00
Y) U-49021	7,509.04	7,180.00
Z) U-49020	10,240.00	9,340.00
* AA) U-32695		
* BB) U-35352 <u>3/</u>		

1/ Overlaps A2/ Overlaps lease U-326993/ Overlaps Q

* These applications fall outside the Mt Naomi Area
in the Utah Wilderness Bill but are in the RARE II
Further Planning Area



Leases Issued in Further Planning Areas

Lease No.	Effective Date	Lease Acres	*Acres In Nephi FPA	Acres In Santaquin FPA	Acres In Birdseye FPA
1) U-31860	1/1/78	2,308.00	2,308.00		
2) U-31858	1/1/78	1,920.00	640.00		
3) U-31857	1/1/78	2,517.08	1,280.00	160.00	
4) U-31856	1/1/78	2,560.00	40.00	1,280.00	
5) U-31859	1/1/78	2,520.08	1,880.08		
6) U-31861	4/1/78	2,120.00	1,480.00		
7) U-31862	4/1/78	2,290.00	1,280.00	800.00	
8) U-35976	12/1/77	2,560.00	1,200.00		
9) U-38374	3/1/80	1,380.19	320.00		
10) U-38376	3/1/80	2,524.58	2,440.00		
11) U-38372	2/1/79	2,557.00	1,600.00	560.00	
12) U-38373	2/1/79	2,081.00	1,440.00		
13) U-38377	2/1/79	1,542.88	1,280.00		
14) U-38375	2/1/79	2,247.56	640.00		
15) U-39152	2/1/78	1,953.00	1,953.00		
16) U-42238	3/1/79	640.00	640.00		
17) U-31855	4/1/78	2,330.00		1,690.00	
18) U-31854	4/1/78	2,561.28		960.00	
19) U-35975	3/1/78	2,235.80		1,501.48	
20) U-38370	2/1/79	2,488.32		1,280.00	
21) U-38371	2/1/79	2,386.00		2,000.00	
22) U-33322	7/1/79	1,942.64		400.00	560.00
23) U-42763	7/1/79	2,555.00			2,555.00
24) U-42767	7/1/79	1,791.00			850.00
25) U-33171	3/1/78	160.00			160.00
26) U-31144	4/1/76	2,444.28			1,000.00
27) U-31145	5/1/76	2,553.02			1,000.00
28) U-32727	6/1/78	2,520.01		700.00	
29) U-31147	4/1/76	1,920.00		640.00	
30) U-31121	4/1/76	2,560.00			960.00
31) U-31143	4/1/76	1,331.00		40.00	
32) U-31123	4/1/76	1,331.00			40.00
33) U-31122	4/1/76	2,560.00	560.00		
34) U-31122	4/1/76	2,560.00	960.00		
35) U-31125	4/1/76	2,560.00	500.00		
36) U-29750	6/1/75	2,394.75	1,000.00		
37) U-39155	5/1/78	1,639.00	40.00		
38) U-31139	4/1/76	2,371.00			2,371.00
39) U-31141	4/1/76	2,434.00			2,100.00
40) U-31142	4/1/76	2,448.00			2,000.00

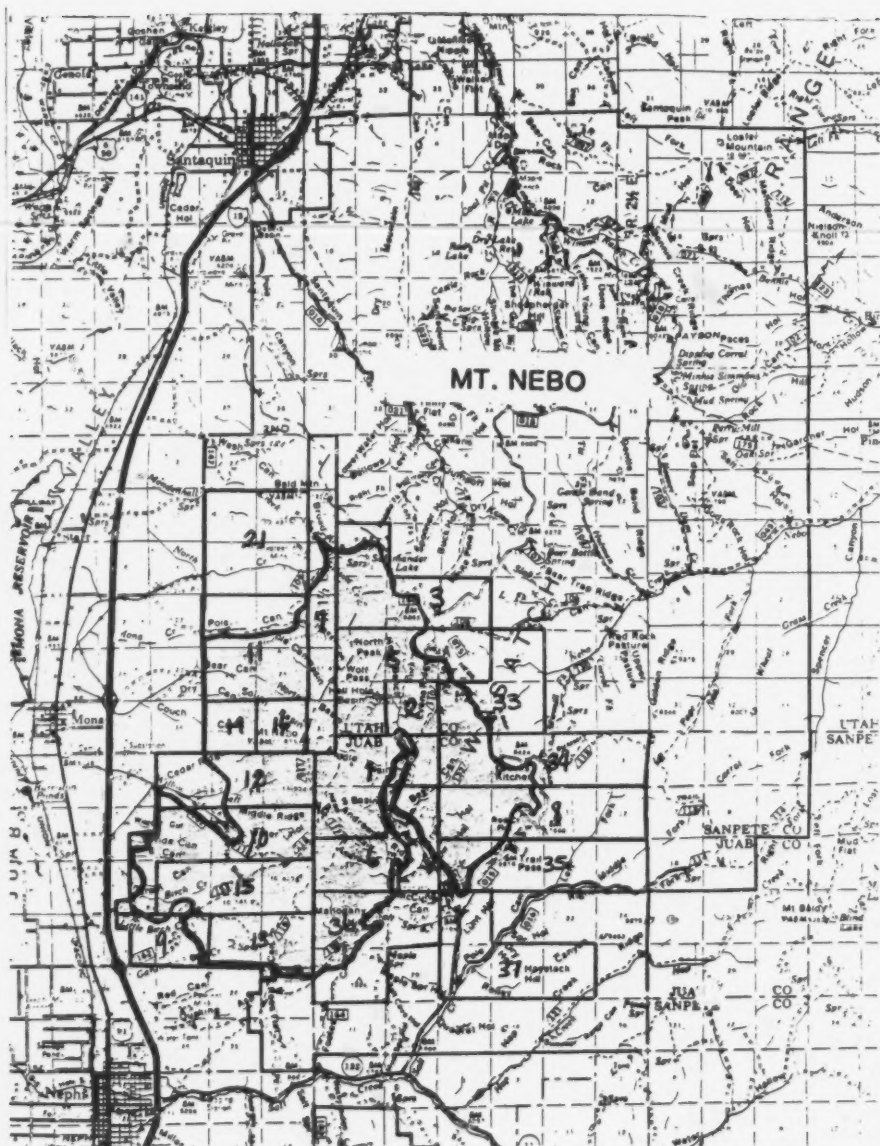
21=23,481.08 13=12,011.48 11=13,596.00

* The MT. NEBO area of the Utah Wilderness Bill is the RARE II Nephi Further Planning Area.

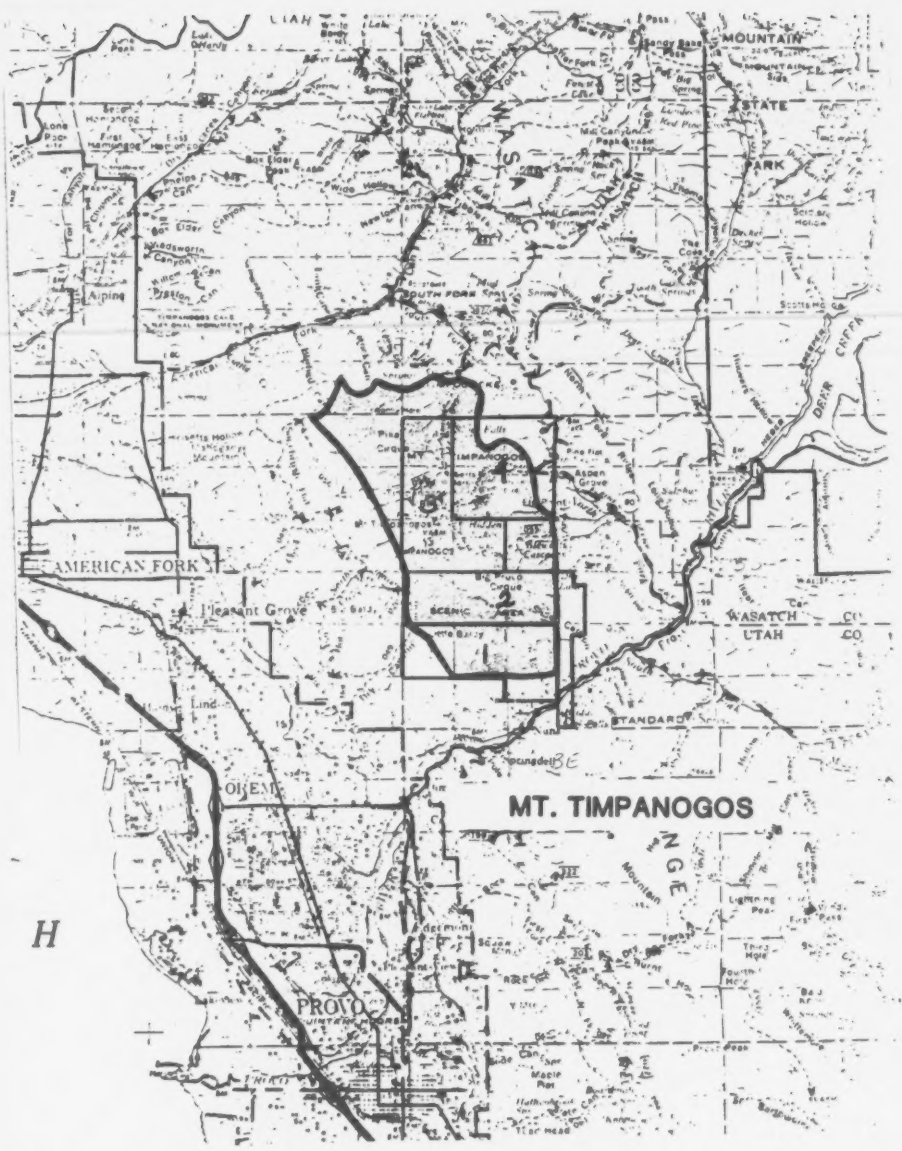
There are no applications in this area.

Lessors in Mt. Debo

1. Lois A. Cummings & Sarah Fleming
2. Lois A. Cummings & Sarah Fleming
3. Lois A. Cummings & Sarah Fleming
4. Lois A. Cummings & Sarah Fleming
5. Lois A. Cummings & Sarah Fleming
6. Lois A. Cummings & Sarah Fleming
7. Lois A. Cummings & Sarah Fleming
8. John E. Okafor
9. Altex Oil Corp. Standard Steps, Roadless Steps on 160 acres
10. Altex Oil Corp. Standard Steps, Roadless on all but 40± acres
11. Altex Oil Corp. Standard & Roadless Steps
12. Altex Oil Corp. Standard & Roadless on all but 160 acres
13. Altex Oil Corp. Standard & Roadless on all but 200 acres ±
14. Altex Oil Corp. Standard, Roadless on 640± acres, Wildlife Habitat
- 15.
16. Altex Oil Corp. Standard & Roadless Area Steps
33. Empire Resources Inc.
34. Patricia Hickok
35. Patricia Hickok
36. F.J. Bradshaw
- 37.



<u>Lease No</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>	<u>Acres In</u>
1. U-32918	12.1.78	2,314.33	1,600 Rosita Trujillo Standard Steps NSO on entire lease DOE Step Bureau of Reclamation Step Powersite Step
2. U-32919	12.1.78	2,557.55	1,920 Rosita Trujillo Standard Steps NSO on entire lease DOE Step Powersite Step
3. U-32920	12.1.78	2,473.31	2,473.31 Rosita Trujillo Standard Steps NSO on entire lease DOE Step
4. U-32921	12.1.78	2,417.18	1,720 Rosita Trujillo Standard Steps NSO on entire lease



LEASES ISSUED IN RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREAS

Recommended Wilderness Name (RW): Pine Valley Mtn (A)(A4251)

<u>Lease No.</u>	<u>Acreage in RW</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u>	<u>Lease Effective Date</u>	<u>NSO Stip</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
1) U-26428	320.00	2160.00	3/1/75	Rainbow (Rdls)	OG
2) U-39453	320.00	2563.31	4/1/78	None	OG
3) U-24363	2320.00	2560.00	5/1/75	Rainbow (Rdls)	OG
4) U-24364	2080.00	2240.00	4/1/74	None	OG
5) U-30378	2000.00	2069.29	1/1/76	Rainbow (Rdls)	OG
6) U-30377	40.00	640.00	1/1/76	Rainbow (Rdls)	OG
7) U-26661	40.00	1920.00	3/1/75	Rainbow (Rdls)	OG
	<u>7,120.00</u>				

All these leases are outside the Pine Valley
Area in the Utah Wilderness Bill but are in
the RIFE II Recommended Wilderness

APPLICATIONS PENDING
IN
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREAS

Recommended Wilderness Name (RW): Pine Valley Mtn (A)(A4251)

Application Number	Application Acres in RW	Total Application Acreage
A) U-39270	2653.00	2653.00
B) U-39271	1476.00	2556.50
C) U-39272	2080.00	2560.00
D) U-39273	1020.00	1861.00
E) U-39274	3100.00	2444.33
*F) U-39276	500.00	2240.34
G) U-39283	2280.00	2560.00
*H) U-39280	640.00	2560.00
*I) U-39284	920.00	2594.03
*J) U-39286	1440.00	2448.96
*K) U-39287	760.00	2484.99
L) U-39556	1280.00	2427.00
*M) U-39558	160.00	1958.22
*N) U-39557	800.00	1913.31
O) U-39944	640.00	640.00
*P) U-39950	574.00	654.25
Q) U-44560	320.00	800.00
R) U-44466	160.00	2274.00
S) U-44528	2240.00	2560.00
T) U-44527	320.00	2560.00
*U) U-44531	1960.00	2560.00
*V) U-46001	640.00	640.00
*W) U-48590	1280.00	1280.00
*X) U-50735	600.00	3993.00
*Y) U-48591	1118.71	1118.71
25	27,961.71	

Withdrawn
12-29-83

Withdrawn
12-29-83

* These applications are outside the Pine Valley Area in the Utah Wilderness Bill, but are in the RARE II Recommended Wilderness Area

New Applications in Pine Valley

Z.	U-53962	6,561.00 acres
AA.	U-53889	9,924.96 acres
BB.	U-53894	10,011.00 acres
CC	U-53895	8,976.00 acres
DD	U-53896	7,961.57 acres
EE	U-53897	4,252.00 acres



LEASES ISSUED IN RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREAS

Recommended Wilderness Name (RW): Wellsville Mtn. (04760)

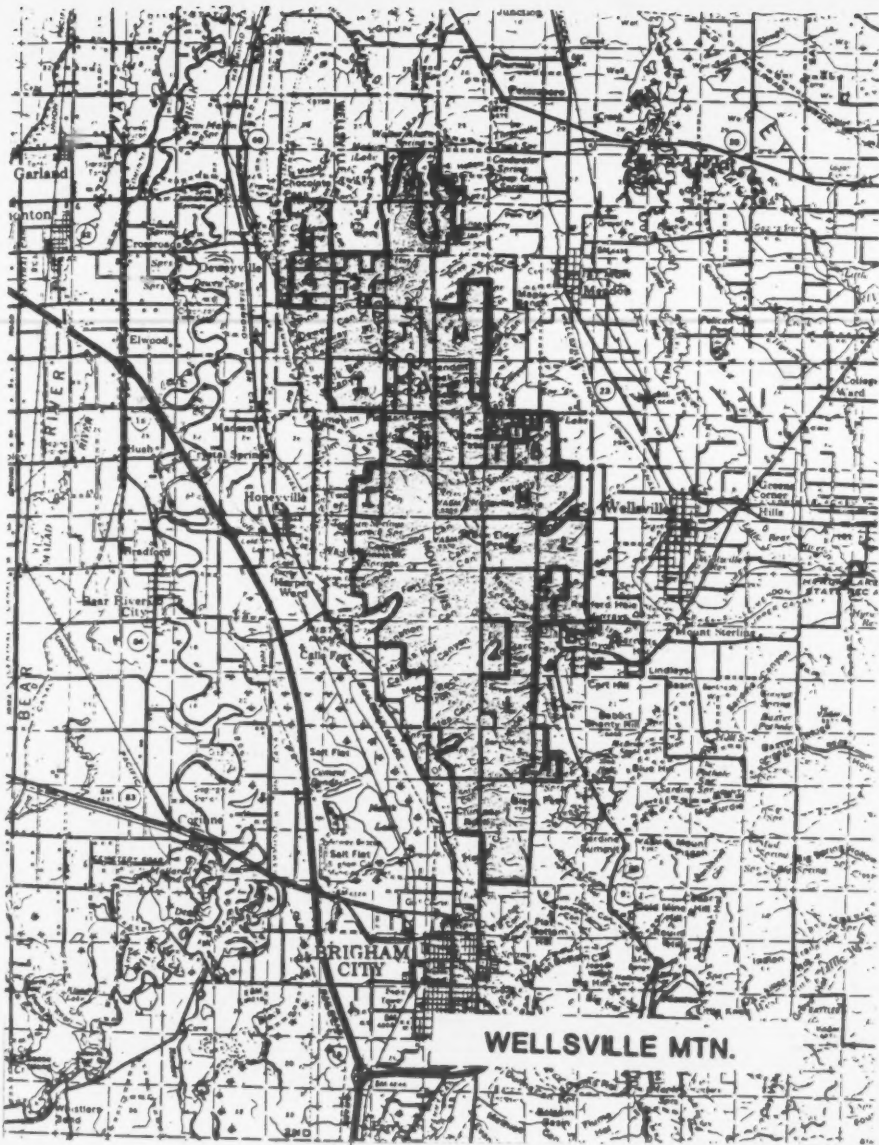
<u>Lease No.</u>	<u>Acreage in RW</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u>	<u>Lease Effective Date</u>	<u>NSO Stip</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
1) U-32440	241.83	241.83	7/1/76		OG
2) U-32426	520.00	632.64	7/1/76		OG
<u>2</u>	<u>761.83</u>	<u>874.47</u>			

1. Songa V McCormick
2. Songa V McCormick

APPLICATIONS PENDING
IN
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS AREAS

Recommended Wilderness Name (RW): Wellsville Mtn (04760)

<u>Application Number</u>	<u>Application Acres in RW</u>	<u>Total Application Acreage</u>
A) U-46784	280.00	764.65
B) U-46783	1000.00	1790.01
C) U-46812	645.28	645.28
D) U-47883	400.00	480.00
E) U-47885	600.00	760.00
F) U-48510	160.00	160.00
G) U-48891	240.00	240.00
H) U-48892	160.00	160.00
I) U-48941	1400.00	1400.00
J) U-48932	1004.00	1244.93
K) U-48946	120.00	120.00
L) U-49567	2518.00	2518.00
M) U-49568	3310.00	4190.00
N) U-49569	240.00	760.00
14	12,077.28	



LEASES

LEASE NUMBER	LEASE ACREAGE	ACRES IN CORE (HUPA)	ACRES IN ADMIN. ENDORSED ADDITION (D)	ACRES IN ACRES IN ACRES IN LEIDY (I) LEIDY (E) SHALE CR. DRY FORK (N)		
				(19001)	(19002)	(19111N)
1) U-29143	1,324.96	400.00				
2) U-24447	661.13			320.00		
3) U-24420	1,440.00	Standard & Roadless Slips		520.00		
4) U-24415	2,432.66	Standard & Roadless Slips		1,060.00		
5) U-24417	2,560.00	Standard & Roadless Slips		500.00		
6) U-24418	2,280.00	Standard & Roadless Slips		1,400.00		
7) U-24419	2,350.70	Standard & Roadless Slips		1,670.00		
8) U-27447	160.00			160.00		
9) U-27903-G	40.00			40.00		
10) U-34114	80.00			80.00		
11) U-34116	2,323.00	Standard, Roadless, & NSO in part		440.00		
12) U-37978	240.00	Standard & Roadless		240.00		
13) U-37976	909.50	Standard, Roadless & NSO in part		40.00		
14) U-37974	846.22	Standard & Roadless		80.00		
15) U-39564	640.00			640.00		
16) U-41185	640.00	Standard & Roadless		640.00		
17) U-51515	7,664.42	Standard & Slips, Controlled in		1,520.00	limited Surface Use Suppl.	
18) U-24416	2,560.00	Standard & Roadless		2,500.00		
19) U-29670-A	120.00			120.00		
20) U-29670-B	40.00			40.00		
21) U-29670-D	80.00			80.00		
22) U-29670-F	40.00			40.00		
23) U-29670-G	40.00			40.00		
24) U-29670-I	40.00			40.00		
25) U-29670-J	80.00			80.00		
26) U-29670-K	40.00			40.00		
27) U-33299-A	640.00			80.00		
28) U-33299-C	160.00			160.00		
29) U-33299-J	80.00			80.00		
30) U-33299-F	160.00			160.00		
31) U-33299-G	80.00			80.00		
32) U-33299-D	320.00			320.00		
33) U-33299-L	80.00			80.00		
34) U-33299-O	637.48			480.00		
35) U-27902	40.00			40.00		
36) U-27903-H	40.00			40.00		
37) U-27903-E	40.00			20.00		
38) U-24136	1,840.00			13,950.00		
	33,790.07	400.00				

APPLICATIONS

Application No.	Application Acreage	Acres in Core/HUPA	Acres In Admin Endorsed Addition (D)	Acres In Leidy (I) (F 4001)	Acres In Leidy (E) (E 4001)	Acres In Shale Cr (I 4002)	Acres In Dry Fork N (N 4000)
A) U-39543	798.08	20.00		778.08			
B) U-39548	1,040.00	120.00		920.00			
C) U-39708	1,400.00	360.00					
D) U-44561	1,280.00	260.00		1,020.00			
E) U-46567	2,749.00	320.00		2,429.00			
F) U-48564	2,880.00	160.00		1,900.00			
G) U-48788	1,122.24	1,122.24					
H) U-48955	5,116.00	1,760.00		3,356.00			
I) U-48954	8,908.00	7,100.00		1,808.00			
J) U-48953	7,053.00	3,920.00		3,133.00			
K) U-48952	4,320.00	2,040.00		2,280.00			
L) U-49287	5,249.64	4,649.00					
M) U-49718	1,350.00	1,030.00		320.00			
N) U-49879	3,855.50		240.00				
O) U-50179		1,280.00					
P) U-48631	6,775.98	4,780.00		840.00			
Q) U-48633	9,922.36	660.00		1,600.00			
R) U-48635	3,878.08	3,878.08					
S) U-48636	6,360.04	2,720.00		2,560.00			
T) U-48783	1,453.67	80.00		320.00			
U) U-48787	1,110.11	1,060.00		50.00			
V) U-39549	760.00			760.00			
W) U-39541	800.00			800.00			
X) U-39563	1,480.00			1,480.00			
Y) U-39600	1,280.00			1,280.00			
Z) U-40763	645.00			645.00			
AA) U-40762	1,120.00			1,120.00			
BB) U-41186	800.00			800.00			
CC) U-44541	1,600.00			1,600.00			
DD) U-46865	4,000.00			3,520.00			
EE) U-46538	640.00			640.00			
FF) U-47003	4,919.00			40.00			
GG) U-47684	640.00			640.00			
HH) U-48515	3,839.00			1,400.00			
II) U-48572	4,160.00			2,840.00			
JJ) U-48589	1,280.00			560.00			
KK) U-48516	3,200.00			480.00			
LL) U-48785	1,756.52			1,236.00			
MM) U-48786	1,120.13			1,120.13			
NN) U-48950	8,955.00			3,795.00			
OO) U-48951	5,120.00			4,680.00			
PP) U-49150	1,920.00		560.00				
QQ) U-49154	2,560.00		800.00				
RR) U-49155	3,840.00	1,440.00		2,400.00			
SS) U-49152	7,690.84		640.00				
TT) U-49151	1,319.83			1,319.83			
UU) U-49253	4,908.68		1,520.00	1,920.00			
VV) U-49570	1,320.00		800.00	520.00			
WW) U-48634	3,841.44			1,400.00			
XX) U-48637	9,598.96			5,800.00			
YY) U-48638	2,514.96			740.00			
ZZ) U-48639	9,600.00		1,040.00	1,920.00			

Withdrawn 2-18-54

Withdrawn 7/20/83

Application No.	Application Acreage	Acres In Core HUPA	Acres In Admin Endorsed Addition	Acres In Leidy (I)	Acres In Leidy (E)	Acres In Shale Cr	Acres In Dry Fork N
Aa)U-49252 ^{14/}	2,639.98		40.00	2,599.98			
Bb)U-50777	6,510.47			80.00			160.00
Cc)U-51508	6,263.00	1,420.00		4,363.00			
Dd)U-52348	5,760.00						1,120.00
Ee)U-52351	4,204.00						1,600.00

^{1/} Overlaps E
^{2/} Overlaps S
^{3/} Overlaps K
^{4/} Overlaps F & DD
^{5/} Overlaps E
^{6/} Overlaps E & EE
^{7/} Overlaps K
^{8/} Overlaps DD
^{9/} Overlaps FF
^{10/} Overlaps LL and PP
^{11/} Overlaps M and MM
^{12/} Overlaps RR
^{13/} Overlaps PP
^{14/} Overlaps RR





Serial No.

U- 27416
Oil and Gas LeaseROADLESS AREA STIPULATION

It is mutually understood that some of the lands embraced in this lease have been inventoried as roadless areas and must be evaluated for their wilderness potential. Depending on the results of the evaluation, the areas in question may be determined as suitable for further wilderness study, or not suitable for wilderness. Those areas determined as suitable for wilderness may ultimately be classified as wilderness.

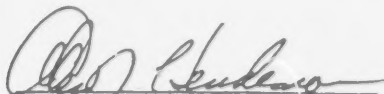
A. Existing roads, if any, may be used for temporary access in a non-destructive manner, but may not be reconstructed, improved or graded.

B. Where temporary access is needed to an area not served by an existing road, methods of access not resulting in erosion, scars or environmental damage shall be used.

C. Where long term access or development is desired, or where the method to be used will possibly cause environmental damage, an application for such access or development shall be filed with the Supervisor of the National Forest involved. Such application shall include the nature of the proposed access or development, any measures proposed to minimize the environmental impact, including proposed restoration measures, and a map of the location and the access or development. The Supervisor will coordinate the proposal with the local office of the United States Geological Survey, and based upon such coordination and agreement reached with the United States Geological Survey, will either approve the proposal, conditioned upon necessary protective measures, or will disapprove the proposal.

D. This clause shall become inoperative in the event the area is determined as not suitable for wilderness.

E. If the area, or part of it, is determined as suitable for wilderness study, this clause shall remain in full force and effect until the area is either classified for wilderness or is formally rejected for such classification. If the area is classified as wilderness, this lease shall become subject to the provisions of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 893), and the Forest Service regulations and policies pertaining thereto.


Lessee

Standard Stipulation

Serial No.

U-24416

Oil and Gas Lease

STIPULATIONS

1. The lands included in this lease may contain significant prehistoric and/or historic artifacts, therefore, the lessee agrees not to enter the lease area until an inventory of archeological and/or historical sites is made by the surface management agency or its designated representative, and conditions of use are prepared to protect the sites in accordance with the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 1,225; 16 U.S.C. 431) and the Historical Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

2. Occupancy of the surface in the following-described areas is prohibited unless specifically approved otherwise in the operating plan. The lessee may employ directional drilling to develop the oil and gas resources under these areas, provided that such drilling or other works will not disturb the surface area or otherwise interfere with their use by the surface management agency.

(a) Within 500 feet on either side of the centerline of any and all roads and/or highways within the lease area.

(b) Within 200 feet on either side of the centerline of any and all designated trails within the lease area.

(c) Within 500 feet on the normal high waterline of any and all streams, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs located within the lease area.

(d) Within 400 feet of any and all springs within the lease area.

(e) Within 400 feet of any improvements either owned, permitted, leased, or otherwise authorized by the surface management agency.


Lessee

Forest Service Supplement C to
Form 3109-3

SURFACE OCCUPANCY STIPULATION

1. Lessee agrees not to enter upon the lease area or disturb the surface for exploration or drilling purposes until either:

- (a) An inventory of archeological, paleontological, and historical sites is made by the surface management agency or its designated representative, or
- (b) Lessee has made or caused to be made an inventory of all archeological, paleontological, and historical sites in these areas of the lease subject to development, occupancy, or surface disturbance. The survey must be made by a qualified archeologist acceptable to the surface management agency and the results of this survey provided to the surface management agency. Costs of this survey will be borne by the lessee. After inventory by either lessee's archeologist or the surface management agency reasonable conditions of use will be prepared to protect the sites or salvage objects of antiquity in accordance with the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 USC 431), and the Historical Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 USC 461-467). Costs of salvage of artifacts will be borne by the lessee and all objects of antiquity salvaged will remain the property of the U.S. Government.

2. No occupancy of the surface in the following areas is authorized by this lease. The lessee may employ directional drilling to develop the oil and gas resources under these areas, provided that such drilling or other works will not disturb the surface area or otherwise interfere with their use by the surface management agency. The areas to be excluded from surface occupancy unless specifically approved in the operating plan are:

- (a) Within 500 feet on either side of the centerline of any and all roads and/or highways within the lease area.
- (b) Within 200 feet on either side of the centerline of any and all designated trails within the lease area.
- (c) Within 500 feet of the normal high waterline of any and all streams, lakes, ponds, and reservoir located within the lease area.
- (d) Within 400 feet of any and all springs within the lease area.
- (e) Within 400 feet of any improvements either owned, permitted, leased, or otherwise authorized by the surface management agency.

90405
#5

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SURFACE DISTURBANCE STIPULATIONS

District Supervisor
U.S. Geological Survey
P. O. Box 2550
Billings, MT 59103

Phone: (406) 657-6367

Management Agency (name)

District Ranger
Rocky Mountain Ranger District
Lewis & Clark National Forest

Address (include zip code)

Box 340
Choteau, MT 59422

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this lease to the contrary, any drilling, construction, or other operation on the leased lands that will disturb the surface thereof or otherwise affect the environment, hereinafter called "surface disturbing operation," conducted by lessee shall be subject, as set forth in this stipulation, to prior approval of such operation by the Area Oil and Gas Supervisor in consultation with appropriate surface management agency and to such reasonable conditions, not inconsistent with the purposes for which this lease is issued, as the Supervisor may require to protect the surface of the leased lands and the environment. |

2. Prior to entry upon the land or the disturbance of the surface thereof for drilling or other purposes, lessee shall submit for approval two (2) copies of a map and explanation of the nature of the anticipated activity and surface disturbance to the District Engineer or Area Oil and Gas Supervisor, as appropriate, and will also furnish the appropriate surface management agency named above, with a copy of such map and explanation.

An environmental analysis will be made by the Geological Survey in consultation with the appropriate surface management agency for the purpose of assuring proper protection of the surface, the natural resources, the environment, existing improvements, and for assuring timely reclamation of disturbed lands.

3. Upon completion of said environmental analysis, the District Engineer or Area Oil and Gas Supervisor, as appropriate, shall notify lessee of the conditions, if any, to which the proposed surface disturbing operations will be subject.

Said conditions may relate to any of the following:

- (a) Location of drilling or other exploratory or developmental operations or the manner in which they are to be conducted;
- (b) Types of vehicles that may be used and areas in which they may be used; and
- (c) Manner or location in which improvements such as roads, buildings, pipelines, or other improvements are to be constructed.

Form 1109-3
Page 19711

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

STIPULATION FOR LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE*

The lands embraced in this lease or permit being under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lessee or permittee hereby agrees:

(1) To conduct all operations authorized by this lease or permit with due regard for good land management, not to cut or destroy timber without first obtaining permission from the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, and to pay for all such timber cut or destroyed at the rates prescribed by such representative; to avoid unnecessary damage to improvements, timber, crops, or other cover; unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, not to drill any well, carry on operations, make excavations, construct tunnels, drill, or otherwise disturb the surface of the lands within 200 feet of any building standing on the lands and whenever required, in writing, by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture to fence or fill all sump holes, ditches, and other excavations, remove or cover all debris, and so far as reasonably possible, restore the surface of the lands to their former condition, including the removal of structures as and if required, and when required by such representative to bury all pipelines below plow depth.

(2) To do all in his power to prevent and suppress forest, brush, or grass fires on the lands and in their vicinity, and to require his employees, contractors, subcontractors, and employees of contractors or subcontractors to do likewise. Unless prevented by circumstances over which he has no control, the lessee or permittee shall place his employees, contractors, subcontractors, and employees of contractors and subcontractors employed on the lands at the disposal of any authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of fighting forest, brush, or grass fires on or originating on the lands or on adjacent areas or caused by the negligence of the lessee or permittee or his employees, contractors, subcontractors and employees of contractors and subcontractors, with the understanding that payment for such services shall be made at rates to be determined by the authorized representative of the Secretary of

Agriculture, which rates shall not be less than the current rates of pay prevailing in the vicinity for services of a similar character: *Provided*, that if the lessee or permittee, his employees, contractors, subcontractors, or employees of contractors or subcontractors, caused or could have prevented the origin or spread of said fire or fires, no payment shall be made for services so rendered.

During periods of serious fire danger to forest, brush, or grass, as may be specified by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lessee or permittee shall prohibit smoking and the building of camp and lunch fires by his employees, contractors, subcontractors, and employees of contractors or subcontractors within the area involved except at established camps, and shall enforce this prohibition by all means within his power: *Provided*, that the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture may designate safe places where, after all inflammable material has been cleared away, campfires may be built for the purpose of heating lunches and where, at the option of the lessee or permittee, smoking may be permitted.

The lessee or permittee shall not burn rubbish, trash, or other inflammable materials *except* with the consent of the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture and shall not use explosives in such a manner as to scatter inflammable materials on the surface of the lands during the forest, brush, or grass fire season, *except* as authorized to do so or on areas approved by such representative.

The lessee or permittee shall build or construct such fire lines or do such clearing on the lands as the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture decides is essential for forest, brush, and grass fire prevention which is or may be necessitated by the

* This form of stipulation may be used in connection with leases and permits issued under the Acts of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*), August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*), February 7, 1927, as amended (30 U.S.C. 281 *et seq.*), April 17, 1926, as

amended (30 U.S.C. 271 *et seq.*), June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 481-485); September 1, 1949 (30 U.S.C. 192c), June 30, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 508b), or under the authority of any of the Acts cited in Section 402 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 133-16, Note).

ercise of the privileges authorized by this lease or it, and shall maintain such fire tools at his headquarters or at the appropriate location on the lands as are deemed necessary by such representative.

(3) In the location, design, construction, and maintenance of all authorized works, buildings, plants, waterways, roads, telegraph or telephone lines, pipelines, reservoirs, tanks, pumping stations, or other structures or clearance, the lessee or permittee shall do all things reasonably necessary to prevent or reduce to the fullest extent scarring and erosion of the lands, pollution of the water resources and any damage to the watershed. Where construction, operation, or maintenance of any of the facilities on or connected with this lease or permit causes damage to the watershed or pollution of the water resources, the lessee or permittee agrees to repair such damage and to take such corrective measures to prevent further pollution or damage to the watershed as are deemed necessary by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) If in the opinion of the authorized representative of Secretary of Agriculture, the lands are valuable for watershed protection, the lessee or permittee shall provide for control of surface runoff and return the affected area to as productive condition as practicable.

(5) To pay the lessor or permitter or his tenant or the surface owner or his tenant, as the case may be, for any and all damage to or destruction of property caused by the lessee's or permittee's operations hereunder; to save and hold the lessor or permitter or the surface owner or their tenants harmless from all damage or claims for damage to persons or property resulting from the lessee's or permittee's operations under this lease or permit.

(6) To recognize existing uses and commitments, in the form of Department of Agriculture grazing, timber cutting, and special use permits, water developments, ditch, road, trail, pipeline, telephone line, and fence rights-of-way and other similar improvements, and to conduct his operations so as to interfere as little as possible with the rights and privileges granted by these permits or with other existing uses.

(7) To install and maintain cattle guards to prevent the passage of livestock in any openings made in fences by the lessee or permittee or his contractors to provide access to the lands covered by this lease or permit for automotive and other equipment.

(8) If lessee or permittee shall construct any camp on the lands, such camp shall be located at a place approved by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, and such representative shall have authority to require that such camp be kept in a neat and sanitary condition.

(9) To comply with all federally-approved rules and regulations of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare governing the emission of pollutants into the air from activities which are embraced in this lease or permit.

(10) To comply with all the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the national forests or other lands under his jurisdiction which are embraced in this lease or permit.

(11) Unless otherwise authorized, prior to the beginning of operations to appoint and maintain at all times during the term of this lease or permit a local agent upon whom may be served written orders or notices respecting matters contained in this stipulation, and to inform the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, in writing, of the name and address of such agent. If a substitute agent is appointed, the lessee or permittee shall immediately so inform the said representative.

(12) To address all matters relating to this stipulation to
District Ranger
Rocky Mountain Ranger District
at Lewis & Clark National Forest
Box 340
Choteau, MT 59422

who is the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, or to such other representative as may from time to time, be designated, provided that such designation shall be in writing and be delivered to the lessee or permittee or his agent.

(Signature of Lessee)

#4 9/25/50
original strips

M 27597

(Serial Number)

"The lessee agrees not to occupy or use the surface of the leased National Forest system lands in the Crazy Mountains Planning Unit, except for certain limited uses as authorized in writing by the Forest Service until: (1) The Forest Service completes the land management plan; (2) there is compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4231); and (3) this stipulation is modified, supplemented, eliminated, or it has been determined to retain it unchanged."

T. 2 N., R. 12 E., P.M.M.

Sec. 4: All
Sec. 8: All
Sec. 10: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

May 1, 1978
(Date)

(Lessee) Assistant Secretary

APPENDIX B

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Serial No. N-27597

Oil & Gas Lease Stipulations

The following stipulations may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Engineer, U.S. Geological Survey with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the surface management agency.

No Surface Occupancy Stipulation

% of Lease

- (a) No occupancy or other activity on the surface of the following described lands is allowed under this lease: (8)
- (a) T.2 N., R.12 E., P.M.M.
Sec. 4: NW1/4NW1/4
Sec. 8: portion W1/4NW1/4 and N1/4SW1/4 and SE1/4SW1/4
- (b)

Reasons for this restriction are:
 slopes exceed 60%

- (a)
 (b)

Surface Occupancy Restriction Stipulation (by location)

% of Lease

- (a) No surface occupancy will be allowed where slopes exceed 60% on (78)
located within:
T.2 N., R.12 E., P.M.M.
Sec. 4: portion NE1/4NE1/4, W1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, S1/4NW1/4, S1/4
Sec. 8: NE1/4, E1/4NW1/4, portion W1/4NW1/4 and NE1/4SW1/4 and SE1/4

feet of located within:

within 200 feet of Trail No. 43 located within

T.2 N., R.12 E., P.M.M.
Sec. 4: portion N1/4NE1/4

feet of located within:

This area contains approximately 1622 total acres

Surface Occupancy Restriction Stipulation (timing)

% of Lease

- (a) In order to ~~conserve~~ (protect) mountain goat winter range and reproduction range, (16)
surface occupancy will be allowed only during: July 1 - Nov. 30
- (b) In order to (minimize) (protect) located within:
will be allowed only during:

This does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells and facilities. Lands within the leased area to which this stipulation applies are described as follows:

- (a) T.2 N., R.12 E., P.M.M.
Sec. 4: portion NW1/4NE1/4 and W1/4NW1/4
Sec. 8: portion NW1/4 and N1/4SW1/4 and SE1/4SW1/4 and SW1/4SE1/4

- (b)

Road Use Stipulation

% of Lease

The located within:
 will not be used as an access road for activities on this lease except as follows:

Chevron U.S.A. Inc.

FURTHER PLANNING AREA SELECTION

The following described lands embraced in this lease were identified in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) decision document as requiring further planning:

Future planning may identify all or part of these lands as suitable for wilderness, and the lands so identified may ultimately be designated as wilderness. Information made available to the Forest Service regarding discoveries of mineral deposits on these lands will be considered in the planning process and may be key factors in the land allocation.

Any terms of this lease to the contrary notwithstanding, the following terms shall apply to the above-described lands:

1. Only exploration activities for the purposes of discovering and disclosing the extent of mineral deposits are allowed, until development and production operations are specifically concurred in by the Forest Service based on a land management plan and/or a specific environmental analysis of an operating plan.
2. Exploration plans must be specifically approved by the Geological Survey and concurred in by the Forest Service. The Forest Service will agree to reasonable access for conducting necessary exploration operations.
3. Any lands covered by this lease which Congress designates as wilderness shall become subject to the provisions of the applicable wilderness legislation, and the Secretary of Agriculture's regulations and Forest Service policies pertaining thereto.
4. The lessee will be responsible, as he deems necessary to protect his interest, for initiating requests to the Department of the Interior for suspension of lease terms, rental, or minimum royalties. The Forest Service does not intend that the inclusion of this stipulation be construed as a basis to deny a request for suspension.
5. Until these lands are allocated to non-wilderness purposes, by a land management plan or specific environmental analysis and decision, mineral-related operations are subject to the following terms:
 - a. Construction of access ways and operation sites will not be permitted in areas of extremely high environmental sensitivity where such construction would cause serious and irreparable environmental damage.
 - b. Access way construction will be permitted only where existing access ways are inadequate or other methods of access are impractical.

c. Access ways will be built to a standard no higher than required for passage of equipment and support personnel, and to protect surface resources.

d. The access ways and other areas of operation will be reclaimed, as soon as they have served their purpose, to a condition as near as practical to the surface condition existing prior to the authorized use of the lands.

This stipulation is hereby accepted.

Date

Signature

Senator WALLOP. Let me just add, I appreciate your coming here. As is usual in a wilderness case, you have, wherever you start, a lot of people who think you started too far down the road and wherever you stop, you have people who think that you didn't get far enough down the road. It is no stranger to this subcommittee, and certainly no stranger to this Senator.

I appreciate the testimony that you bring here. I appreciate it very much.

The last witness will be Calvin Black for his final 3 minutes.

**STATEMENT OF CALVIN BLACK, CHAIRMAN, SAN JUAN COUNTY,
UTAH COMMISSION ON S. 2155**

Mr. BLACK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I do not have a written statement, but I would like to submit one for the record. I just simply want to make a few comments, the first one being that last year, in earlier testimony as indicated in a meeting this morning, that Federal lands mineral lease revenues in Utah contributed \$80 million last year to the State of Utah, which is 50 percent and \$80 million went into the Federal Treasury. This money virtually all comes from subsurface resources.

We have a lot of areas, as already has been indicated with already single use, whether they are national parks, wilderness areas, national monuments, or recreational areas that are protected and do not produce anything from the subsurface.

That is a general statement, a concern that I have for adding any more in Utah to single use purposes or protection. In my particular county, we have 5 million acres of land. One million acres is a reservation. About a million more acres is already in national parks and monuments and recreational areas, so we have directly one-fourth of our county already protected from multiple use, and when you add class I of the clean air effects, we have virtually half of our county that is not in multiple use.

With respect to the area in San Juan County, the delegation has tried to back us, an issue with reality. The Dark Canyon area in San Juan County is in addition to what we already have in the parks and monuments, and we have no areas in our county that will be released. So, that releasing is of no benefit to us.

It is also adjacent to a BLM area which, if Dark Canyon is established as a wilderness area, will virtually lock in future BLM wilderness areas of which we have several hundred thousand acres that are presently under study.

So, I would propose that we would want Dark Canyon eliminated from the bill. If it cannot be done, then we would at least like to have it cut back to 30,000 acres that was included in the proposal at subject hearings last year. If that can't be done and we propose that ~~the~~ roads that the Forest Service and the environmental groups want eliminated, that those at least be continued on the Cherrystem and that they also be included down to Trail Canyon and Dark Canyon, Poison Canyon, Brigg Canyon, and up Peavin Canyon where those roads have existed for many years and provide the recreational opportunities.

I would agree with the chairman that these areas not being designated does not make them unprotected or unusable. There are plenty of laws on the books now that protect those resources. We want those resources protected. We enjoy that beautiful country. We would like to have Dark Canyon deleted from the area. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.

I have a long-time belief in the designation and nondesignation of wilderness areas. I have seen enough of it to know that it just doesn't topple over if it fails to get a designation. I have also seen enough of it to know that some of it is badly damaged by designation. It may be a favor to leave it in its pristine state, but it is not very pristine. That is no reason not to press forward; it is just a reason to keep it in mind as a variety of management possibilities. We will certainly take into account what you have said.

Mr. BLACK. Thank you very much.

Senator WALLOP. That concludes the list of witnesses and I thank all witnesses for their cooperation with regard to the 3-minute rule and their understanding of what that means. It is a long way to come to say something for 3 minutes, and nobody in the Senate could accomplish that.

The record remains open for 2 weeks and we will be delighted to hear from anyone who wishes to comment on it. With that, the hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 5:50 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD



BRUCE BABBITT
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE HOUSE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

✓ MW
T6
FTR
IN REPLY
REFER TO:

February 27, 1984

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public
Lands and Reserved Water
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing you to express my wholehearted support for the timely approval of the Arizona Strip Wilderness Act of 1983 currently receiving hearing before your subcommittee.

From the rugged ridges of the Vermilion Cliffs to the pine covered slopes of Mount Trumbull, the Arizona Strip contains some of Arizona's few remaining wild and pristine areas. The Arizona Strip Wilderness Act will protect these areas so that future generations can continue to enjoy and appreciate their unique natural qualities. I believe that these areas will be outstanding and high-quality additions to our National Wilderness Preservation System.

As important, the Act will also release over 600,000 acres now in de facto wilderness to multiple use. The region has an important role to play in the economic future of our state. Besides supporting ranching and timber industries, the region also contains significant mineral resources. The Act will resolve the uncertainty that currently faces the future use of these public lands.

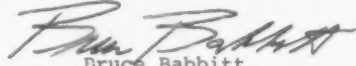
Designating wilderness is normally a divisive process that pits one user of the public lands against another and forces Congress to make tough choices between wilderness values and resource values. The Arizona Strip Wilderness Act, however, is an exception. It represents a true consensus of the mining, ranching, local and environmental com-

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
February 27, 1984
Page 2

munities, the groups that use our public lands and are most directly affected by land-use-decisions made by Congress.

I urge passage of the Arizona Strip Wilderness Act of 1983.

Sincerely,


Bruce Babbitt
Governor

BB:dpb

cc: Arizona Delegation

*Arizona
Strip*

COMMISSIONERS
JAMES C. (JIM) ROBINSON
CHAIRMAN

DEE G. COWAN

LOUIE P. TONG

CLAIR HULET
CLERK

LAMAR G. JENSEN
TREASURER

Iron County

PAROWAN, UTAH 84761-04

February 18, 1984

STEVEN GRIMSHAW
ASSESSOR

CORA J. HULET
RECORDER

IRA SCHOPPMANN
SHERIFF

SCOTT JAY THORLEY
ATTORNEY

DENNIS LOWDER
AUDITOR

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Room SD 308 DSOS
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Wallop;

The Iron County Board of Commissioners, in support of the commissioners of Washington County, express firm opposition to the designation of any wilderness area in Washington County as proposed by "The Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983," S.1611.

Summarized briefly, here are our major reasons for opposing that legislation:

--Commissioners in Iron County feel that the multiple use concept of managing public lands is far superior to locking up parcels for strictly restricted use.

--The people in Washington County are united in their opposition to Arizona Strip wilderness designation. Seldom do public officials see such a unity of feeling.

--Lands under the control of the federal government comprise over three-fourths of Washington County (and, as you well know, the major portion of the remainder of the state of Utah). A significant parcel of land in that county is already "reserved" for restricted recreational use in Zion National Park.

--Washington County officials believe, and the Iron County Commission concurs, that adequate evaluation of mineral development potential has not been made.

--There is a potentially serious threat posed to the livestock industry of that area by S. 1611.

--Because of the existence of numerous roads in the proposed area north of Interstate Highway 15 and because of the location of I-15 itself, there is some question about whether the area fully qualifies for wilderness designation. At best the administration of an area split by an interstate highway would be difficult.

We appreciate the opportunity to respond to the proposed legislation.

Sincerely,

James C. Robinson
James C. Robinson
Commissioner

*Arizona
Strip*

Feb. 10, 1984
Stanley C. Esplin
496 E. 650 So.
St. George, Utah
84770

1984 FEB 15 AM 9:39

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Room SD-308, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator Wallop:

I'm interested in commenting on two very important wilderness bills which public hearings have recently been held by your Public Lands Committee and will soon be considered before the Senate. These bills are S. 1611 "The Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983" and S. 2155, "The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984".

I raise cattle for a living. My ranch is on the Utah-Arizona State line. So I'm very much involved in wilderness both on the Arizona Strip and in Utah. I serve on the Arizona Strip B.L.M. District Advisory board and had input in suggesting language, location, and area size on act S. 1611.

Cattlemen are fearful of the impact wilderness areas will have on the cattle business. I strongly support multiple use and therefore would oppose any more land area being added to the above Senate bills.

A very high per centage of the land in the western States is Federally owned and we can't afford to lock it all up in single use wilderness laws.

Thanks for your concern and interest in these important matters.

Very Truly Yours,

Stanley C. Esplin
Stanley C. Esplin

Written Statement of Rocky Mountain Energy
Before the Senate Energy and Natural
Resources Subcommittee on
Public Lands and Reserved Water
on the Arizona Strip Wilderness Act (S.1611)

February 9, 1984

Mr. Chairman, Rocky Mountain Energy, the mining subsidiary of Union Pacific Corporation, appreciates your holding hearings on The Arizona Strip Wilderness Act (S.1611).

RME's interest in this legislation stems from the fact that we are conducting a major uranium exploration program in Arizona both north and south of the Grand Canyon. Our total land position in the state is approximately 250,000 acres with about 80,000 acres north of the Canyon and 170,000 acres south of the Canyon.

We plan to spend some \$5 million on uranium exploration activities over the next several years.

RME has made this financial commitment because the Strip contains some of the nation's highest grade uranium

reserves. The Arizona Strip is probably the only area in the U.S. currently capable of producing high quality uranium ore than can compete against low cost foreign supplies. This is true even at today's depressed prices.

The Arizona Strip bill will allow these uranium reserves to be developed in a responsible and efficient manner, while protecting some of the most spectacular natural beauty in the West. In the areas released for multiple use it will allow RME and other companies to conduct exploration programs with a high degree of certainty.

Since 1976, nearly one million acres of Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service Land in the Arizona Strip have been under study for possible wilderness designation. This created vigorous debate over which areas should be protected and which should remain open for other uses.

The extraordinary compromise crafted by Energy Fuels and various environmental and user groups resolves the wilderness question, ending many more years of potential controversy. We would also note the legislation has strong support from the Arizona and Utah delegations who worked diligently on its development.

For these reasons, the Arizona Strip Wilderness Bill deserves to be expeditiously passed.



P. O. BOX "0"
ST. GEORGE, UTAH 84770
PHONE (801) 673-3548

1984 FEB 17 10:49

February 17, 1984

Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Subcommittee on Public
Lands & Reserved Water
Room SD-308 DS08
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

The Five County Association of Governments comprised of city mayors and county commissioners of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties in Southwestern Utah, wishes to express their support of S.1661, "The Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983."

These local elected officials of Southwestern Utah have reviewed and approved this proposal representing a balance of preservation of natural wilderness values and the development of natural resources contained in the Arizona Strip.

We wish to further express our desire to have S.1661 considered as an individual bill and not incorporated in any other wilderness legislation. We believe the situation on the Arizona Strip is unique and combining of legislations would only dilute the proper balance represented in this Arizona Strip legislation.

Sincerely,


John S. Williams
Executive Director

JSW:bs

cc: Utah Congressional Delegation

BEAVER

GARFIELD

IRON

KANE

WASHINGTON

UTAH STATE SENATE

SENATOR
IVAN M. MATHESON
TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT
WASHINGTON, GARFIELD, IRON
AND KANE COUNTIES
265 EAST MIDVALLEY ROAD
CEDAR CITY, UTAH 84720
HOME PHONE: 586-9239



Arinara
JPR

APPROPRIATIONS
Higher Education
STANDING COMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN
Agriculture and Health
Energy and Natural Resources

February 22, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Room SD 308
Dirksen Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing regarding two wilderness bills that are before your committee (S 611, Arizona Strip Wilderness District Act of 1983, and S 2155, Utah Wilderness Act of 1984). I don't believe at this time you are fully aware of the impact of further wilderness designation in this area of the State of Utah.

My senatorial district is bounded by the Glen Canyon Recreational Area on the east, Capitol Reef National Monument on the north, Bryce Canyon and Zion National Park in the center, the Escalante Wild and Scenic River in the eastern portion of the district. Also numerous wilderness areas have already been designated within my district either by the BLM or Forest Service. Because of the many laws that have been passed nationally regarding these areas and surrounding these areas (National Park Protection Act, Clean Air Act, Integral Vistas concept) the private and public lands have been rendered nearly useless. You have inhibited the mining operations, halted coal and oil leasing, cut grazing permits, and now under the recent Clean Air and Park Buffer Zone Act have literally given control of the private lands, which are scattered, to the Secretary of Interior.

Being from New Mexico you are probably aware that approximately 90% of the public lands of the nation are west of the one hundredth meridian. Utah, being the third largest public lands state in the west, suffers from the cumulative legislation I have mentioned. The beauties of the national parks and scenic areas, which should be an asset to us, are now becoming the greatest plague to our economic well being. I think that if you would place yourself in our position you would recognize that we cannot tolerate further designation of wilderness areas and areas of non-flexibility and control to be established in southern Utah.

It is my hope that reason and sound judgment on your committee might allow us to continue to exist as a viable part of the national economy.

I would be pleased at any time to go over details regarding these matters with you or any members of your staff in hopes that you might understand that our concerns are valid.

Sincerely,


Ivan M. Matheson
Utah State Senator

IMM/jbt

cc: Congressional delegation.
County Commissioners

Utah
WildernessHOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF UTAH

REP. RAY S. SCHMUTZ, 75TH DISTRICT

237 SOUTH 100 EAST, ST. GEORGE, UTAH 84770

COMMITTEES: APPROPRIATIONS (BUSINESS, LABOR AND
AGRICULTURE, CHAIRMAN)
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURE

1984 FEB 17 PM 2:30

February 13, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Land and Water
Room SD-308 DSOB
Washington, D.C.

RE: S.1611 and S.2155

Dear Senator Wallop:

Concerning the above referenced bills, I strongly urge you to keep the acreage involved to the lowest possible figure.

Considering the very minute percentage of the population which can or will use the wilderness areas and the vast amount of land necessary to accommodate them, it seems to be a very highly disproportionate price the nation and the people generally must pay to provide entertainment for so few.

The Bureau of Land Management currently has adequate authority and capacity to protect the land from misuse or deterioration of the wilderness characteristics; and in the event of a national emergency we ~~could~~ still have the option, if necessary, of using the natural resources involved. A wilderness designation destroys that option.

The wilderness concept is somewhat akin to the concept of absolute purity of our water, absolute purity of our food, or absolute purity of the air we breathe. While it may be theoretically achievable, the cost is so high that it is unaffordable.

The multiple use doctrine has worked well and can continue to provide all the protection necessary as well as plenty of opportunity to enjoy a "wilderness experience." I ask you and your committee to exercise the utmost restraint in designating more wilderness areas.

Very truly yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ray S. Schmutz".

COMMISSIONERS
 JAMES C. (JIM) ROBINSON
 CHAIRMAN
 DEE G. COWAN
 LOUIE P. TONG
 CLAIR HULET
 CLERK
 LAMAR G. JENSEN
 TREASURER

Iron County
 PAROWAN, UTAH 84761

February 9, 1984

*Utah
 Wilderness*

STEVEN GRIMSHAW
 ASSESSOR

CORA J. HULET
 RECORDER

IRA SCHOPPMANN
 SHERIFF

SCOTT JAY THORLEY
 ATTORNEY

DENNIS LOWDER
 AUDITOR

Senator Malcolm Wallop
 Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
 Room SD 308 DSOB
 Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Wallop;

The Iron County Board of Commissioners has gone on record as not opposing the inclusion of the Ashdown Gorge area (7,024 acres) as wilderness area under the terms of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (S.2155).

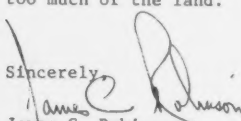
However, that stance has been taken with certain qualifications:

- Existing livestock grazing in that area must remain unhampered.
- There is concern that future technologies in the livestock grazing industry must not be prohibited by the wilderness designation.
- If there truly exists an area with "wilderness characteristics" in Iron County, it would be the Ashdown Gorge. We would in all probability resist any additional wilderness designation in this county.
- The door must be left open for any future economically feasible water development or flood control measures in the Ashdown Gorge.

The Iron County Board of Commissioners is unanimous in its feeling that wilderness areas will define themselves and do not need artificial designation with the accompanying regulations and bureaucracies to administer those regulations.

We feel (1) that there should be concern that necessary mineral development is not restricted; (2) that national parks, monuments, and recreation areas provide an element of the outdoor experience for a large number of people; and (3) that there can be a real danger in too tightly restricting the use of too much of the land.

Sincerely,


 James C. Robinson
 Commissioner

1984 FEB 17 PM 2:29

Utah
Wilderness

February 14, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

Please include the following comments concerning the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155 H.R. 4516) in the official hearing record.

As a member of the Advisory to the Salt Lake District B.L.M. and the Forest Service RARE II Citizen's Committee, I have made numerous field trips into the areas that have been proposed for wilderness. The Act is a fairly good compromise, since some interest groups in Utah are so strongly against any kind of Wilderness designation. I would rather see this bill pass than no bill, but there do need to be some key changes especially in the area of the release language. The legislation should be written with enough flexibility so that future designations for wilderness would be possible. At this stage, it is too difficult to be absolutely definitive with every proposed wilderness boundary, and legislative language which is too rigid is unworkable.

Concerning specific wilderness areas, the High Uintas should at least include the 512,000 acres proposed by the Forest Service. The main resource conflict in the Uintas is timber, and if the Forest Service is willing to go with 512,000 acres we should take their advice. The Uintas afford a true wilderness experience for the many Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, family and individual groups who hike, camp, ride horseback, and ski tour in the area.

Other areas of conflict can be resolved later after more definitive studies of the resources are made. This is why "soft release" language is particularly important now.

Sincerely yours,

Emily Hall

Emily Hall

2652 East 6200 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

1984 FEB 17 PM 2:26

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF UTAH

REP. W. ROBERT PHELPS
67TH DISTRICT

RFD #1, BOX 622, PAYSON, UTAH 84651

COMMITTEES: APPROPRIATIONS (NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY) • ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES •
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY



February 22, 1984

Senator Malcom Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved
Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Wallop,

I am a life long resident of Utah, having served seven years in the Utah House of Representatives; in which I have chaired and served on many committees handling natural resources of the state. I have been active in wildlife conservation and have enjoyed the out of doors for the past fifty years.

For a "people rich", "cash poor" state like Utah, the tourism, esthetic and recreational values of its prime Roadless Areas far exceeds the meager oil, timber, and mining resources of these areas. With almost all of our Federally owned land developed or open to the same, can we not reserve say four or five percent for esthetic and recreational values?

Therefore, I recommend that for the Wilderness Act (S2155 and HR 4516) that the Hard Release language be eliminated giving the Forest Service some control.

Also I recommend that the 200,000 plus acres in the Uintahs be restored into the Roadless area for a total of 659,000 acres

C.C. Senator Garn
Senator Hatch

Sincerely, *W.R. Phelps*
W. Robert Phelps



21
TB

DOA 22 11 11 3 00

UTAH FOREST SERVICE WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

National Parks and Conservation Association

For more information contact: Terri Martin
Rocky Mountain Regional Representative
NPCA
Box 1563
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
801-532-4796

Utah's first major wilderness bill, S. 2155/HR. 4516, offers an exciting prospect for establishing a Utah National Forest Wilderness System which protects some of Utah's spectacular National Forest wildlands. With the addition of needed acres and areas, and the deletion of special language for "hard release" and grazing, the National Parks and Conservation Association supports the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 as an equitable and good piece of legislation.

The state of Utah needs a National Forest Wilderness System. Visitation to Utah's existing national parks, state parks and other BLM and USFS recreational areas continues to increase significantly every year.

Utah's national parks alone received more than 6 million visits in 1982, with Utah's state parks receiving an equal number of visits. Similarly, the High Uintas Primitive Area, a small portion of the conservationist's proposed 659,000 acre High Uintas wilderness area, drew more than 245,000 visitor days in 1982, making it the 9th most visited wilderness/primitive area in the entire US Wilderness System. (USFS statistics.)

These visitation and recreational use figures are especially eye-opening in light of the fact that Utah's total population totals only 1½ million people.

Utah's Division of Parks and Recreation calls it a "recreation boom," reporting that in 1983, 93% of Utah's heads of households went picnicing,

National Parks & Conservation Association, 1701 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009
telephone (202) 265-2717

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71% went fishing, and 68% went camping, at least once during the year.

And this "recreation boom" is unlikely to "bust." Utah's population grew by 3% in the 1970s, and promises more expansion in the 1980s. Given the fact that much of this growth has occurred and will occur in northern Utah along the Wasatch Front, it is especially appropriate that the bulk of the proposed wilderness areas in the current bill are located in the Wasatch Front, next to Utah's most populated cities.

It also should not be overlooked that visitation to and recreational use of Utah's natural areas has helped to generate important sources of income statewide, especially in local communities near the natural areas.

Travel and tourism is now a billion dollar industry (a year) in Utah, and according to the Utah Travel Council, it is Utah's national parks, and the state's scenic and natural areas that have helped to make Utah a traveler's destination. Utah's Institute of Outdoor Recreation reports that at least 600 million dollars were spent on outdoor recreation in Utah last year. And the US Forest Service notes that the 245,000 visitor days to the existing High Uintas Primitive Area alone are worth between 3 and 5 million dollars (depending upon which values are utilized.)

Without question, Utah's past stewardship of her national and state parklands and other recreational areas has served the state's citizens as well as benefitted the state's economy. A Forest Wilderness System will undoubtedly do the same.

NPCA supports the full 1.6 million acre conservationist's proposal for Forest Service wilderness designation in Utah. Clearly, the current 707,000 acres of proposed wilderness in the 1984 Utah Wilderness Bill falls far short of this proposal. In fact, the 707,000 acre proposal falls almost a full 100,000 acres short of even the small USFS Rare II wilderness recommendation.

The 1984 Utah Wilderness Bill underrepresents Utah's spectacular Forest Service lands, and requires modifications to make the bill equitable.

We focus our initial comments today on those Forest Service areas which play an especially important role in enhancing the protection and public enjoyment of Utah's existing national parks.

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Wilderness Bill recommendations of special importance to enhancing protection or visitor enjoyment of Utah's national parks:

1. Ashdown Gorge: Dixie National Forest
 Utah Wilderness bill: 7,024
 Conservationists/NPCA proposal: 7,024

NPCA supports the full Wilderness bill recommendation of 7,024 acres for the Ashdown Gorge proposed wilderness.

Here, the scenically spectacular geologic formations of Cedar Breaks National Monument extend downward into the Ashdown Gorge, with pink, red, and orange spires, sheer many-hued canyon walls, and even a few arches. In fact, it is the Gorge and its tributary canyons that visitors to Cedar Breaks view from the Monument overlooks.

This area is deserving of wilderness designation not only on its own merits but also because designation would enhance protection and visitor enjoyment of the scenic values of Cedar Breaks National Monument.

While a small amount of grazing does occur in the unit, wilderness designation would not alter or curtail current activities. No timber or mineral potential exists of any consequence.

A tongue of private land extends into the area, but access to this land is not hampered by the wilderness proposal.

2. Box-Death Hollow: Dixie National Forest
 Utah Wilderness Bill: 31,600
 Conservationists/NPCA proposal: 31,600

NPCA also supports the full 31,600 acre Box-Death Hollow wilderness recommendation made in the Utah Wilderness bill.

This forest service unit contains the upper reaches of the famed Escalante River drainage in south central Utah, protected downstream by National Recreation Area status and BLM proposed wilderness status. Designation of the Box-Death Hollow unit would be an important first step towards congressional protection of the entire 3-Agency canyon system, recognized nationwide for its outstanding natural and recreational qualities.

Increasingly large numbers of recreationers hike the Box-Death Hollow portion of the Escalante River, either because of its own qualities, or because its narrow steep walled canyons present cool hiking opportunities in hot summer months and clean sources of creek and spring water. Wilderness designation will help to distribute visitors throughout the drainage, helping the protect NRA and BLM portions.

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Resource conflicts are nonexistent. The USGS 1984 study rates oil and gas potential as extremely low, and the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association rates the potential as low. There are no timber resources or hardrock mineral resources. Grazing does not occur in Box-Death Hollow.

3. Dark Canyon-Woodenshoe Canyon: Manti-La Sal National Forest

Utah Wilderness Bill: 45,000
 Conservationists/NPCA proposal: 48,000
 (acreages do not represent accurate total
 of roadless area as proposed on map.)

As contrasted with the Utah Wilderness bill proposed acreage of 45,000 acres for Dark Canyon-Woodenshoe Canyon, NPCA supports the full 48,000 acres for wilderness recommended by the USFS for this area. (Acreage may actually total about 60,000 acres due to clerical error in calculating roadless area acreage.)

Here again, NPCA supports this acreage as an important first step toward congressional designation of the entire Dark Canyon system which includes BLM and National Recreation Area portions downstream.

Together, the USFS, BLM and NPS wildlands contain over 100 miles of canyons that have become nationally recognized for their wildness and beauty. 3000 foot sandstone walls, springs, pools, natural arches draw hikers from all over the country despite the area's remoteness. Archeological resources enhance the area's wilderness values and underline the need for wilderness designation.

Resource conflicts are virtually nonexistent. Grazing is very limited and is not a conflict under the Wilderness Act. The USGS (1978) notes no hardrock mining potential, and (1983) only moderate oil and gas potential. The Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association (1983) rates the area as containing no oil potential or resources.

NPCA recommends that the corridor deleted in Peavine Canyon be reinstated for wilderness designation to make the area more manageable as wilderness. This "road" is washed out and virtually impassable, and does not detract from the area's wilderness values. After wilderness designation, the Peavine Canyon "vehicle way" should be closed to protect the area from ORV damage.

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4. Thousand Lake Mountain / Wayne Wonderland: Fishlake National Forest

Utah Wilderness bill: 1000 Lake- 0 acres
Wayne- 0 acres

Conservationists/NPCA proposal: 1000 Lake- 37,700
Wayne- 12,725

Two areas unduly overlooked by both the USFS and the Utah Wilderness bill are the Thousand Lake Mountain and Wayne Wonderland proposed wilderness units of the Fishlake National Forest.

NPCA supports a 37,700 acre designation for the 2 part Thousand Lake Mountain unit and a 12,725 acre designation for the Wayne Wonderland unit.

While both of these areas deserve designation on their own merits, designation would also be highly complimentary to the adjacent Capital Reef National Park proposed wilderness area.

The Wayne Wonderland area is a natural extension of Capital Reef National Park. The area is highly dissected by vertically walled slickrock canyons on the north and east sides which extend into and across Capital Reef National Park. Visitors exploring these canyons frequently begin their hikes in the Wayne Wonderland and travel into the park, probably unaware of the difference between USFS and NPS lands. As the Forest Service has commented, "Portions of the area, such as Chimney Rock canyon, form a natural extension of the Park's wilderness proposal."

Development has split the nearly 40,000 acre Thousand Lake Mountain unit into two separate areas. The smaller eastern unit around Lookout Peak is just north of the Wayne Wonderland, and also abuts Capital Reef National Park, containing several sandstone canyons which drain from high plateau lands into the park.

The larger western unit is a high lava-capped plateau with 600 foot cliffs on all sides. Visitors enjoy panoramic vistas of Capital Reef National Park while hiking the area's slickrock canyons, grassy meadows and forests. This area offers cool summer hiking and camping to visitors who may find temperatures too hot in Capital Reef.

Resource conflicts in the Wayne Wonderland unit are resolved by the boundary location described in the Sierra Club proposal. Timber harvest areas to the northwest fall outside of the unit. Oil and gas potential appears low.

Resource conflicts are minimal for the Thousand Lake Mountain area and are largely eliminated through the boundary again recommended by the Sierra Club. Timber sales around the area have been small and quality is

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marginal at best. Exploration for oil and gas on the edge of the area showed no evidence of commercial qualities. Vehicle access to water developments are eliminated through carefully drawn boundaries.

This wild country was studied in both Rare I and Rare II. During the Rare II study, the local FS office recommended further planning for the Thousand Lake Mountain and Wayne Wonderland as one unit, but the Chief of the Forest Service deleted the area from the administrative proposal.

NPCA urges the Utah delegation to correct the agency's error by including these areas in the current wilderness bill. The recent development which has destroyed part of the original areas' natural values testify to the need to protect the area now.

5. Impossible Peak: Dixie National Forest

Utah Wilderness Bill: 0
Conservationists/NPCA proposal: 45,000 acres

Another unduly overlooked area by both the USFS and the Utah Wilderness bill is Dixie National Forest's Impossible Peak area. NPCA supports a 45,000 acre wilderness designation for this area. (See Sierra Club proposal for boundary recommendations.)

The northern reach of the Impossible Peak area is similar to the Wayne Wonderland--slickrock sandstone canyons falling away from high forested plateaus and draining into the adjacent Capital Reef National Park proposed wilderness area. Again, visitors hiking canyons such as Oak Creek into Capital Reef National Park frequently begin their hike in the upper reaches of these canyons which are contained in the Impossible Peak unit.

Southern portions of the unit contain a diverse transition ecosystem of high plateau forests, and sparsely vegetated canyons which link Capital Reef National Park and the Steep Creek BLM WSA.

Sierra Club boundary recommendations exclude all commercial ponderosa pine stands including the timber in or near Emunds Hole, Cons Hole, upper Firsky Creek and Big Ridge. The western boundary for the unit excludes the water development in upper West and East Deer Creek as well as the agricultural development on the mesa next to the Boulder-Torrey Highway. Chainings of vegetation on Vergy Flat and upper Oak Creek are also located outside proposed boundaries.

The USFS did not study the Impossible Peak area during Rare II, although the agency's Oak Creek roadless area made the list of "most desirable areas" for wilderness designation in 1973. The Dixie National Forest Land Use Plan

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(1975) for the Boulder Mountain Planning Unit states, "Delay wilderness designation because of proximity to Capital Reef National Park."

NPCA believes that the Impossible Peak area's proximity to Capital Reef National Park is, by contrast, a compelling reason in and of itself for wilderness consideration. But given this area's outstanding scenic, natural and recreational values, wilderness designation seems a must.

6. Red Canyon North: Dixie National Forest

Utah Wilderness Bill:	0
Conservationists/NPCA proposal:	10,000

NPCA supports a 10,000 acre wilderness proposal for Red Canyon North, a 900 acre expansion of the USFS 9,100 acre wilderness proposal. This area, recommended by the USFS, is also overlooked by the Utah delegation in the Utah Wilderness bill.

The southern edge of Red Canyon North is defined by Utah Highway 12, and provides many visitors a "first taste" of Bryce Canyon. The area also serves as an important overflow area for recreational use to Bryce.

Red Canyon contains the same fascinating pink, gold and white limestone hoodoos found in Bryce and includes large ponderosa pines and bristlecone pine trees. ~~The presence of~~ ^{homeless} threatened and endangered species underlines the value of wilderness designation for the area.

Utah Highway 12 separates Red Canyon North from Red Canyon South, also recommended by the USFS for wilderness designation. NPCA does not recommend wilderness designation for Red Canyon south due to the areas size (less than 5000 acres) and due to a powerline right-of-way.

NPCA urges the Utah delegation to follow the Forest Service recommendation in protecting this area as wilderness.

7. Pine Valley Mountains: Dixie National Forest

Utah Wilderness Bill;	48,500
Conservationists/NPCA proposal:	83,500

In contrast to the Utah Wilderness bill recommendation of 48,500 acres of Pine Valley wilderness, NPCA supports a 83,500 acres wilderness as recommended by the USFS.

This remarkable 10,000 high range of mountains includes dense forests, volcanic boulders and cliffs, aspen groves, rich meadows, clear mountain streams and fantastic views towards Zion National Park. It is one of the largest roadless areas in Utah on Forest Service land, containing wildlife

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habitat for mountain lion and mule deer as well as critical watershed for the city of St. George.

The deletion of 30,000 acres of proposed USFS wilderness appears unfounded, and discards important zones for recreation, wildlife and vista points. The entire 83,500 acre Pine Valley unit harbors essentially no resource conflicts. There is no ORV use, no grazing conflicts, no mining conflicts (USGS 1983 rates the area zero for oil and gas) and no timber conflicts.

The proposed Pine Valley unit acreage should be modified to reinstate a full 83,500 acre wilderness unit, including Water Canyon, north of the town of Pine Valley, Maple Hollow and Sandy Creek. All of these areas are steep canyons covered with doug fir and ponderosa pine. The latter two represent major access into the Pine Valleys. Reinstatement of the full USFS recommended 83,500 acres would also include the range's well-known escarpment which provides for panoramic views towards Zion National Park.

G. Mt. Timpanogos: Uinta National Forest

Utah Wilderness bill:	10,850
Conservationists/NPCA proposal:	14,500

NPCA has applauded the inclusion of Mt. Timpanogos in the Utah Wilderness bill, but recommends an additional 3,750 acres be added to the area. While current proposed boundaries follow the present Forest Service Scenic Area, three small boundary additions on the north and west sides would create a much more manageable and definable boundary following topographical features. (See conservationist map packet.)

The Mt. Timpanogos area is not only deserving in and of itself, but a complimentary addition of recreational opportunities for people visiting Timpanogos Cave National Monument.

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Additional acreage and area adjustments urged by NPCA include:

1. High Uintas: Add 211,000 acres for a full 659,000 wilderness designation.

NPCA supports the conservationist 659,000 acre wilderness proposal for the Uintas. The current 448,000 acre proposal is even below the USFS 5.2,000 Rare II proposal, and fails to include some of the most important wildlife habitat on the north slope. Special attention should be paid to include the lower reaches and trailheads of Boundary Creek, Still Water Creek and Main Fork; the trailhead of the West Fork of Black's Fork; Bull Park (critical elk spring and early summer habitat); Henry's Fork drainage on the north slope; Beaver Creek; Dagget/Weyman Peak; Queant Lake and the Uinta River.

2. Stansbury Mountains: Include a 44,000 Stansbury Mtns. wilderness designation.

NPCA urges the expansion of the Utah Wilderness Bill to include a 44,000 acres Stansbury wilderness designation. The exclusion of this area is a real failure of the bill. It is an important watershed for Tooele County, wildlife habitat and a recreation spot. Few resource conflicts exist.

3. Mt. Naomi: Add additional acreage in three areas.

The Utah Wilderness Bill proposal of 41,500 acres neglects to include the high basin country on the eastern flank of the ridge (about 3200 acres additional needed), Cottonwood Canyon (add about 5500 acres), and Beirdneau Hollow (about 3200 acre addition needed). Mt. Naomi is the largest roadless area in the Wasatch Range, and wilderness designation would protect important recreation, wildlife and watershed values.

4. Mt. Olympus: Enhance existing proposal by adding Dog Lake and Desolation areas.

Mt. Olympus is one of the most popular areas along the Wasatch Front for recreation. The 15,985 Utah Wilderness bill could be greatly enhanced by adding the Dog Lake and Desolation Lake areas (about 8000 acres total addition.)

5. Mt. Nebo: Expand proposal to include the Santaquin area.

NPCA urges that the proposed Mt. Nebo wilderness area be expanded to include the Santaquin area (about 13,000 acres)--a steep natural extension of Mt. Nebo.

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6. Fishlake Hightop: Expand the bill to include a 24,000 acre Fishlake Hightop area.

NPCA is disappointed at the exclusion of Fishlake Hightop from the Utah Wilderness Bill. Proposed by the USFS since 1972 for wilderness designation, it is only the only Forest Service proposed wilderness in the Fishlake National Forest. We support the 24,000 conservationist proposal.

7. Lakes/Mt. Watson: Establish a 80,000 wilderness area.

NPCA is also disappointed with the Wilderness Bill's exclusion of a wilderness designation for the Lakes/Mt. Watson area. No resource conflicts exist within this easily accessible alpine wilderness. We support a 80,000 acres wilderness designation for this 111,440 roadless area.

8. Wellsville Mountains: Establish a 22,000 wilderness area.9. Tushar Mountains: Establish a 36,000 acre Mt. Tushar wilderness area.Special Language in the Utah Wilderness Bill:

NPCA urges deletion of the "hard release" language from the Bill. We view this language as unnecessary and unwise. There are a total of 8 million USFS acres in Utah. The Utah conservationist proposal is only 1.6 million acres and the Utah Wilderness Bill proposal is only 707,000 acres. There is no need to prohibit additional wilderness suitability studies given the availability of non-wilderness lands for multiple use.

Furthermore, the Utah Wilderness Bill says that Forest Service Lands not designated in this bill "shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness." The planning process should be allowed to determine the best management of an area, not an across-the-board order irrelevant to an area's special values or management needs.

We also urge the modification of grazing language in Section 301c. This language goes beyond most grazing wilderness language accepted by Congress so far. The subject area is already adequately addressed in Sections 301 a & b.

Lastly, we feel that the exemption given to state, local government and education institutions to take motor vehicles into designation wilderness is much too broad. Exemptions should be strictly related to needed National

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Forest administration.

We appreciate this opportunity to comment on the Utah Wilderness Bill. We hope you will duly consider these comments.

Sincerely,

Terri Martin
Rocky Mtn. Regional Representative
National Parks & Conservation Association
Box 1563
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
(801-532-4796)

February 25, 1984

1984 MAR -2 PM 3:01

760 E. 900 North #39
Logan, Utah 84321

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-350
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

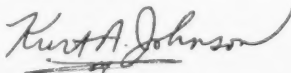
Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing to express my opinion on the proposed Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Senate Bill 2155) currently being considered by your subcommittee. As a nine-year resident of Utah, I heartily endorse passage of a Utah Wilderness Act. I feel that all of the areas presently proposed for wilderness designation are worthy of that category. However, I disagree with several provisions of the current bill and feel that it can be improved substantially before being passed into law:

1. I support designation of a 66,000-acre Mt. Naomi wilderness area rather than the 41,000-acre area currently in the bill. Being a resident of nearby Logan, I have spent many pleasant days in the Naomi region, and feel that the entire 66,000-acre roadless area has outstanding wilderness qualities. The proposed eastern boundary of the area runs along a ridgeline and excludes many lakes, basins, and canyons to the east of the divide which deserve wilderness status. This oversight would be rectified in a 66,000-acre Mt. Naomi wilderness.
2. Several wilderness areas proposed in the bill should be enlarged. Foremost among these is the High Uintas area, crown jewel of Utah wilderness, which should be enlarged from 448,000-acres to approximately 650,000-acres to include important wildlife range on the North Slope. Other areas deserving enlargement include the Pine Valley Mountains, and the Mt. Nebo area.
3. Several roadless areas presently excluded from the bill deserve wilderness status, including the Stansbury Mountains (55,000 acres), Thousand Lakes Mountain (43,000 acres), and the Tushar Mountains (36,000 acres).
4. Finally, I oppose the so-called "hard release" language contained in the bill. This provision proposes that all areas not designated as wilderness by this bill cannot be reconsidered for wilderness management by the Forest Service prior to the year 2000. This action would leave many roadless areas open to development and effectively preclude their ever being designated as wilderness.

Thank you very much for considering my comments. I ask that this letter be included in the official Senate hearing record. I would also appreciate being kept up-to-date on the activities of your subcommittee pursuant to this bill.

Yours truly,



Kurt A. Johnson

FJR

Hearing on Utah Wilderness Proposal
February 9, 1984

Washington, D.C.

Statement of George B. Fry

Feb. 1, 1984

I am a professional Forester practicing in Utah. I would like to testify in favor of the "Utah Wilderness Bill."

I am not a strong supporter of Wilderness per se, however with the release language in the bill recognizing the sufficiency of previous studies evaluating the Wilderness value of areas not selected is a satisfactory compromise. This concept must be retained in the final draft.

Another section that should be retained is the section relating to finite boundary designation on those areas selected for Wilderness. Buffer zones have proven untenable in the past.

Without this or similar legislation it is not possible to fully comply with the Organic Administration Act of 1897, which requires among other things, that National Forests secure favorable conditions for a continuous supply of timber.

Rapid enactment, without weakening the sections mentioned, of this proposed bill is important for sensible land management.

George B Fry



ORLYN TERRY • GEOLOGIST • OIL & GAS PROPERTIES

DIAMOND HILL, SUITE 470-C, 2460 WEST 26TH AVENUE, DENVER, COLORADO 80211 (303) 573-6166

February 14, 1984

CERTIFIED #1117964
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Senate Energy Committee
Subcommittee of Public Lands
and Reserved Water
Senate Dirksen Office Building
Room 360
Washington, D. C. 20510

Attention: Chairman, Senator Malcolm Wallop

Dear Senator Wallop:

Re: Utah Wilderness Act, S.2155
Hearing of the Senate
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
February 9, 1984

I ask that the attached Statement be included in the
record of the February 9, 1984, Hearing on S.2155, the
Utah Wilderness Act.

Very truly yours,

Orlyn Terry
Orlyn Terry

OT:cr

Enclosure

cc: Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Reserves, Inc.



ORLYN TERRY • GEOLOGIST • OIL & GAS PROPERTIES

DIAMOND HILL, SUITE 470-C, 2460 WEST 26TH AVENUE, DENVER, COLORADO 80211 (303) 573-6166

February 14, 1984

Statement of Orlyn Terry

on

S.2155, The Utah Wilderness Act
Hearing of the Senate Committee
on Energy and Natural Resources
February 9, 1984

Pursuant to the above-captioned Hearing, we wish to request that the following information be placed of record in reference to Utah Wilderness Bill S.2155; and we enclose the following Exhibits:

EXHIBIT 1.

Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey Map 30 entitled "Structure Map of the Escalante-Boulder Area," Garfield County, Utah, prepared in 1971. Shown in bold outline on this map is the Death Box Hollow Wilderness area. This map illustrates that the proposed area to be withdrawn is the heart of the Escalante Anticline which provides the trap for CO₂ gas. This trap could contain a reserve of several trillion cubic feet. CO₂ gas has recently become a very important commodity. It has been demonstrated that some oil reservoirs which have been considered to be depleted through primary and secondary methods can produce more oil by enhanced oil recovery (EOR) using CO₂ than was initially recovered by both primary and secondary methods combined. The additional oil recovered by CO₂ from the Death Box Hollow area (through EOR) could have a significant impact on the United States dependence on foreign crude.

The gas symbol in Section 29, T32S-R3E is the recent discovery by Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Reserves, Inc. capable of producing CO₂ in excess of 124 million cubic feet of gas per day.

The dot in the NE NW of Section 13, T33S-R2E, is the location of the well which Mid-Continent plans to drill in the early spring of 1984. This location is situated on land which currently constitutes a valid lease obtained from the Bureau of Land Management and has no restrictions on surface occupancy.

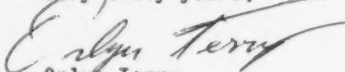
Statement of Orlyn Terry
S.2155, Utah Wilderness Act
Hearing of the SEnate Committee
on Energy and Natural Resources
Page 2

It should also be pointed out that there are now several valid leases existing within the Death Box Hollow area which have millions of dollars worth of CO₂. These leases represent a considerable financial expenditure and an exploration commitment of several years. The loss of these leases to the Wilderness Area would create unwarranted legal problems.

- EXHIBIT 2. Contains excerpts from the Geological Report and the Engineer's Report which document that the Mid-Continent well, #1 Charger, SE SW Section 29, T32S-R3E, was completed on September 24, 1983, as a CO₂ gas well (96% pure CO₂) capable of producing 124 million cubic feet of gas per day.
- EXHIBIT 3. Table taken from GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CIRCULAR 902-A-F, "Petroleum Potential of Wilderness Lands in the Western United States," page K6. Please note that the anticlinal structure known as Upper Valley had produced 19 million barrels of oil as of 1980. This structure is the anticline immediately west of the Escalante Anticline, and its relative size can be seen on EXHIBIT 1. The oil potential, therefore, may be greater on the Escalante Anticline.
- EXHIBIT 4. Copy of data provided on Wednesday, February 8, 1984, to all members of the Utah Delegation.
- EXHIBIT 5. Shows the economic loss that would occur if a single section were removed from the CO₂ reservoir.

Any additional available facts pertinent to your consideration of this matter will be provided to you upon request.

Very truly yours,


Orlyn Terry

OT:cr

Enclosures

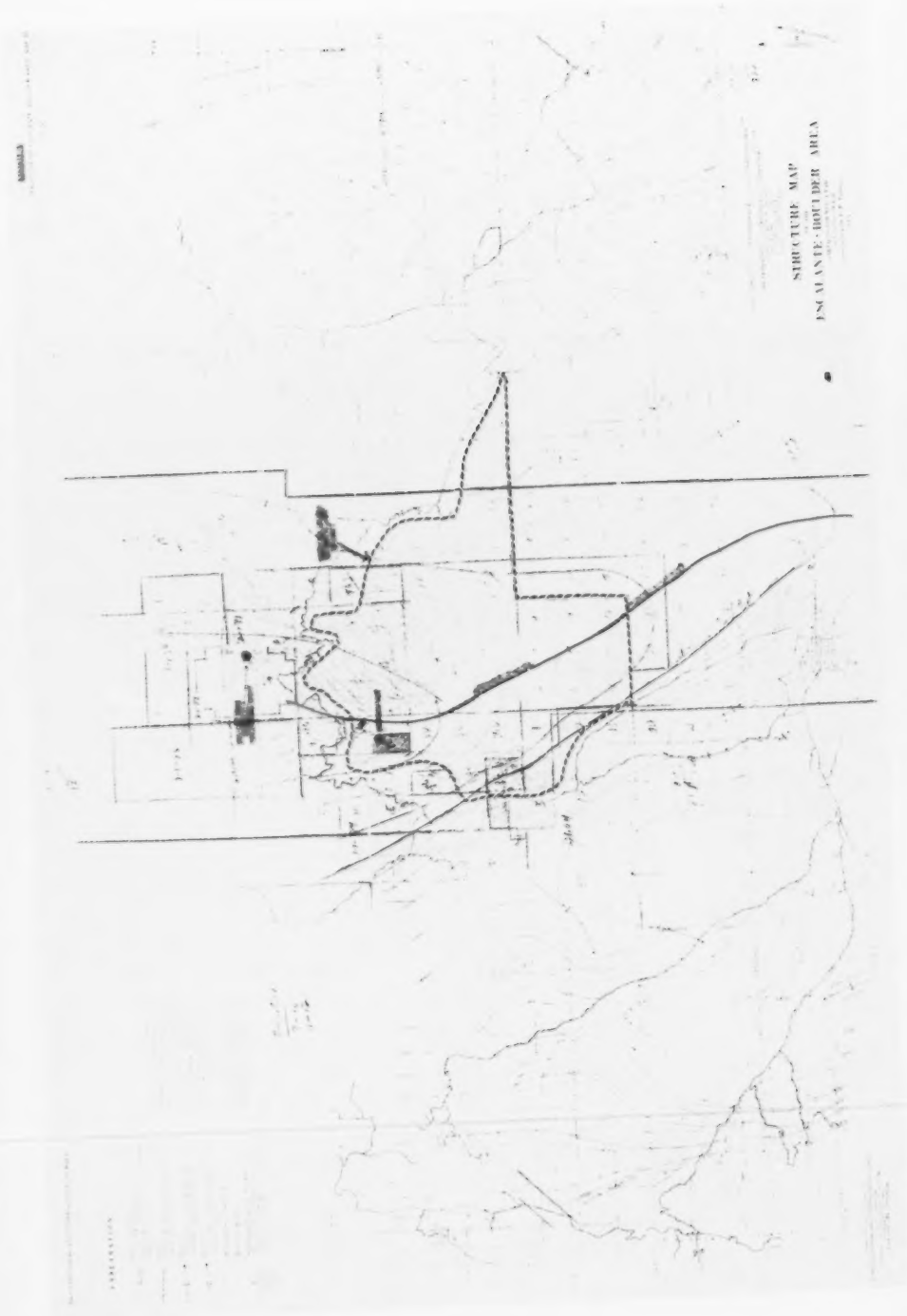


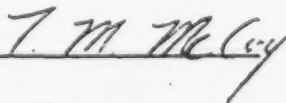
EXHIBIT 2

Mid-Continent Oil Company
Charger #1

DISCUSSION (cont'd)

For important wells, I feel that a wellsite geologist's report should not only record the rocks and their contents, but should also convey some impressions from the field...hence, I include the following comments and subjective observations. The Mid-Continent Charger #1 is a low pressure, very high volume well. Anyone who witnessed the Mid-Continent Charger #1 flowing through the 8" line has great respect for what "only 100 psi" flowing pressure can do. An angle in the blue line was cut out several times before it had to be converted to a straight line of flow. Men had of course seen rotating head rubbers wear out, but none on location had seen the thick steel of the body of the rotating head cut through by any well. To say that ear plugs were helpful is not an exaggeration; crew members pressed their hands over their ears when anywhere near the flow. Inside the logging truck, the sound of the well flowing resembled that which one hears inside a jet during take-off. The force of the CO2 flow pinned the temperature logging tool against the opening to the blue line until the flow was stopped by adding a valve to the line; only then would the tool drop down the gas filled hole. I was told that even production casing had to be snubbed in until enough joints were run to overcome the flow. In addition to the roar, I personally will remember most the 8" to 12" diameter trees being rocked 150' beyond the blue line.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the orientation and long distance help given to me by Orlyn Terry, the exploration geologist who foresaw and pursued the potential of Escalante Anticline.



T. M. McCoy
Consulting Geologist

Mid-Continent Oil Co.
12700 Park Central Place
Suite 1404
Dallas, Texas 75251

#1 Charger
SE SW Sec. 29, T32S-R3E
Garfield County, Utah

VOLUME AND PRESSURE TEST

9-20-83 Depth 1706' SIP=50#, 3/4" choke=40#. 579.79 MCFPD.

Absolute open flow with 40# across face of 3/4" choke. Extrapolates with an assumed Bottom Hole Pressure of 80#. At this depth is equal to 37,106 MCFPD. From 80# to 0# draw down.

9-21-83 Depth 2298' SIP=40#. 15 min=46#. 3/4" choke=579.79 MCFPD. 45 min increased to 42#=608.97 MCFPD. Extrapolates with an assumed Bottom Hole Pressure of 68# at this depth 38,974.08 MCFPD from 68# to 0# draw down.

9-22-83 Depth 2650' SIP=100#. 3/4" choke=90#=1304.95 MCFPD. Extrapolates with an assumed Bottom Hole Pressure of 116# at this depth = 83,516.8 MCFPD.

9-23-83 Depth 3443' TD SIP=100#. 3/4" choke=90#. 1,304.95 MCFPD. Extrapolates with an assumed Bottom Hole Pressure of 134# at this depth = 124,347.23 MCFPD.

Note--After drilling thru Porosity Zone from 2421' to 2587', I did not have any pressure increases at face of choke, but did have a visual increase of volume at the flow line at this depth.



Bill Crismon
Consulting Petroleum Engineer
Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Reserves

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CIRCULAR 902-A-P
 "Petroleum Potential of
 in the Western United States"

TABLE 1.—Medium and larger sized oil and gas fields of Utah
 (Production data from Smith and Brown, 1981; NA, data not available)

No. on figures	Field	Basin or province	Year discovered	Primary reservoir age	1980 Production			Cumulative prod. through 1980			Estimated ultimate prod.		
					Oil MB	Gas MMCF	Oil MMB	Gas BCF	Oil MMB	Gas BCF	Oil MMB	Gas BCF	
1	Aneth (Greater)	Paradox	1966	Pennsylvanian	6,741	7,315	306	294	'378	NA	'378	NA	
2	Lisbon	do	1960	Mississippian	718	17,078	43	358	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3	Imray	do	1966	Pennsylvanian	79	91	10	17	'12	21.5	'12	21.5	
4	Altamont-Bitsbell	Uinta	1965-72	Eocene	8,446	12,351	132	168	'250+	'135	'250+	'135	
5	Red Wash	do	1961	do	2,935	4,568	115	316	'135	NA	'135	NA	
6	Natural Buttes	do	1962	do	140	13,093	0.3	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	
7	Ashley Valley	do	1948	Penn.-Penn.	286	0	19	0	'22	0	'22	0	
8	San Arroyo	do	1965	Cret. & Jur.	3	1,851	125	74	NA	NA	NA	NA	
9	Clay Basin	Green River	1927	Cretaceous	5	1,836	318	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	
10	Bridger Lake	do	1946	do	160	2,968	10	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	
11	Pineview	Thrust Belt	1976	Jurassic	2,945	3,436	16	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	
12	Anschutz Ranch	do	1978	do	147	7,129	0.1	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	
13	Anschutz Ranch E	do	1979	do	278	1,245	0.3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	
14	Clear Creek	Wanatch Plat.	1961	Cretaceous	0	103	0	135	0	0	0	'163	
15													

*From Francis, 1979

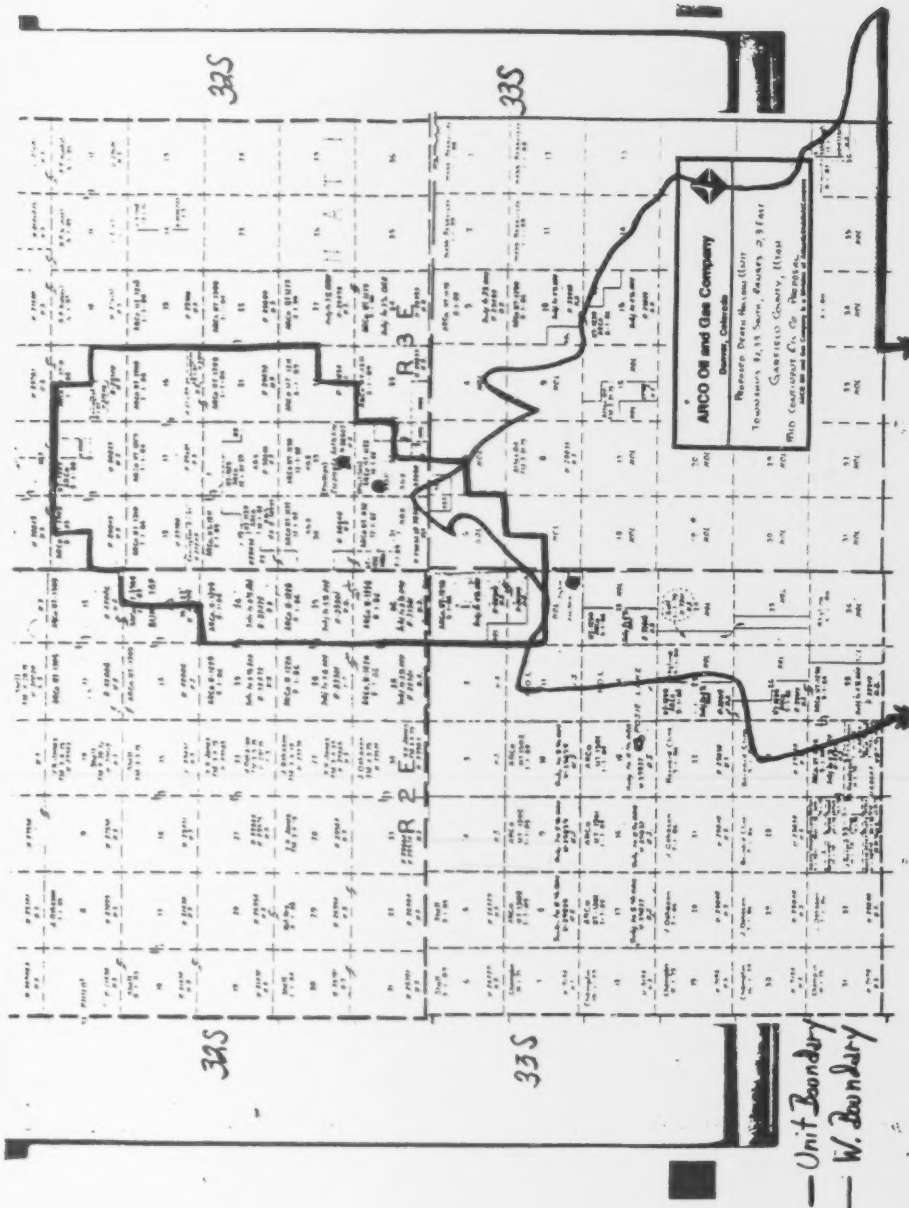
*From Lucas and Dreier, 1979

*From Oil and Gas Journal, 1979

*From Francis, 1961

EXHIBIT 4Death-Box Hollow
Wilderness Study AreaReasons to Exclude:

- At the time Death-Box Hollow was placed in Further Planning status, little information was known about the mineral potential of the area.
- Subsequent drilling (September 1983) and geologic evaluation indicates presence in the Escalante Anticline (including Death-Box Hollow) of several trillion cubic feet of carbon dioxide with a value of \$2-8 billion. The discovery well produced 124 million cubic feet of carbon dioxide per day.
- In addition, this area has potential for oil resources. If discovered, the reserves could range between 50-200 million barrels.
- Virtually all of the acreage in Death-Box Hollow would be subject to competitive leasing (KGS) if Wilderness were not recommended. Opening the area to leasing and production payments could conceivably return \$1 billion to the federal treasury.
- Designation of Death-Box Hollow as Wilderness would jeopardize economic development of the entire resource in the Escalante Anticline. Availability of the entire reserve is necessary to justify major capital expenditures required to develop the resources.
- Private individuals and companies with investments in the area include: Leed Petroleum; Orlyn Terry (discovering geologist); Altex; Atlantic Richfield Company; Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Reserves, Inc.; Dean Rowell; Jack Blankenship.



That this Act may be cited as the "Utah Wilderness Act of 1984".

TITLE I - FINDINGS, PURPOSES AND WILDERNESS

DESIGNATION

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress finds that -

(1) many areas of undeveloped national forest system lands in the State of Utah possess outstanding natural characteristics which give them high values as wilderness and will, if properly preserved, contribute as an enduring resource of wilderness for the benefit of the American people;

(2) review and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped lands in the national forest system in Utah have identified those areas which, on the basis of their landform, ecosystem, associated wildlife, and location, will help to fulfill the national forest system's share of a quality National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(3) ~~review and evaluation~~ of roadless and undeveloped lands in the national forest system in Utah have also identified ~~those areas which~~ do not possess outstanding wilderness attributes or which possess timber, grazing, dispersed recreation or other values and which should not be designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System but should be available for nonwilderness multiple uses under the land management planning process, other applicable laws and the provisions of the Act.

GARFIELD COUNTY NEWS

VOLUME 42, NUMBER 45 PANGUTCH, UTAH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1965 PRICE 25¢

Near Escalante

Carbon Dioxide Gas Discovery Triggers Economy Hope

ESCALANTE — With the recent discovery of the largest deposit of carbon dioxide gas in the United States near Escalante, the potential for significant economic impact is almost certain.

With M&O-Occidental Oil's first well producing 124,000 cubic feet per day of the commercially important gas, producers are optimistic that the gas could yield at least 750 million cubic feet of carbon dioxide gas per day.

The parent company is Pacific International Production, Dallas, and president John E. Terry says that production is now three to five years in the future. Eventually the company expects to employ from 100 to 150 people.

Carbon dioxide gas is currently being used to regenerate oil wells where production has dropped off. Carbon dioxide underlying of such a potential source of gas is being removed, the gas expands, reducing the pressure intensity in the pool.

Currently, in China, New Mexico, 6

that pressure is lost and the well ceases to be productive economically.

Carbon dioxide gas is used to regenerate the well when it is compressed and pumped into the gas reservoir increasing the pressure again. Seventy-five percent of the gas may remain when the initial pressure is lost and by adding CO₂, the gas can be pumped out.

Although the concept is relatively new, it is catching on fast and many more than 100,000 barrels of gas are being produced in the future. Eventually the company expects to employ from 100 to 150 people.

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project put together and almost completed by Shell Oil and M&O Oil, is taking the gas to West Texas via a 100-mile pipeline.

The Escalante well was drilled less than 100 feet from an original well first drilled in June of 1961 by Phillips Petroleum.

Mayor John Christensen who acknowledges the importance of the new discovery to the future growth of his community, says he is proud to have a "big" active program.

The well, some 20 miles north of Escalante, sits at an elevation of about 4,000 feet and over has immediately caused for the volume.

Once again, Terry says the company is ready to take up where it left off and by the time next year should have a fully active program.

He said the natural energy source will have far less impact economically.

But E. Terry said the Escalante field has been working on its reserves for the Texas-based company and is scheduled for drilling in June and July of 1966.

considered the gas in the Shinarump formation at 120 feet and continued drilling through Timpanogas, Tropic, and Orderville formations, stopping in the top of the Cedar Mesa level. The company started drilling September 11 and by September 21 had reached 2400 feet, completing the well on September 25.

Company representatives indicate that the deposit probably covers 100,000 acres and the Escalante field is one of the largest in the world.

With the field being located on National Forest land, carved out of the company's practice and plans to participate in the potential development by IPOO is being discussed.

Carbon Dioxide Association, according to Terry, has been clearly showing the activities associated with the potential CO₂ field. Potential electrical power use for the fully developed field could represent an increase in a possible 10 megawatts for the company that serves the local area, more than twice the used by its entire system currently.

for next spring should confirm that potential and if they do, Pacific International Production Company is looking to produce some 700 million cubic feet per day of carbon dioxide to obtain some important contracts in California.

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With well costs running approximately \$70,000 and estimated equipment needed to pipe the gas, the company is looking for the local area, more than twice the used by its entire system currently.

INSIDE SPEC

Women learn to push their weight around, Details, page 6

WEATHER

Calicut City, Sunday Wednesday with a high of 64, low tonight 54.



The Daily SPECTRUM

of Iron County Record

TUESDAY

Suicide attack toll reaches 207

BERNIE, Lebanon (UPI) — U.S. troops today reported that the suicide attack toll in Lebanon has reached 207.

Large CO2 gas deposit found

By Sherry Oyer Staff Writer

EXPLORERS — What may be the largest deposit of CO2 gas in the world has been discovered in the Gulf of Mexico, according to a report from the U.S. Geological Survey.

The survey, which was conducted by the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Program, found a massive deposit of CO2 gas in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Texas.

The deposit is estimated to be 100 billion cubic feet of CO2 gas, which is equivalent to 100 million barrels of oil.

The discovery is significant because CO2 gas is a valuable resource for the oil and gas industry. It can be used to enhance oil recovery and as a feedstock for the production of chemicals.

The survey was conducted by a team of scientists from the U.S. Geological Survey and the Gulf of Mexico OCS Program. The team used a variety of methods, including seismic imaging and geochemical analysis, to identify the deposit.

The discovery is part of a larger effort to explore and develop the OCS. The U.S. Geological Survey is currently conducting a series of surveys to identify other potential deposits of CO2 gas in the Gulf of Mexico.

Wife waits for hubby word of hubby on Grenada

WEST VALLEY CITY (UPI) — The Utah wife of St. George's University medical student Greg Stame has been waiting for word from her husband since he was last seen on the island of Grenada.

Stame, 27, is a student at St. George's University in Grenada, where he is studying for his medical degree. He was last seen on the island of Grenada on Monday, when he was last seen on the island of Grenada.

Stame's wife, who is also a student at St. George's University, has been waiting for word from her husband since he was last seen on the island of Grenada.

The search for Stame is currently underway, but his whereabouts remain unknown.

NEWSLINE

FRANCE troops to stay

PARIS (UPI) — President Francois Mitterrand today said that French troops would remain in Lebanon for the foreseeable future.

Mitterrand said that the French government was committed to maintaining a peacekeeping force in Lebanon, and that the troops would continue to monitor the situation and provide humanitarian aid.

The French troops have been in Lebanon since 1982, when they were deployed to help maintain peace and stability in the country.

Mitterrand's statement comes in the wake of a recent report that the United States was considering withdrawing its troops from Lebanon.

The report had caused concern among French officials, who were worried that the withdrawal of U.S. troops would lead to a loss of stability in the region.

Mitterrand's statement is seen as a reaffirmation of France's commitment to Lebanon, and a signal that the French government is prepared to stand up to any attempts to withdraw its troops.



CO2 gas deposit found

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION REPORT

Section 1

11-10-83

Page 17

Newsletter

Major CO₂ Deposit Indicated in Southern Utah

Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Reserves Inc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dallas-based Pacific International Production Co, next spring will begin the development of a major carbon dioxide gas deposit in southern Utah which may hold reserves of up to four trillion cu ft.

The aptly-named 1 Charger, drilled by Mid-Continent in se sw 29-32s-3e, northern Garfield County, is on the Escalante Anticline on the north side of the Kaiparowits Basin about 20 miles southeast of the town of Antimony. The wildcat was air-drilled from a ground elevation of 8353 ft, reached total depth at 3443 ft and was cased to 3428 ft.

The well encountered some 2000 ft of effective pay beginning at about 1354 ft. At 1706 ft, Mid-Continent gauged an open flow of 37,106,000 cu ft of CO₂ gas daily, increasing to 38,974,000 cu ft at 2298 ft, to 83,516,000 cu ft at 2650 ft and to 124,347,000 cu ft daily at total depth.

Permeability at the well was described as "excellent," but a better idea of the structure's porosity will await cores to be taken at a confirmation well scheduled to be drilled next May. Preliminary indications are that the structure holds between 1.6 trillion and four trillion cu ft of CO₂ gas.

Mid-Continent is in the discussion stage with a number of large independents, major oil companies and pipeline companies for the sale of the gas. Among the possibilities for the gas is its utilization for enhanced oil recovery projects in west Texas, California and in Colorado's Rangely field. Chevron USA recently applied to the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission for approval to launch a tertiary recovery program at Rangely which calls for the injection of carbonated water into the Weber formation underlying the Rangely Weber Sand Unit Area in Rio Blanco County.

Mid-Continent has a 100 percent interest in the discovery, drilled on the 12,385.25-acre Death Hollow federal unit. Atlantic Richfield retains an overriding royalty interest, while Orlyn Terry, a Denver-based consulting geologist who helped put together the deal, has a small net profit interest.

Dawson Bay Discovery Indicated in Divide County North Dakota

Donald C. Slawson recovered 1200 ft of oil during a drillstem test of the Devonian Dawson Bay at a wildcat being drilled 15 miles southeast of Crosby on the northern end of the Nesson Anticline in northwestern North Dakota. The 1-36 Glasoe, nw sw 36-161n-96w, southeastern Divide County, was tested for one hour between 10,142 and 10,191 ft. Gas surfaced in 18 minutes supporting a 15-ft flare. Pipe recovery included 1200 ft of highly gas cut oil, 4207 ft of highly gas cut salt water and 1000 ft of highly gas cut water cushion. Flowing pressure reached 3058 psi with a final shut-in pressure of 4928 psi. The sample chamber contained 300 cc of oil, 1600 cc of water and 3.47 cu ft of gas at 1500 psi.

During an earlier one-hour drillstem test of the shallower Devonian Duperow at 9700-31 ft, Slawson recovered 200 ft of water cut mud, 180 ft of gas cut mud and salt water and 7685 ft of salt water. Flowing pressure on that test reached 4363 psi. Final shut-in pressure was 4447 psi. The sample chamber held 2000 cc of water at 250 psi. No shows were recovered during tests of two Madison zones, Ratcliffe between 7654 and 7730 ft and Mission Canyon from 7878 to 7918 ft.

Slawson is drilling below 10,831 ft toward an objective of 11,950 ft in Red River at the prospect, which is four miles northwest of Madison oil production in Hamlet field. The nearest production from Dawson Bay is some 16 miles to the southeast, in northwestern Williams County's Temple field. That reservoir was opened in 1980 with the completion of Northwest Exploration's 1 Rye, nw ne 19-158n-95w, flowing 895 bbls of oil per day from Dawson Bay at 10,650-10,672 ft. It established the first production from the Dawson Bay dolomite in the Williston Basin.

Davis Stakes Desert Creek Test Southeast of Blanding Utah

A 6150-ft Desert Creek test will be drilled by Davis Oil 23 miles southeast of Blanding, Utah, in the Paradox Basin. The 1 Ruin Point-Federal, nw nw 34-38s-26e, eastern San Juan County, just west of the Colorado line, is three miles southeast of Squaw Canyon field, which produces from the Pennsylvanian Desert Creek, Ismay and Honaker Trail.

Carbon Dioxide Reservoir Reported

The Denver Post Sunday, Nov. 20, 1983

By Jim Lammert

REGIONAL OIL ROUNDUP

Recent preliminary drilling in the Rocky Mountain basin near the town of Denver, Colo., has revealed a massive reservoir of carbon dioxide gas, which may be used to enhance oil recovery in the area, according to a report by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The survey, which was conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Colorado School of Mines, found that the reservoir is located in the Denver Basin, which is a large area of land in the state of Colorado. The reservoir is estimated to contain between 100 and 200 million barrels of carbon dioxide gas.

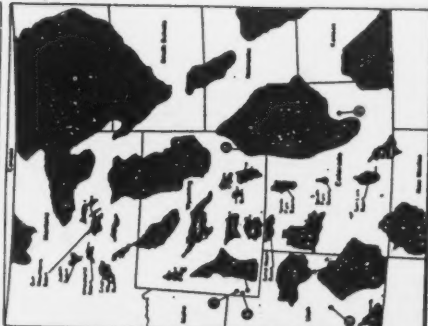
The survey also found that the reservoir is located in an area that is rich in oil and gas. This suggests that the carbon dioxide gas may be used to enhance oil recovery in the area, which would be a significant benefit to the region.

The survey was conducted as part of a larger study of the Denver Basin, which is one of the most important oil and gas basins in the United States. The study is being conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Colorado School of Mines.

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The map shows the location of the carbon dioxide reservoir in the Denver Basin. The reservoir is located in an area that is rich in oil and gas, which suggests that it may be used to enhance oil recovery in the area.

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New Fizz for an Old Field



Shell Enters CO₂ Business

Carbon dioxide, the gas we exhale when we breathe, the gas that has for years been used to carbonate soft drinks and to make dry ice, has now become the lifeblood of declining oil fields. Shell Oil Company and others in the oil industry, are betting on new technology using CO₂ as the best and most efficient method for producing a lot of oil that was once thought unrecoverable.

There are many risks involved, but the rewards of the CO₂ process can be significant. In West Texas and New Mexico alone, the potential oil recovery with CO₂ is at least two billion barrels of oil, oil that cannot be produced with any other known technology. Nationwide, it is estimated that CO₂ and

other enhanced recovery methods have potential for up to 30 billion barrels.

For years the dominant secondary recovery method used in old West Texas and New Mexico oil fields has been waterflooding, a process which produces oil left after the decline of natural reservoir pressure. As these waterfloods grow older, injected water progressively moves less oil through the reservoirs. Unless price incentives are there and technology such as CO₂ is available, these fields would eventually become uneconomical and would be shut down — even though up to one-half of the oil originally in place might remain.

To get some of that remaining oil, Shell and others



have long been working on various enhanced recovery techniques using CO_2 , which acts like a solvent to overcome forces that trap oil in rock pores. CO_2 , which is miscible with oil, can displace enough water to contact and then mobilize oil once thought unrecoverable from water-invaded portions of these reservoirs.

From 1974 until 1978, Shell conducted the industry's first successful tertiary oil recovery pilot program using CO_2 . That test, at the Little Creek field in Mississippi, was so successful that Shell purchased significant interests in two similar fields nearby — the Mallalieu and McComb fields. Full scale CO_2 flooding has subsequently been scheduled

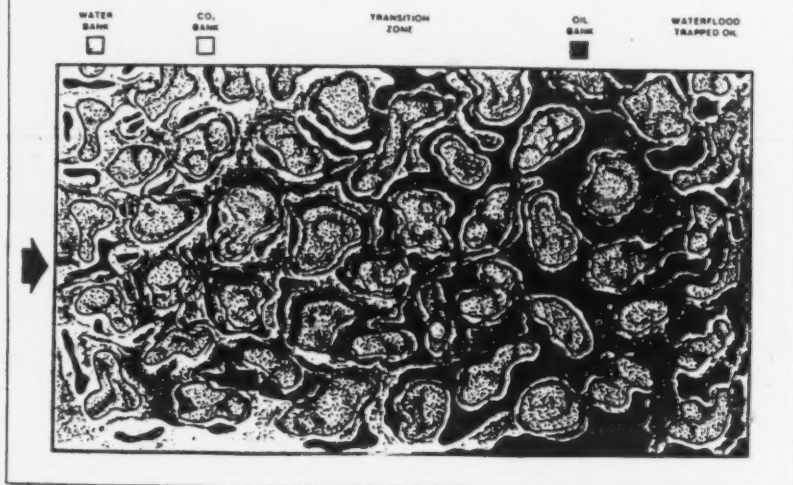
at all three Mississippi fields.

The largest of Shell's planned CO_2 projects, however, is the Denver Unit of the Wason field in West Texas. A pilot project, conducted in the field in the late 70's, indicated CO_2 flooding was economically feasible. Shell's plans call for full-scale CO_2 injection there by 1984.

CO_2 testing at the Denver Unit pilot project continued through mid-1980 (left).

Water injection and CO_2 injection will be used intermittently to recover the greatest amounts of trapped oil (below).

TERTIARY CO_2 PROCESS SCHEMATIC



Source Field

The carbon dioxide for the Denver Unit project will come from the McElmo Dome and Doe Canyon fields near the Four Corners area of Colorado.

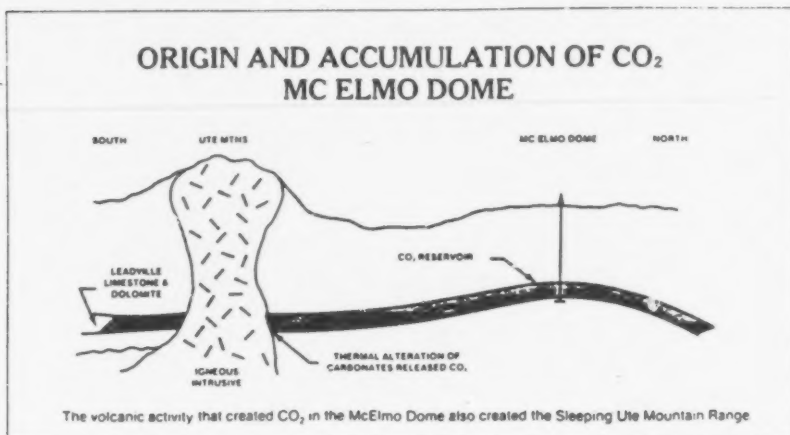
The Mississippian Leadville formation, lying at depths of 6,600 to 9,150 feet, contains estimated reserves of about ten trillion cubic feet. These reserves are capable of supplying not only the 1.2 trillion cubic feet needed for the Denver Unit project, but many other projects in West Texas and New Mexico as well. Peak production of CO_2 from these fields is expected to be one billion cubic feet per day and it is expected to last for about 25 years.

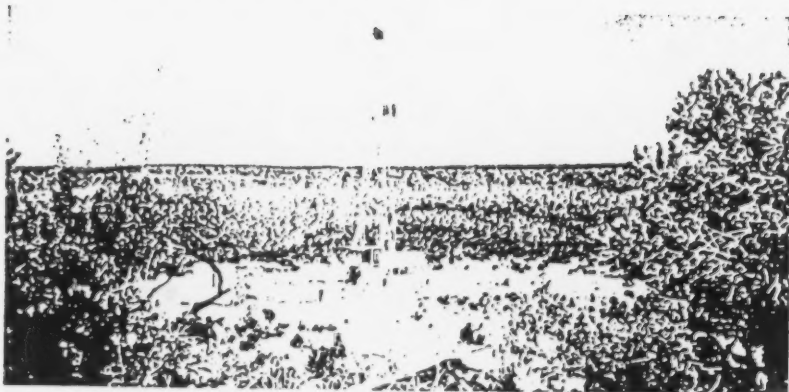
McElmo Dome alone covers 200,000 acres and is one of the largest natural accumulations of carbon dioxide in the United States. The same geological activity that formed the Sleeping Ute Mountain Range nearby was responsible for formation of the CO_2 reserves at both McElmo Dome and Doe Canyon. Water first filled the carbonate rock deposited there millions of years ago. Then, deep-seated volcanic activity produced high pressure and high temperatures, which penetrated the water-filled formations, and thermally altered the carbonate rock to create natural CO_2 .

Shell, along with its partners, has drilled 30 wells there already. Additional wells will be drilled prior to start-up of injection at the Denver Unit, as well as when other CO_2 sales agreements are consummated. Shell has 50 percent interest in the two source fields. Mobil Oil Corporation has 37 percent and various others own the remaining 13 percent.

The lands around the McElmo Dome and Doe Canyon fields contain many valuable archaeological locations. Among these cultural resources are ruins and artifacts left by the Anasazi Indians, or the "Ancient Ones." These early Americans, who inhabited the area from about 450 A.D. until 1300 A.D., are best known as the builders of the cliff dwellings at what is now Mesa Verde National Park. Before moving down to the cliffs near the end of the 12th century, they farmed the mesa tops and lived in pithouses there. Why they abandoned the mesa tops is unknown. What is known is that they left in their wake a treasure of cultural antiquity — thousands of archaeological sites, clusters of pithouses containing vivid evidence of their society and lifestyle.

At the time Shell began to plan development of the source fields, almost 90 percent of the area had not





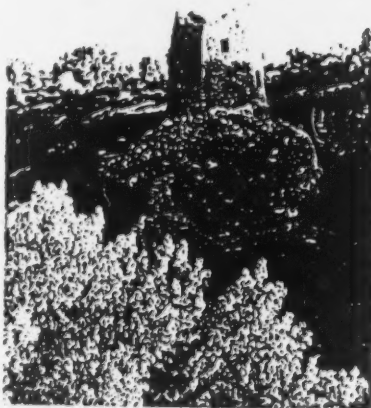
Thirty development wells have been drilled to date in the McElmo Dome area. More will be drilled prior to startup (above).

The area is filled with a wealth of ruins and artifacts left by the ancient Anasazi Indians (right).

been surveyed for these sites. On acreage that had been surveyed, more than 1,300 sites had been identified. A major undertaking would be necessary to locate and study all the possible locations.

Because of the constraints of time and money, a complete inventory was not practical. To overcome this, Shell and its consultants, working with the Bureau of Land Management and the University of Colorado, developed a predictive model based on the known sites where the Anasazi lived and farmed. This data was keyed into a computer along with pertinent geographical factors, such as proximity to streams and direction known sites generally face.

With this information, and the topography of the entire lease holding, the computer was able to predict what areas might contain undiscovered sites. This allowed Shell to plan field development activities that would avoid all known and probable sites. Critical to this effort was the use of as many existing roads as possible, thereby limiting access by unauthorized "pothunters."



According to the BLM, this was the first time a predictive model had been used successfully for archaeological planning purposes.

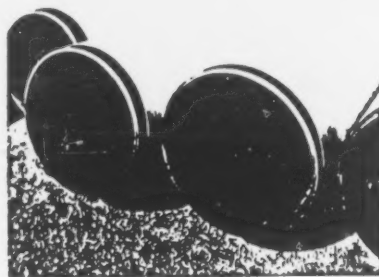
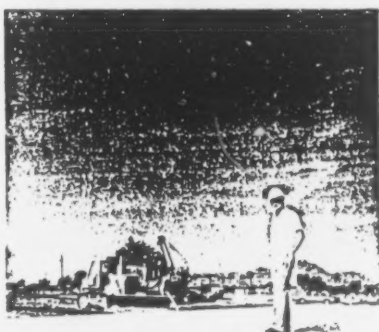
It also provided the academic community and government agencies with a valuable tool for future archaeological research.

Pipeline

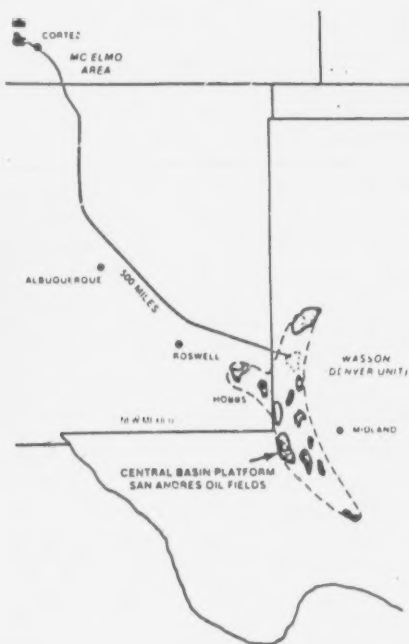
The next phase involves getting the CO₂ where it's needed. To accomplish this, Shell and its partners are building a 500-mile pipeline to West Texas.

The same attention given to possible sensitive areas in the source field carried over to routing of the pipeline. One significant step was to locate the route along existing right-of-way corridors — such as other pipelines, roads, and electrical transmission lines — to minimize new disturbance. About 90 percent of the total 500 miles parallels existing rights-of-way.

The pipeline will be 30 inches in diameter. Ultimately, it will be capable of carrying — and the source fields capable of producing — one billion cubic feet of carbon dioxide per day.



DENVER UNIT CO₂ PROJECT



The pipeline will cross desert terrain, Indian lands, mountains, reaching its destination in West Texas (above).

Pipeline construction crews laid pipe up the wall of Cherry Creek County, Colorado, at about a 40 degree angle. This was the site 500-mile route, rising 800 feet in elevation from the canyon floor.

Thirty-inch diameter pipeline in 60 foot lengths makes up the 500-mile route.



ive rivers before

nyon in La Plata
incine along the
te mesa top (right)

le system (left)

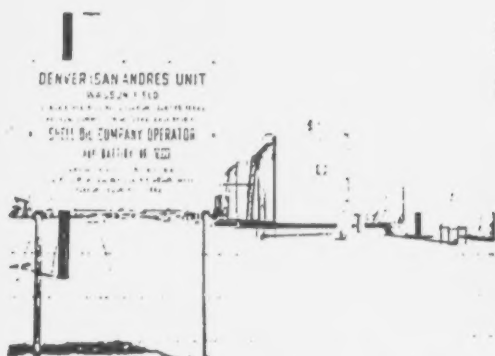
8

Denver Unit

The Wasson field, which covers almost 100 square miles, originally contained more than four billion barrels of oil. The Shell-operated Denver Unit was established in November 1964 for the purpose of waterflooding the southern half of the Wasson field. It represents about half of the Wasson field in terms of oil originally in place. Waterflooding will leave about 1.4 billion barrels in the ground in the Denver Unit.

Primary production is limited to 654 million barrels and waterflooding will produce another 526 million barrels. At its peak in 1978, the Unit produced 151,000 barrels of oil per day. With the decline of the waterflood, however, production has dropped to about 78,000 barrels per day.

Injection of C-1 will increase Denver Unit recover-



The Denver Unit sits in the oil-rich Permian Basin, 160 miles north of Midland, Texas (caption).

A sophisticated electronic system, called Computer Production Control (CPC), manages oil production from the Denver Unit in West Texas. The computer, which regulates pumping operations to get the most out of each well, will be reprogrammed to include the new project next.



WASSON SAN ANDRES UNITS GAINES & YOAKUM COUNTIES, TEXAS



DENVER UNIT RECOVERY DATA			
	WMBLS	REC EFF %	CUM REC EFF %
DRG OIL IN			
PLACE	2188	--	--
REGULRY	254	18	18
WATERFLOOD	526	24	40
EST' CO.	280	13	53

DENVER UNIT OWNERS	
SHELL	31.6
CONOCO	18.0
TEXACO	8.8
EXXON	8.8
ARCO	7.5
GETTY	6.2
OTHER	20.8

10

to the 280 million barrels of oil. This, along with the ultimate recovery of about 7.7 billion barrels, or 58 percent of the oil originally in place, will mean that Shell will extend the productive life of the unit by about 35 years.

The initial injection rate of CO_2 will be 350 million cubic feet per day. Peak one well could reach as much as 500 million cubic feet per day as CO_2 produced with the oil is recovered and becomes available for reinjection.

Over the life of the project, about 280 wells will be utilized for CO_2 injection. After completion of CO_2 injection, 25 years of additional water injection will

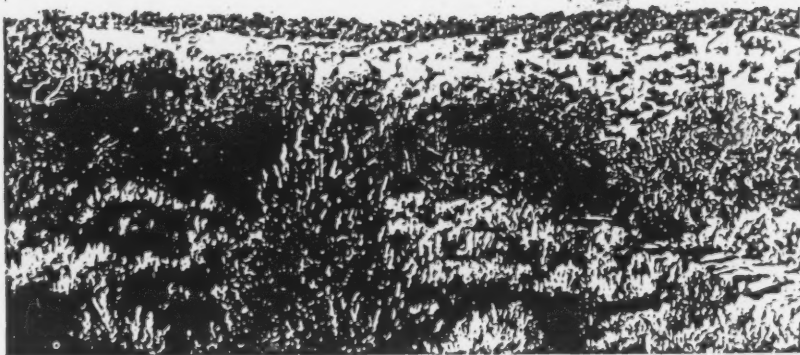
be required to fully recover all the oil in the unit.

Since what works in one reservoir does not necessarily work in another, Shell's engineers initiated a pilot program to make sure CO_2 would perform as expected at the Denver Unit. This cost, including the about \$9 million, was conducted over a one-year pilot and took about three and a half years to complete. The pilot was unique in that the evaluation was based on direct measurements of the process, obtained through logging and pressure logging, rather than evaluation of "color-in-the-tank." Based on the pilot's success, Shell is now moving ahead simultaneously on all three parts of the CO_2 project.

DENVER UNIT CO_2 PROJECT FACTS

- The Denver Unit project is one of the largest CO_2 projects ever undertaken by the industry.
- 104 working interest owners are involved in the Denver Unit. Shell is the largest working interest owner and operator with 31.6 percent interest.
- Other large interest owners are Conoco with 16.9 percent, Texaco with 8.6 percent, Exxon with 8.6 percent, Arco with 7.6 percent, and Getty with 6.2 percent.
- Shell has identified 21 fields which it now operates as having CO_2 flood potential. The combined potential oil recovery (Shell's share) from these other 21 fields is about the same order of magnitude as Shell's expected recovery from the Denver Unit.
- At Shell's Westhollow Research Center (WRC) and Bellaire Research Center (BRC) in Houston, research programs have been underway for a number of years. WRC has been testing materials and techniques to reduce potential corrosion from CO_2 since CO_2 , when mixed with water, forms highly corrosive carbonic acid. The work at BRC was aimed primarily at understanding CO_2 oil recovery mechanisms under Wason conditions, and developing a math model based on these findings.
- The process of bringing the CO_2 project from concept stage to reality is particularly complicated because three separate objectives -- the development of the source field, building a pipeline, and readying the Denver Unit for CO_2 flooding -- have to be accomplished simultaneously.

Conclusion



The cost of projects such as this is staggering. Implementing the CO₂ flood for start-up expenditures of about \$1.2 billion will be required.

This will include \$335 million for development of the two major carbon dioxide source fields in Southeastern Colorado, \$62.5 million for construction of the 56-mile pipeline to West Texas, and \$260 million for wells, facilities, and a gas treating plant for CO₂ injection at the Denver Unit. Over the life of the project, total investment in terms of current dollars, will be about double the start-up costs.

Injection of CO₂ is only one of several enhanced recovery methods being tested for increasing domestic oil recovery, and the Denver Unit is only one of many similar projects to follow.

Producing more oil from fields like this can help give our country the time it needs to develop alternate ways of producing energy. And that takes more innovation, more research, more commitment, so that Shell and other companies can continue to provide what makes our society run.

EXHIBIT 5

As shown on the attached BLM plat, Section 8, T33S-R3E was filed by Orlyn Terry as of February 10, 1981, as part of a 3509 acre parcel (Utah Lease #U-48191). At the current market price of \$2 per thousand cubic feet of gas (CFG) now being discussed between Mid-Continent and major oil companies, the loss to the Government (from lost royalty) and the personal loss to Orlyn Terry are shown in the calculations below.

Assume one well per section at reservoir pressure of 150#.

Assume:

Amount of acres in Section 8	640
Amount of feet in reservoir pay zone	1,200
CFG per acre foot at 150# pressure	57,000

$$640 \times 1,200 \times 57,000 = \underline{\underline{43,776,000,000 \text{ CFG}}}$$

(43 billion, 776 million)

\$2 per 1000 CFG:

$$43,776,000,000 \text{ CFG} \times \$2 \times .001 \text{ (calculated/thousand)} = \underline{\underline{\$87,532,000}}$$

Net value of Gas to Government (Assume KGS Royalty at 16.66%)	\$14,582,831
--	--------------

Net value of Gas to Orlyn Terry	<u>72,949,169</u>
---------------------------------	-------------------

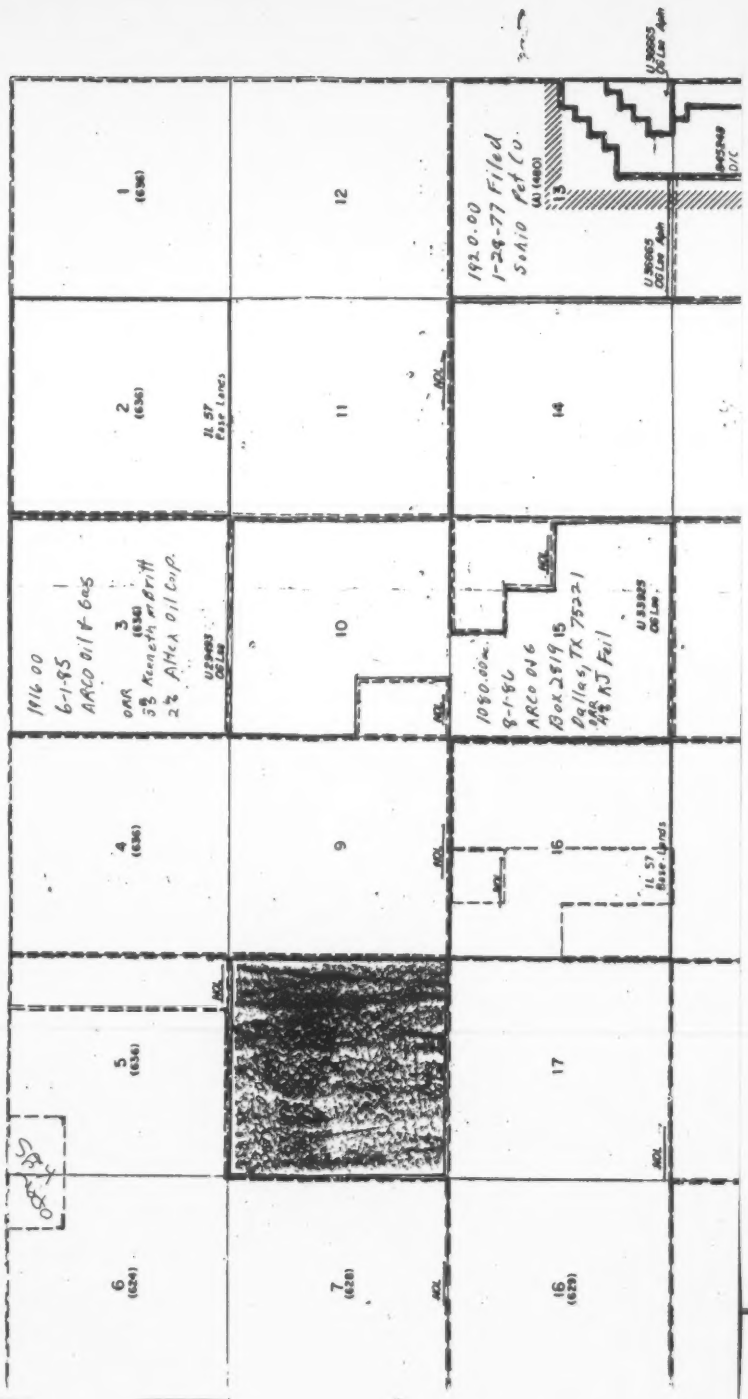
Total value of Gas from Section 8	<u>\$87,532,000</u>
-----------------------------------	---------------------

(87 million, 532 thousand)

The above net value of this [redacted] section represents the [redacted] to the Government and to Orlyn Terry if this area is declared Wilderness.

RTIALLY SURVEYED TOWNSHIP 33 SOUTH RANGE 3 EAST OF THE SALT LAKE MERIDIAN,
TRACTION DIAGRAM NO. 35.

GARFIELD COUNTY



Kathy Cook
 9462 South 250 East
 Sandy Utah 84070

Senator Orrin Hatch,

Subject: Utah Wilderness Act of 1984
 (S. 2155/H.B. 4516)

I support the Conservationists version of the wilderness bills and would like to have the maximum acreage designations that have been proposed.

Specifically, I encourage you to support:

- 1 - Expansion of the High Uintas Mountain inclusion and protection of this area from timber harvesting
- 2 - Dark Canyon, Stanbury Mountains expansion
- 3 - Box-Death Hollow inclusion

I adamantly oppose the "hard release" language which prevents wilderness consideration for up to 30 years.

I would like for you to include this letter in the official record of this issue.

Respectfully,
 Kathy Cook

45 N - 400 W
Logan, Utah 84321
14 February, 1984

Senator Orrin Hatch
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatch,

I am pleased to see the introduction of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 and the addition of areas which had not been included in the discussion proposal last summer. I am also pleased with a number of changes in some of the miscellaneous provisions, although I do not believe the "Hard release" language is necessary.

Regarding specific acreages, I have some concerns. While some areas, such as the Wellsville Mountains, have been treated fairly, a number of other areas are somewhat incomplete. The north slope of the Uintas and the mid-elevations and canyon bottoms of the Pine Valley Mountains are examples where additional acreage should be added. It is my belief that the 1.6 million acre wilderness proposal that has long been advocated by Utah's conservationists is still a reasonable request.

The eastern section of the Mt. Naomi roadless area is another area which I believe should be included in the wilderness proposal. Public support for the whole Mt. Naomi area during RARE II was one of the strongest responses seen. The areas excluded from the present bill include steep south-facing slopes serving as winter wildlife habitat in most years (eg. south of Beirdneau Peak), an impressive and rugged canyon area (Cottonwood Canyon), and spectacular high basin areas (east of the Naomi - Doubletop ridge). I see no real conflicts to including these areas in the Mt. Naomi Wilderness. With such strong public support and little conflict (such as the low petroleum potential mentioned in Geological Survey Circular #902-A-P, p.K12), I see no reason to leave out any of the Mt. Naomi roadless area from the wilderness bill.

Thank you for considering my opinions.

I request that this letter be made part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Stephan D. Flint
Stephan D. Flint

178 E 100 N
Logan, Utah 84321
2/19/84

Senator Orrin Hatch
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatch,

I am writing to you in reference to the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2135/H.R. 4516), and request that this letter be included as part of the official record on this bill. Although I basically support the bill, there are aspects of it that are very troublesome to me. I am pleased that the state delegation has finally initiated this action on lands so incredibly deserving of wilderness designation. Nonetheless, I strongly feel that some critical areas have been omitted, and that the "hard release" language jeopardizes future options for our state's wilderness, and limits the choices available to our children following us during the next thirty years.

I find the "hard release" language thoroughly unacceptable. Restricting management of roadless areas for natural values is extreme, reflecting the short-sighted commodity orientation of the few individuals in power. Management of such areas for potential wilderness designation in the future should be sustained, particularly in unique areas recognized in the U.S. Forest Service planning procedures. Once unique natural features are disturbed or destroyed, it takes a very long time, if not forever, for them to recover. Eliminating such features is depriving society of the choice and opportunity to experience them. Prohibiting the Forest Service from studying and recommending wilderness for up to 30 years eliminates the opportunity to re-assess natural values in relation to commodity production as demands and needs of society change. I can not accept the assumption that demand for wilderness will not increase, nor can I assume, as this bill does, that this designation process was thoroughly correct the first time around.

I am specifically dissatisfied with the acreage proposed for the High Uintas in this bill. I support the Utah Wilderness Association proposal for 659,000 acres in contrast to the 448,000 now in the bill. There are very minimal resource conflicts in the 211,000 acres that have been omitted in the act, and I don't understand the rationale for the proposed 448,000. The U.S. Forest Service even recommended more in their RARE studies than the act proposes. The USFS proposal is the least acceptable acreage, while the Utah Wilderness Association proposal is the one I support. This region is one of the largest undesignated roadless areas in the lower 48 states, abounding with wildlife, water resources, and outstanding wilderness recreation opportunities. A great deal of critical wildlife habitat has been excluded from the acreage in the bill. As we have witnessed

throughout the Rocky Mountain west, be it Yellowstone National Park or along the Wasatch Front of Utah, protecting only a portion animal range causes widespread death and costs to private property. Here we have an opportunity to preserve some of the finest habitat remaining in this region as a unit, so that it will be available for hunting, observation, study, and protection for all time. The watershed values of the High Uintas should surely not be overlooked, particularly during this age in which water is becoming increasingly scarce.

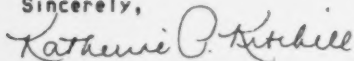
The proposed acreage for Mt. Naomi omits a critical portion of the roadless area. I request that Cottonwood Canyon and the high elevation basins on the east be included in the Mt. Naomi area. These are absolutely outstanding areas, and should surely not be overlooked.

In the southern part of the state, I feel strongly that the Pine Valley Mountains areas has not been given the acreage it deserves. The eastern slope is exceptionally scenic and offers terrific recreational opportunities. This is also critical winter range for wildlife that can best be conserved through wilderness designation.

Excluding the Stansbury Mountains and the Lakes/Mount Watson region from this bill is a mistake. I request that these areas be included in the bill in order to protect their natural values and to provide recreational opportunities and genetic diversity to the Forest Service wilderness areas in the state of Utah.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on the Utah Wilderness Act.

Sincerely,



Katherine P. Kitchell
Research Assistant
Department of Forest Resources
Utah State University

Feb. 7, 1984

Senator Orrin Hatch
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hatch,

I am writing to indicate my strong support for the UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984. Although I don't presently live in Utah, I have spent many days in the backcountry areas and have come to realize what an incredibly unique and priceless resource we, as Americans, have in the Utah wilderness areas. These wild and primitive areas are non renewable natural resources which, if we let them slip away, will be gone forever. Anyone who has ever been three walking days from the nearest telephone in an untouched desert canyon in the springtime will cry at the thought that his great grandchildren may not ever have that opportunity. Lets all try to think past the next election, past the next decade. Lets have posterity look back at us and say that WE had the wisdom and the willpower to preserve instead of only use. I believe that all Americans will thank us as will the rest of the world.

Well, so much for philosophy. Although, from what I've heard, the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 is a real step in the right direction, it still seems to fall short in a few areas. The High Uintas are seriously cut short. Over 200,000 acres of the north slope and east flank should be added as important wildlife habitat. The Mount Naomi area needs Cottonwood Canyon and the eastern basins added. The Pine Valley Mountains in S.W. Utah need the Maple Hollow and Leap Creek areas added, and the wonderful Dark Canyon area needs some minor but important acreage added. Last but not least is the subject of "release language". My understanding is that the present bill contains "hard release" language. This seems unwarranted and unnecessary.

This is the first wilderness bill for Utah, a state with unique wilderness resources but very little protection for them. Let's make this a good wilderness bill which all Americans can be proud of.

Please include this letter in any official hearing records. I am sending similar letters to several of your constituents. The time I am taking to compose this letter is valuable as I am sure your time is. That's a measure of the importance we place on a subject.

Thank you very much for this bill and keep up the good work.

Sincerely,



Michael B. Jewell
E. 1118 28th Ave.
Spokane, Wa. 99203

1994 MAR 18

J.R. Hinds
1331 27th Street
Ogden, Utah 84403
13 March 84

Senator Malcom Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

It pleases me that hearings on the Utah Wilderness Bill (S.2155) are being held so promptly and I wish these comments to be included in the official hearing record.

I am concerned about several items in the bill. I hope that these shortcomings can be rectified during this month's hearings. Here is a list of changes that seem essential:

1. The release language (Sec. 202,b,2), modeled after the Wyoming Wilderness Bill, is unnecessarily restrictive and totally repugnant to conservationists. In contrast to the vast acreages in Wyoming, the minimal acreage proposed in this bill make it callously excessive. It wrongfully abridges the legitimate rights of citizens to strive for inclusion of further areas for wilderness consideration. Not being all that aware of what is in the offing in Washington, I was not prepared to push for inclusion in this bill of roadless areas that are close and extremely important to me. I refer to those roadless areas in Weber County (Willard Peak, Mollens Hollow, Mount Ogden, and Burch Creek) where I frequently backpack, picnic, and cross-country ski.

2. Section 301 is redundant to the Wilderness Act of 1964 and its clarifications. Nevertheless, I feel that this provision unduly limits the necessary discretion of the Forest Service in determining appropriate grazing levels under changing circumstances. If cattle take precedence in a wilderness, just where do the elk graze? The North Slope of the Uintas, partially excluded from this bill, is Utah's primary elk habitat.

3. Section 303, prohibiting the creation of buffer zones around the periphery of the designated wilderness areas, would seem legitimate if the acreages of the areas were sufficient to act as their own buffers. This is not the case even in the largest area, the Uintas. Either the acreages, especially of the smaller areas, need to be increased to the edge of development (at least to the RARE II administratively approved boundary), or this section deleted in favor of the judicious management of the Forest Service.

4. The boundaries of several of the proposed wilderness units

seem to have been drawn more for the purposes of political expedience than proper resource management. For example, the east slopes of the Mount Naomi area are the most choice and were recommended by the Forest Service in RARE II, yet were left out of this bill. I remember once backpacking into White Pine Lake, in the area excluded by this bill, only to have the night shattered by the arrival of an off-road vehicle ripping through the underbrush and blaring music. It is necessary to remember that we are trying to preserve an enduring resource for the enjoyment of the American people - to protect it from this type of abuse. The previously recommended boundary would more readily lend itself to control of this kind of abuse.

5. The crown jewel of Utah's wild lands has been woefully short-changed. The High Uintas already suffer from user pressures and the boundaries deserve to be greatly enlarged, at least to the administratively endorsed lines. The North Slope is a major elk habitat and needs protection, preferably extending to the trailheads at Henry's Fork and China Meadows. The Lakes area to the west is frequently used by the Boy Scouts and should be protected for them as well as others. The eastern end of the range offers little potential for energy development in spite of corporate or county commissioner's dreams and also deserves the protection of wilderness designation.

6. The deletion of the Stansbury Mountains from the "discussion proposal" is simply unwarranted. There are no substantive conflicts to their inclusion in this bill.

There are other roadless areas left out of this bill, or shortchanged by it, that concern me, but I realize that there is little hope of seeing them included at this late date. Nevertheless, please consider these suggestions carefully. It is as hard to bring back a wilderness as it is to bring back innocence.

Sincerely,


J. R. Hinds

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

PREPARED TESTIMONY
BEFORE

THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

ON

S. 2155

A BILL TO DESIGNATE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS IN UTAH
AS UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The American Petroleum Institute welcomes the opportunity to comment on S. 2155, introduced by Senators Garn and Hatch. API is a petroleum industry trade association composed of 250 companies of all sizes and 6500 individuals involved in virtually every phase of the petroleum industry. Many of our members are active in the search for oil and natural gas in Utah. As a result, API is very concerned about the effects S. 2155 will have on petroleum activities in Utah and on the industry as a whole.

API compliments Senators Garn and Hatch and the other members of the Utah congressional delegation for their efforts to bring order to the wilderness debate in Utah. The matter is a difficult one involving many competing interests.

To put S. 2155 in perspective, it is necessary to examine the entire issue of the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). This will be done in the following General Comments section. From this background, favorable provisions of S. 2155 will be pointed out and needed improvements will be recommended.

General Comments

S. 2155 creates 707,000 acres of new forest system wilderness in Utah in addition to approximately 30,000 acres of existing national forest wilderness. However, the Utah addition of designated wilderness lands is only one part of a rapidly expanding system. The NWPS has been enlarged from just 9 million acres when the system was created in 1964 to over 80 million acres in less than 20 years. Of this amount, slightly more than 25 million acres of national forest system land, land typically available for multiple uses, is included in the NWPS and closed

to economic activities. Another 20 million acres of forest land is either administratively endorsed for wilderness or recommended for further study for wilderness potential by the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II).

RARE II also recommended in 1979 that 36 million acres of forest land be returned to multiple uses. These are recommendations and become effective only upon action by Congress. Pending such action, even lands recommended for release have remained closed to mineral entry either by statute (e.g. the Fiscal Year 1984 appropriations legislation), or by administrative actions such as "no leasing" decisions or highly restrictive stipulations attached to oil and gas leases.

In addition, nearly 24 million acres of Bureau of Land Management land, also normally available for multiple uses, are under wilderness study -- 3 million of these acres are in Utah alone -- and closed to further mineral leasing until their status is resolved by Congress. Final action is not likely until the late 1980s at best.

Ultimately, the total number of federal acres in the NWPS could approach 200 million. While the objectives of wilderness preservation are commendable we do not believe the nation can afford to create such a immense land system in which virtually all economic activities are forbidden.

There is a serious need to increase rather than limit the amount of oil and gas produced from federal lands. In 1982 total oil production onshore U.S. was 2.75 billion barrels of petroleum liquids. Oil production from federal lands amounted to 149.6 million barrels -- only 5.4 percent of the national total. Natural gas production from onshore wells in 1982 totalled 13.8 trillion cubic feet but federal onshore lands produced only about 1.2 trillion cubic feet -- 8.4 percent of the total. In stark contrast, the federal onshore estate makes up over 31 percent of all U.S. onshore lands.

In Utah, federal land represents 63.2 percent of the land area of the state but private and state lands produce the bulk of Utah's oil and natural gas. In 1982, 29 million barrels of petroleum liquids and 91 billion cubic feet of natural gas were produced in Utah. Production from federal land was 6.44 million barrels of petroleum liquids and 23.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas -- or about 22 percent and 26 percent respectively.

With oil imports still running at about 31 percent of U.S. demand, frontier areas like Utah should be explored and new fields found and developed to meet future expected demand and to replace existing reserves as they are depleted. Tying up land in wilderness, or keeping land under constant wilderness study,

where no economic activity can take place, severely diminishes the universe of petroleum exploration opportunities. Even small amounts of land withdrawn from petroleum exploration can result in lost resources. Signal Hill in Los Angeles, California, is an example. Signal Hill occupies a surface area of only 1600 acres. Yet, producers have drawn over 1 billion barrels of crude oil from the field. This phenomenon, where significant petroleum reserves are found under small land areas, is fairly common in the Rocky Mountain region.

In short, the country needs the oil and gas from government lands which, based on the statistics in the preceding paragraphs, are underutilized. To determine the oil and gas potential under these lands there is a need for access and for certainty about the future disposition of the federal estate. Delays created by the long-term debate over wilderness lands have retarded petroleum industry efforts to find and develop petroleum deposits.

API has provided this subcommittee, the full Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the House Interior Committee with its views on several statewide wilderness bills as well as on omnibus wilderness legislation considered by the 97th Congress. Our beliefs with respect to wilderness remain unchanged. We caution against removing federal land from mineral entry before such land is thoroughly evaluated for its mineral potential. The nation needs its energy resources and petroleum exploration activities can be, and are, conducted with utmost concern and care for the environment.

Despite our strong beliefs we recognize that Congress is faced with difficult decisions and that some closures of potential wilderness tracts to mineral entry are inevitable and, indeed, desirable. We believe, however, that Congress should make every effort to achieve balanced decisions that keep a maximum amount of federal acreage in Utah and other states open to careful petroleum exploration and development. We hope that S. 2155 can be a vehicle to strike such a balance.

Favorable Provisions

S. 2155 contains a number of provisions that should become models for other state wilderness bills. The following elements of the bill are particularly commendable:

Legal and Factual Sufficiency

The legal and factual sufficiency language in Sec. 201 and Sec. 202(a) recognizes the need to prevent further delay in returning to multiple use those lands unsuitable for wilderness designation. The language will affirm nearly a decade and a half of study of the surface values of 3 million acres of Forest Service land in Utah. These studies need not and should not be repeated.

Buffer Zone Prohibition

The prohibition against the creation of "buffer zones" around wilderness areas found at Sec. 303(a) is a necessary step to remove the uncertainty about utilization of lands adjacent to wilderness lands.

The creation of "buffer zones" around units of the NWPS would increase the uncertainty now clouding the future use of many federal multiple use lands. Wilderness areas must have clearly defined boundaries.

"Buffer zones" will interfere seriously with the responsible management of lands set aside for other uses. Management of "buffer zones" as wilderness will hinder, if not halt, oil and gas leasing, mining plan approvals, timber harvest, recreation, and other activities resulting in lost jobs and other negative economic effects. "Buffer zones" could adversely affect state and local government planning and development efforts as well as the enjoyment of private property rights.

Ban on Future Roadless Area Reviews

Sec. 202(c), which expressly prohibits future forest service roadless area reviews of national forest system land in Utah unless ordered by Congress, provides assurance that government lands will not be continually studied and restudied to determine wilderness potential. Enough time, manpower, and tax dollars have been spent in the study of these areas. There is no need to restudy Forest System land in Utah for the foreseeable future.

Recommended Improvements

API believes that S. 2155 should be strengthened in the following areas.

Wilderness Designations

Wilderness designations should be strictly limited to lands that are clearly wilderness and, where possible, that have no petroleum or other mineral potential. In addition, federal land currently under oil and gas lease should be removed from consideration for wilderness status.

S. 2155 would designate as wilderness approximately 707,000 acres of national forest land in Utah. Upon designation, these areas would be closed in perpetuity to oil and gas and other mineral exploration. Yet, some of these areas have potential for oil and gas deposits and some are currently under oil and gas lease. Most of these areas have never been thoroughly evaluated for their petroleum potential.

Utah is frontier oil country where industry understanding of the state's complex geology is limited but growing. We believe the state holds significant potential for helping meet the nation's current and future demand for petroleum. Industry is encouraged enough to continue to commit investment capital toward increasing our understanding of the area's geology. Over 1,000 wells were drilled in Utah from 1980 through 1982 -- for all time only 6,946 wells have been drilled in the state.

Without hard knowledge about subsurface values, as well as those of the surface, Congress cannot make adequately informed decisions about the optimum uses of these lands. Where possible, Congress should remove lands showing petroleum potential from wilderness consideration at least until that potential has been thoroughly evaluated.

API also recommends that those lands currently under lease be deleted from designated wilderness areas. An existing lease is a measure of the perceived petroleum potential of an area. Companies do not invest substantial sums for preliminary geological and geophysical evaluations and federal leases unless they have reason to believe the lands involved are geologically favorable for the occurrence of petroleum.

There is a second, very important reason for excluding leased land from wilderness that goes beyond their mineral potential. Both S. 2155 and the 1964 Wilderness Act provide for the protection of valid existing rights and leases. However, as a practical matter, such rights have proven in the past to be difficult, if not impossible, to exercise once an area has been included in the NWPS.

Finally, we urge restraint in designating forest system lands as wilderness. RARE II lands are not the last opportunity to add land to the NWPS. Approximately 1 million acres of National Park System land and 3 million acres of Bureau of Land Management Public Lands in Utah are either recommended or under study for inclusion in the NWPS.

Release Language

The release language at Sec. 201(b) is inadequate and should be amended to permanently release to multiple use those lands that have been studied for wilderness but not designated by S. 2155.

Consistency suggests that non-designated lands be returned to multiple uses permanently or until Congress orders otherwise. After all, designated wilderness is to be managed solely as wilderness unless and until Congress changes that status.

Permanent release will end the constant study and restudy of these lands thereby ending a drain on Forest Service manpower and financial resources. RARE and RARE II have taken more than a decade and a half and have cost tens of millions of tax dollars. They have provided us with much information about the surface values of about 3 million acres of forest system land in Utah. They tell us next to nothing, however, about the subsurface values of these areas.

If we are to acquire needed subsurface knowledge, the release of these areas to the year 2000 contained in S. 2155 should be changed to assure permanent release. The fifteen years allowed by current language is insufficient incentive for companies to risk substantial capital investment in petroleum and other mineral exploration activities: especially since activities in untested areas require 10 or even 20 years from initial concept formation to the resource development phase. The economic risk of non-completion due to the possibility of future wilderness study is too great and likely will discourage exploration investments.

CONCLUSION

S. 2155 presents a significant opportunity for Congress to reduce the amount of uncertainty associated with the wilderness process. API urges the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water to limit carefully the amount of RARE II land in Utah designated as wilderness. Further, we recommend that all RARE II lands now under federal oil and gas lease be excluded from wilderness designation. We also urge that S. 2155 be amended to provide for permanent release of lands studied for wilderness but not designated as such by this legislation. Finally, we support the retention of those sections of S. 2155 that (1) prohibit the creation of "buffer zones," (2) affirm the legal and factual sufficiency of RARE II, and (3) forbid future roadless area reviews of U.S. Forest lands in Utah, unless so directed by Congress.

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved
Water Committee
SD-360 Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington DC., 20510

1984 FEB 27 PM 3:04

UHAH
JHR

Dear Senator Wallop,

I am writing to you about the Utah Wilderness Bill. I am strongly in favor of having our public lands preserved as wilderness, and hope that you will support optimal wilderness for Utah. However, I feel that the present wilderness bill should be amended before acceptable. The new bill omits some choice subalpine cirques of Steep Hollow, White Pine and Cottonwood Canyons for Naomi in northern Utah. The boundary should be expanded to include more land in Logan Canyon, particularly because it is well known to have low gas and oil potential. The Uinta Mountains boundary should also be expanded to include more prime wildlife habitat on the north slope, and areas such as Bullpark should be included. The Uinta Mountain Range should be top priority for wilderness designation. I support the inclusion of the Wellsville Mountains as wilderness, and hope that you will include Mollens Hollow and the Stansbury Mountains as wilderness, both of which are of high wilderness value. Mollens Hollow provides habitat for the Single leaf pines (pinyon pines), unusual to this eastern part of northern Utah; the Stansbury Mountains provide habitat for a variety of Great Basin wildlife and plantlife. Both areas provide marvelous opportunities for wilderness experiences and solitude. I object to the hard release language in the present bill, and hope that you will support soft release language. Hard release would prohibit the F.S. from studying and recommending wilderness on roadless areas for up to 30 years and could prohibit the F.S. from managing areas not designated wilderness for their natural values. Please vote for optimal wilderness in Utah; our children and grandchildren need to experience the wilderness as we have, and plants and animals need habitat to survive as we do. Thank you and I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Thank you and Sincerely,

Betsy Neely
434 Park Ave.
Logan, Utah 84321

Betsy Neely

cc: Senator Jake Garn, Senator Orrin Hatch, Rep. James Hansen

Feb. 21, 1984

1984 FEB 27 PM 3:10

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing this letter in reference to Senate Bill 2155 and House Bill 4516. I would like my letter to be included in the official hearing record.

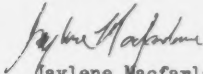
There are some very important points that I feel should be considered in the preparation of this bill. At present the bill provides for 448,000 acres of the High Uintahs. I feel this is 211,000 acres short of what should be included. Most of the important wildlife habitat has been excluded, and many beautiful areas for hiking and camping have been excluded also. Leaving out this additional acreage would make it more difficult for the Forest Service to administer because many of the trailheads are not included. I would be extremely disappointed to see this additional acreage not included in the bill.

The hard release language in the bill is unacceptable. It would be ridiculous to prohibit the Forest Service from studying or recommending wilderness on other lands in the future.

I hope my opinions will be seriously considered in the final drafting of this bill.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Gaylene Macfarlane
565 E. 200 N.
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062

February 21, 1984
 Dean Petaja
 1260 East 500 South
 Salt Lake City UT 84102

Utah
JPR

1984 FEB 24

Senator Malcolm Wallop
 Senate Public Lands and
 Reserved Water Subcommittee
 SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
 Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing in reference to the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (S2155). Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

I am encouraged by the fact that there is a Utah wilderness bill presently before Congress. I am also encouraged by the progress toward more equitable legislation that has been made since the Utah delegation presented their draft proposal to the public last summer. I attended the meeting in Salt Lake City and submitted a written statement. I am grateful for the public process in which I am able to participate.

While improvements have been made the bill, as now written, is yet some distance from it's potential for being equitable initial wilderness legislation for Utah's public lands. S2155 falls short in two major areas, it's "release language", and it's failure to include critical areas or portions of areas.

"Hard release" flies in the face of professional land management and the legislation under which the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) functions. (The National Forest Management Act).. It is unconscionable to prohibit the USFS from recommending wilderness for roadless lands (not designated in this bill) for 30 years, and to possibly prohibit the USFS from managing undesignated roadless areas for their natural values. "Hard release" would bias the management of roadless lands toward development, rather than allowing the forest planning process to consider all available management alternatives, including development, in a professional and equitable manner. The compromise "soft release" was attained years ago and has been a part of all wilderness legislation since.

Many deserving areas have been excluded from S2155. The Utah Wilderness Association, in conjunction with other groups around the state, has provided you with detailed and accurate information regarding the areas included and excluded from the bill. I fully support the inclusion of every area described in that booklet.

I would like to emphasize some of the areas which have been excluded. On the High Uinta Mountains, S2155 falls 200,000 acres short of the citizens proposal and 63,000 acres short of even the USFS RAREII proposal. The excluded terrain constitutes much of the most important wildlife habitat in the Uinta's, and in the state of Utah. Most notably Bull Park, Weyman Park, Beaver Meadows, Stillwater Fork, West Fork Blacks Fork, and Smiths Fork all on the north slope have been excluded. Also on the north slope, the boundary at Henrys Fork should extend to the trail head. Henrys Fork is an

extremely popular access point for recreationists to Kings Peak, the highest in Utah. The eastern end of the Uinta's, the Bollie Lake country, should not have been excluded simply because the Daggett County Commissioners do not want any wilderness in their County.

The Lakes / Mt. Watson area is simply the western end of the Uinta's. It is separated from the rest of the range by a two lane highway. The Lakes area is perhaps Utah's single most important watershed. It is the headwaters for the Provo and Weber Rivers. These rivers are critical supplies of water for the metropolitan Wasatch Front. S2155 should include the Lakes / Mt. Watson area as it possesses all of the characteristics which make the Uintas. Utah's premier forest roadless area. Wilderness is the best protection for watershed. The boundary for this area has painstakingly been drawn to exclude resource conflicts and allow for recreational development.

The Stansburry Mountains should be added back to the bill at 55,000 acres. The grazing conflict does not exist. The access roads are cherry stemmed out of the wilderness and do not represent a conflict. The Stansburrys rise to 11,000 ft. out of the Great Basin and are one of only two Great Basin Mt. ranges in Utah with perennial streams. This area also provides a superb recreation resource to near by and growing Salt Lake City.

Dark Canyon will make a spectacular wilderness. With the inclusion of the now closed Peavine Canyon cherry stem it would be even better.

The inclusion of Mt Naomi is indeed a positive step. The addition of the eastern slope is necessary to complete the area. There are no significant resource conflicts with this addition.

The Pine Valley Mountains need to be enlarged to include the eastern escarpment and winter range for wildlife, particularly Mapple Hollow and Leap Creek.

The flexibility of the Utah delegation has facilitated the furtherance of this legislation. I sincerely hope this flexibility will continue to help refine and improve the bill as it makes it's way through the Senate.

Sincerely;

Dean Petaja

Dean Petaja
1260 East 500 South
Salt Lake City UT 84102

380 North 200 West
Logan, Utah 84321
February 20, 1984

Utah
FJR
1984 FEB 24 PM 2:01

Senator Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing to express my concerns about the proposed Utah Wilderness legislation. Utah is a state which is fortunate to have substantive public holdings which contain large roadless tracts of pristine land, unique in their ecological features. I feel that as much of this land as possible should be protected from development.

While the bill under consideration now is a definite improvement over the proposal of July 1983, some improvements are still necessary. I believe the "hard release language", which would prevent the National Forest Service from recommending land for wilderness not designated by this bill until the year 2000, to be inappropriate. This would restrict the Forest Service in its options for managing the land under its jurisdiction. "Soft release language", or no release language at all would be far better. "Soft release language" would have the Forest Service manage all non-wilderness areas through multiple-use, but would allow for wilderness recommendation at any time.

The Mt. Naomi Wilderness Study Area is very near my home. It was left out of the original wilderness proposal, but part of it has been included in the bill under consideration. It is important to note, however, that a very important part of it has been deleted. Approximately 8,000 acres on the Eastern slope of the Bear River Range should be included (see enclosed map). I have hiked in this region quite a bit, and am shocked to see that many of the most beautiful areas have been eliminated from the wilderness bill. The Western slope areas that are included in the current bill are quite different from the Eastern section. Both parts need to be included.

I have also hiked in the High Uintas, 448,000 acres of which have been included in the bill under consideration. I believe this acreage should be increased to include the North Slope and eastern sections of these mountains. The Uintas are certainly special in Utah, and deserved to be preserved in as large a tract as possible. Timber harvest on the North slope would be of questionable economic value, considering the difficulty of the task. This is habitat for moose, elk, and other wildlife. The northern boundary of the wilderness should roughly follow the existing North Slope road.

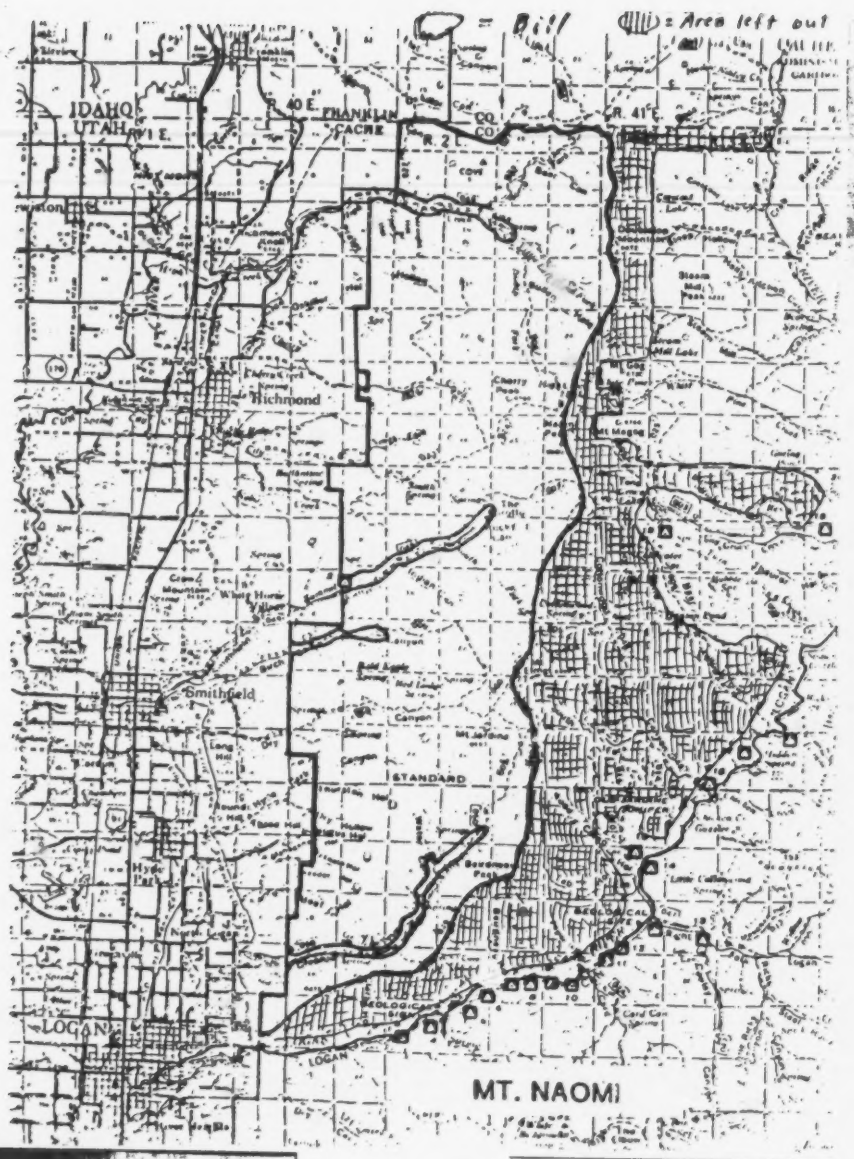
A number of deserving wilderness study areas were omitted from the current Utah National Forest Wilderness Bill. The Stansbury Mountains of 55,000 acres is one. It should be included in the bill, as it has outstanding wilderness value and little commercial value in terms of timber, oil or gas development. The Mollens Hollow area, which is also near my home, needs to be included. This remote area is at relatively low elevation, therefore containing ecosystems which have not usually been protected from development.

As a citizen of the State of Utah, I urge you to consider my views in the development and passage of the Utah National Forest Wilderness Bill. Please include my letter in the hearing record.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Catherine Sharpsteen".

Catherine Sharpsteen



*Utah
FTR*

1984 FEB 24 10 00

178 E 100 N
Logan, Utah 84321
2/19/84

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

I am writing to you in reference to the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516), and request that this letter be included as part of the official record on this bill. Although I basically support the bill, there are aspects of it that are very troublesome to me. I am pleased that the state delegation has finally initiated this action on lands so incredibly deserving of wilderness designation. Nonetheless, I strongly feel that some critical areas have been omitted, and that the "hard release" language jeopardizes future options for our state's wilderness, and limits the choices available to our children following us during the next thirty years.

I find the "hard release" language thoroughly unacceptable. Restricting management of roadless areas for natural values is extreme, reflecting the short-sighted commodity orientation of the few individuals in power. Management of such areas for potential wilderness designation in the future should be sustained, particularly in unique areas recognized in the U.S. Forest Service planning procedures. Once unique natural features are disturbed or destroyed, it takes a very long time, if not forever, for them to recover. Eliminating such features is depriving society of the choice and opportunity to experience them. Prohibiting the Forest Service from studying and recommending wilderness for up to 30 years eliminates the opportunity to re-assess natural values in relation to commodity production as demands and needs of society change. I can not accept the assumption that demand for wilderness will not increase, nor can I assume, as this bill does, that this designation process was thoroughly correct the first time around.

I am specifically dissatisfied with the acreage proposed for the High Uintas in this bill. I support the Utah Wilderness Association proposal for 659,000 acres in contrast to the 448,000 now in the bill. There are very minimal resource conflicts in the 211,000 acres that have been omitted in the act, and I don't understand the rationale for the proposed 448,000. The U.S. Forest Service even recommended more in their RARE studies than the act proposes. The USFS proposal is the least acceptable acreage, while the Utah Wilderness Association proposal is the one I support. This region is one of the largest undesignated roadless areas in the lower 48 states, abounding with wildlife, water resources, and outstanding wilderness recreation opportunities. A great deal of critical wildlife habitat has

been excluded from the acreage in the bill. As we have witnessed throughout the Rocky Mountain west, be it Yellowstone National Park or along the Wasatch Front of Utah, protecting only a portion animal range causes widespread death and costs to private property. Here we have an opportunity to preserve some of the finest habitat remaining in this region as a unit, so that it will be available for hunting, observation, study, and protection for all time. The watershed values of the High Uintas should surely not be overlooked, particularly during this age in which water is becoming increasingly scarce.

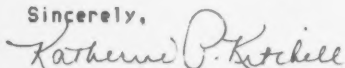
The proposed acreage for Mt. Naomi omits a critical portion of the roadless area. I request that Cottonwood Canyon and the high elevation basins on the east be included in the Mt. Naomi area. These are absolutely outstanding areas, and should surely not be overlooked.

In the southern part of the state, I feel strongly that the Pine Valley Mountains areas has not been given the acreage it deserves. The eastern slope is exceptionally scenic and offers terrific recreational opportunities. This is also critical winter range for wildlife that can best be conserved through wilderness designation.

Excluding the Stansbury Mountains and the Lakes/Mount Watson region from this bill is a mistake. I request that these areas be included in the bill in order to protect their natural values and to provide recreational opportunities and genetic diversity to the Forest Service wilderness areas in the state of Utah.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on the Utah Wilderness Act.

Sincerely,



Katherine P. Kitchell
Research Assistant
Department of Forest Resources
Utah State University

*Utah
FJR*

1984 FEB 24 PM

Cache Group Sierra Club
434 Park Ave.
Logan, UT 84321

Hon. Malcolm Wallop
U. S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The following are the comments of the Cache Group Sierra Club regarding S. 2155, the Utah Wilderness bill. The Cache Group consists of about 150 Sierra Club members living in and around Cache Valley, Utah. Please include these comments in the record of the hearing held before the Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee on February 9, 1984.

This bill is a substantial improvement over the "discussion proposal" which was the subject of public meetings around Utah in July, 1983. However, we believe that the bill can be improved in several fundamental ways.

The release language used in the bill, so called Wyoming hard-release, is unnecessarily restrictive. Such language would have the practical effect of virtually eliminating any further consideration of Forest Service lands as wilderness in Utah. Under the terms of S. 2155, consideration of suitable roadless areas for wilderness designation could occur no earlier than the year 2000 and possibly no earlier than 2015. By then, it is likely that areas now roadless would have been compromised by various development activities, thus precluding additional wilderness. Hard release appeals to commodity interests who evidently fear that unless permanent decisions regarding wilderness status on all Forest Service lands are made now, the Forest Service will continue to study many areas for their wilderness values. Such fears are unfounded for several reasons. First, the difference in acreage between S. 2155 and what the Sierra Club recommends is not overwhelming, about 1.9 million acres, roughly 3.5% of the State of Utah. Second, the Forest Service would probably show little interest in pursuing detailed studies of roadless areas for their wilderness values. We suspect that the Forest Service would conduct such studies only for the most significant areas and then only after considerable prodding by conservation groups and other interested parties. One must also remember that the Forest Service is the land management agency charged with administering the National Forests. If the Forest Service decides that managing an area for wilderness values is the best way to achieve its planning objectives, why should the agency be forbidden to do so?

One of our major concerns is areas which were not included in the bill

or which were significantly reduced in size. Foremost is the Mt. Naomi area. The bill includes about 2/3 of the Forest Service RARE II area in Utah. Excluded from the bill are the very scenic basins and glacial cirques along the eastern side of the Bear River Range divide and the lower elevation canyons between the divide, the Logan Canyon highway (US 89) and Tony Grove Lake. The entire RARE II area, plus the lands in Wood Camp Hollow which were excluded from RARE II, merits inclusion in the wilderness system. The entire area clearly meets the legal requirements of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Mt. Naomi area forms a manageable ecological unit which is natural and unspoiled, replete with opportunities for solitude and primitive, unconfined recreation. This is the only area in the Wasatch Mountains large enough to accommodate multiday backpacking trips. Resource conflicts are small. Timber values are marginal, at best. Hard rock mineral potential of the area is trivial, judging from findings of the U. S. Geological Survey (Professional Paper 1300, 1984). The U. S. Geological Survey (Circular 902-K, 1983) has assessed the oil and gas potential of the Mt. Naomi area as low. The values of the Mt. Naomi area as wilderness are demonstrably great while the conflicting commodity values are speculative and of low potential, at that. Of the many de facto Forest Service wilderness areas, Mt. Naomi has had an outstanding degree of public support. During the RARE II process, Mt. Naomi received the sixth highest level of public support in the entire nation. Not surprisingly, Mt. Naomi received more public support than any other Forest Service area in Utah, or in Region IV of the Forest Service, for that matter. Wilderness designation has been supported by Cache Valley's daily newspaper, the Herald Journal. This support for wilderness still continues, as evidenced by the overwhelming, vociferous sentiment which citizens expressed as a public meeting in Logan last July. Any reasonable person could not help but conclude that people want the Mt. Naomi area, all of it, to be designated wilderness.

We are also concerned about the High Uintas. The bill excludes important roadless lands on the north slope and on the east end of the range. Unquestionably, these portions of the roadless area qualify as wilderness. The U. S. Geological Survey references cited previously state that herdrock minerals and oil and gas are of little consequence in these portions of the roadless area. The major resource conflict seems to be timber. Undoubtedly, much timber is present on the north slope within the boundary proposed by the Sierra Club and other conservation organizations. However, harvesting the timber would necessitate large road construction expenditures. It is likely, based on past timber sales on National Forest lands in Utah, that timber sales on the north slope would lose money. That is, the Forest Service would spend more money administering the sales, constructing roads and reforesting afterwards than it would recoup in revenues. With the Federal government already up to its ears in deficits, it makes no sense to destroy wilderness values so the Federal government can go further in debt. The High Uintas is by far the largest roadless area in Utah. As such it is unique. Its vast area should all be incorporated into a magnificent wilderness which will be a treasure for the entire country as well as for Utah.

We also want to see the Mollen's Hollow area included in the bill. This is a small area at the head of Blacksmith Fork in Cache County. In spite of its modest size, it contains a marvelous diversity of natural features including narrow, steep-walled canyons, very rugged topography,

large springs and cascades in Blacksmith Fork and stands of pinyon pine, a very unusual occurrence in northern Utah. The Forest Service identified about 16,500 acres as roadless as part of the RARE II process. The Sierra Club recommends a 10,000 acre area for wilderness. The RARE II boundaries have been redrawn to make the area more manageable, to eliminate partly an area where the Forest Service wants to sell timber, and to protect the headwaters of Blacksmith Fork, a high-quality trout fishery. Resource conflicts are nearly zero. Hardrock mineral and oil and gas potential are rates as low by the U. S. Geological Survey. Due to steep slopes and low productivity, timber resources are largely insignificant as saw timber. The Forest Service has identified a small part of the northeast corner of the roadless area as a timber sale area. The wilderness boundary proposed by the Sierra Club contains only about 125 acres of the sale area. In any event, the Forest Service recently offered the entire sale area for bid but nobody was interested. Public support for Mollen's Hollow has been low, largely because few people know the area exists and fewer still have visited it. However, this should not detract from the value of Mollen's Hollow as wilderness.

There are other areas in Utah which have been excluded from the bill but which should be included, e.g., the Stansbury Mountains. We hope you make all of these additions to the bill in order that we can support it. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Alan T. Carpenter, Chair
Cache Group Sierra Club

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
SD-360 Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Wallop
IVR
Clyde A. Morris
976 E. 700S. #6
Salt Lake City, Ut 84102

Dear Senator Wallop:

1984 FEB 1 12:34

Thank you for your continuing work and support of wilderness in the United States. At this time I would like to concentrate on the wilderness bill of my home state, Utah, S.2155.

Utah is blessed with a multitude of high quality areas with low resource conflicts. Most are reflected in the Utah Wilderness Bill. I strongly endorse the bills Ashdown Gorge, Box-Death Hollow, Twin Peaks and Wellsville proposals. I even more strongly implore you to add a few choice areas which have not yet been included. I would like to see many worthy areas added including an additional 25,000 acres along the eastern slopes of the Mt. Naomi area, the 13,360 acre Santaquin unit of the Mt. Nebo area with its critical yet accessible big game habitat, the entire 83,500 acres of the Pine Valley Mountains as proposed by the Forest Service, and 659,000 acres for the King of Utah wilderness areas the High Uintas, however the most important to me are the Lakes/Mt. Watson area and the Stansbury Mountains.

80,000 acres in the Lakes/Mt. Watson area out of the Rare II's 111,000 suggested acres would be a equitable compromise with its detractors. It would allow the development of the potential for intensive recreation at the lakes near the Mirror Lake Highway and free the Pineview/Anschutz oil and gas fields for development. The area has the spectacular alpine lakes, and meadows, lofty peaks and wildlife we associate with high country wilderness. It has all this for a short walk from the road bringing it within reach of the majority of Utah's deserving residents.

The other significant omission from the Utah Wilderness bill is the 55,000 acre Stansbury Mountains Unit. The area's noncompatible uses have been excluded with properly drawn boundaries and cheery-stems. USGS has found low potential for oil, gas and minerals.

On the plus side for wilderness designation is its critical watershed, wildlife habitat and most importantly accessibility from Salt Lake City. It provides unequalled opportunities for study of the geological history of Salt Lake, life zone concepts, local wildlife, plant succession, and archaeology. It has all this in a popular recreation area within an hour's drive of downtown Salt Lake City. It is the only Rare I and Rare II area in the Great Basin Range that was recommended for wilderness.

All this can be protected under the Wilderness Act with little loss in development of other resources. We in Utah need your help to secure these few wild areas for the future generation. If we error in making these areas official wilderness we can change our minds down the road and these competing resources will still be there for development. If we error by not making these areas official wilderness they are open to whatever the market will bear, most likely forgoing its wilderness values. The wilderness is a fragile thing and once developed is gone forever. If we error we must error in favor of wilderness. Please amend the Utah Wilderness bill to include these areas.

Clyde A. Morris

Senator Jake Garn
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Utah
FJR
February 16, 1984

1984 FEB 17 AM 2 33

Dear Senator Garn:

Please include the following comments in the official hearing record for the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, S. 2155. I would also at this time like to request a copy of the full records of those hearings, whether that consist of the Federal Registrar for February 9, 1984 and subsequent hearing records or a compilation of comment summaries from your office after the hearing period is closed late in February. This is an historic occasion, in my mind, and I want to have a record of the proceedings. Thank you for your cooperation on this request.

The Utah delegation, especially yourself, is to be congratulated on the introduction of this wilderness legislation for Utah. I have, as you know, followed the wilderness recommendations of the various agencies throughout the F.S. RARE processes, the BLM Review and the NPS studies of their lands. This piece of legislation, while it represents some of the finest Forest Service lands in the state, is a grand beginning for the official designation of Utah Wilderness--long overdue. I am most pleased the delegation has pursued the protection of critical Utah wildlife habitat, watershed and recreation lands in the areas included in this piece of legislation. After the local "hearings" in summer 1983, the present bill shows great improvement, in response to overwhelming public support for more acreage on more units as the topography, not political climate, dictates. The goal of any piece of legislation to protect lands as Wilderness should be to follow ecological mandates- protect the most deserving, most representative, most fragile elements of a natural system- rather than those favored by various myths and biases so prevalent in this process.

My support for Wilderness has been long. I have dealt with you on this issue since the Lone Peak Wilderness issue and before. You are to be commended in your perseverance in seeking Wilderness protection for the most deserving of all, the Uinta Range, and other fine areas.

THE HIGH UINTAS

The natural offerings of the Uinta Mountains are well known. To be brief in this statement, I want to enclose with this comment and for the official record of the hearing a pamphlet I wrote for the Utah Wilderness Association (of which I am a founder and board member), extolling the natural values of the range, and the citizens' 659,000 acre wilderness recommendation for the most deserving portions of that range. Therein lie the reasons for protection of the natural system that is Utah's finest, largest and most fragile Wilderness.

For the delegation to offer only 448,000 acres of Wilderness on the range is unjustifiable. From the entire history of the State Wilderness Committee (which consistently had the attention of the delegation throughout its service) one can glean a record of opposition based on bias, not fact, by the local county commissioners. The arguments that a reading of the Wilderness Act of 1964 would have readily laid to rest were treated as gospel truth and continually functioned to

eliminate lands from the range's recommendation that should have, in all legal rights, been included in the proposal on the Uintas. Grazing, hunting, water use... these uses will continue, as the Act states. When the unit recommended by the commissioners was reflected by the delegation in its own offering, as Wilderness for the Uintas I dare say much of the same bias precluded critical acreage (wildlife habitat, excellent watershed, prime recreation lands) from the final bill. I hope, again, as I have consistently offered, the following data will serve to expand the SMALL ACREAGE on the HIGH UINTA MOUNTAINS.

1. Wilderness boundary and trailhead placement are important. On drainage after drainage, the delegation ignores this vital management element. To place the boundary in some cases six or seven miles upstream from the official entry point (Uinta River on the south slope, Henry's Fork on the North, along with the lovely West Fork Black's Fork, as examples) is to invite violation of the strict motorized vehicle ban in such fragile watersheds. The delegation, especially you, Senator Garn, realizes the importance of protection of clean water sources (of which Utah's streams provide ninety percent (in state source)) and the impact motorized vehicles will have on stream banks, purity of water and erosion of adjacent trails. (The latter will continue to be an increasing tax burden as the Forest Service must bear the responsibility of fortifying damaged trail and bridge systems vandalized by motorized visitors or stressed by heavy traffic forbidden to enter the Wilderness.) In the drainages mentioned, The wilderness boundary should be drawn at the trailheads.

2. Superb recreation lands are omitted by the current boundary. While protection of the natural wild land systems is most important, enjoyment of those lands and species protected is appreciated. The bill omits excellent lands that ease travel in the great range on the West Fork Blacks Fork, Smiths Fork, Henry's Fork, and the Uinta River on the south. West Fork Blacks offers some of the finest meadow country on the north slope in a long canyon accessing the Deadhorse Lake country. If the boundary were left as high (far south) as proposed, much of the lower, "easier" travelling country would be omitted from the use and enjoyment of a Wilderness experience by folks who cannot or do not want to tackle the steep high walls and lake country at the drainage top. Wilderness is a prize experience; it should offer all types of terrain, not just the "rocks and ice" of early Forest Service bias. On the south of the range, the Uinta River trailhead offers this terrain. To arbitrarily place the boundary on the river farther to the north is to omit much lovely terrain from deserved protection and enjoyment by less skilled wilderness travellers.

3. Great areas of wildlife habitat have been omitted by the delegation bill. The Bull Park region on the Mt. View (Wyo.) Ranger District on the range's north slope should be included as Wilderness. It offers fine habitat for elk, provides cover for the elusive goshawk, has been noted as a possible siting/location for timber wolves, and has been recommended for Nondevelopment of Timber Resources by biologists for these values. Wilderness is multiple use; single use timber development would eliminate the fine habitat and wilderness experience (human) of the area. In my travels in the Bull Park area, I have seen incredible sign of elk and moose; the area is rich and deserves to be protected. from cutting of marginally economic forests. No other conflicts exist; the persistence of timber planners in this unit is unjustified. Timber cutting should be allowed north of the North Slope Road, in the roaded

portion of the range. If the agency had had the foresight not to overcut that region already, the issue of cutting the Bull Park timber would never have come to be such a harbinger. As in the case of the West Forks Black Fork River drainage, the wildlife habitat needs protection. Timber sales and open vehicular use would seriously compromise the health of these fine north slope regions of the range. The thrill of seeing moose (EVERY TIME I have travelled in the West Fork Blacks Fork drainage) is something that cannot be tampered with in any legislation carefully designed.

4. Omission of the "bolly" country of the eastern Uintas should be corrected. No conflicts from oil/gas, timber or other resource development threaten the Wilderness inclusion of the high White-rocks (West Fork) country and its sister flank on the north, Weyman Park. There is nothing like this country in the proposal; its high, rounded peaks and subalpine fir-ringed meadows are outstanding. I have seen elk in countless numbers in this country. It is worthy of inclusion; indeed, throughout the entire history of study of the range for protection of some sort, this region has experienced no REAL conflict discussion. There is no reason for its omission. I urge the delegation to include it at this point. (The desires of one county commissioner to use his personal snowmobile in winter travel into the high Chepeta country is an unbelievable justification for exculsion of the region. Will the delegation tolerate the personal desire of one user over the wilderness values of the range?)

While I have hiked and ridden through the Uintas extensively for a decade of my thirty years, I now hate to see the exclusion of vital, fragile elements of the Uinta ecosystem in a piece of legislation I had hoped would put to rest the open deterioration of a wilderness proposed for half a century (Primitive Area was established in 1930). With the exclusion of the north slope habitat as mentioned above, the eastern bolly country and the margin of land between the boundary as drawn and the trailheads, this bill provides only a bare semblance of what is needed on the Uintas. I sincerely urge you to expand your recommendation to include the specific acreage I have listed. I know the country in my heart; I have hiked countless drainages on the north and south, have hiked the high lake country of the west and east, and love the Uintas more than any land form on the earth. There are many like me. A reading of the public record from the F.S. RARE II and the F.S. South Slope Land Use Plan, which contains a grand testimony of user after user who wanted to see the Uintas protected intoto, shows I am not alone. I urge you to protect a meaningful portion of what was once a million acres of prime, unroaded land. This is Utah's forest land. It is the finest, undesignated piece of F.S. land remaining in the U.S. It's time to do right by the range and protect it as Wilderness.

OTHER UTAH FOREST SERVICE WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

The delegation has omitted entirely the Stansbury Mts., west of Salt Lake City. A unique range with both BLM and USFS wilderness proposals slated, a land with high lakes, unique forest environments in a dry basin, and a great offering of recreational potential for the largest population center in Utah, the Stansburys would make an ideal addition to the proposal offered by this legislation. The Forest Service has recommended wilderness on the range. Why not you?

As a board member of the Utah Wilderness Association, I have been intimately involved in the drafting of the boundaries for the areas on our proposal. In summer and fall I have visited extensively each area and can attest to their superior candidacy for Wilderness preservation.

MT. NAOMI: This is a rare wild tract most eligible for wilderness classification. The unit is free from conflict. The wild nature of the area is known and well supported by local citizens. It should include the Cottonwood Canyon section of the range and those basins on the east side of the peak itself. The addition of the Naomi Wilderness is warranted, especially with these additions.

THE LAKES: Like a home away from home for me, the Lakes region (noted for Reids, Mt. Watson and the high lake country easily accessed by family hikers and those seeking a readily available wilderness experience) merits inclusion in the bill. This wild place is great habitat for wildlife (the elusive pine marten and the moose, to name two), excellent recreation country and protects (as Wilderness) the headwaters of the great Provo and Weber Rivers. The UWA proposal of 80,000 acres has been carefully drawn to omit timber lands to the north east and extreme west, has no mineral conflicts (oil/gas potential is nonexistent in our boundary) and offers the best protection for a questionably overlooked unit of Wilderness quality. I strongly urge the delegation and the committee to recommend the addition of this unit to the bill.

THE PINE VALLEYS: I have hiked the ridge, the periphery and the heart of the Pine Valleys. The wild, cool relief one earns after a climb to the meadows atop this lovely junction of the Sonoran, Colorado and Great Basin zones is uncanny. Below the range lie the hot deserts of St. George, the tiny town of Piny Valley and the ranching homes/lands of New Harmony and environs. The range must include as Wilderness the country above the town (Maple Hollow and Water Canyon) to offer another great access point to a spectacular range. I have seen golden eagles, deer and countless small mammals atop the range. The diversity of plant life (Douglas fir and yucca and paintbrush grow in the same spots on the slopes of the range; a naturalist's delight!) in my travels in the range. I urge the expansion of the bill's recommendation for this unit to include those lands I have mentioned.

OTHER UNITS recommended by the U.W.A. and personally studied by myself and others seeking wilderness protection for the outstanding wild country of our state include the lofty Fishlake Hightop (where I saw osprey nests and deer before accessing the steep-sloped, windy hightop country. A spectacular view is offered from the long, windswept plateau, unique to Utah's geology, I feel.) I support the UWA acreage recommendation for this unit of Wilderness land.

Dark Canyon as recommended by UWA is the most logical boundary for this unit. It is spectacular. It highly merits Wilderness.

Mt. Nebo is a wonderful addition to the bill. It is tremendous physically, the three peaks and their glass-like uplifts austere in the winter, fabulously verdant in summer. Elk thrive here. The river courses on the east flank offer excellent backcountry travel in Wilderness for those less able to climb the peaks. It is a spectacular unit, much deserving of the status of Wilderness.

MT. Timpanogos is equally as stunning in its alpine terrain. An excellent Wilderness candidate. The delegation is to be commended for adding this unit.

In the light of minimizing these comments, I want to add my support for the UWA proposal, unit by unit, all of which I am aware. From the vast acreage we have walked, studied and found to be free of conflict on the High Uintas to the tiny but unique reaches of Ashdown Gorge, the proposal we have offered is well researched and deserves the support of the subcommittee and the Senate.

More disturbing than any omission of acreage deserving protection as Wilderness calibre is the inclusion of the "hard release" clause. To presume that we are the final generation to realize the value of protecting select lands as WILDERNESS is unbelievable. The hard release of lands not included in this bill is highly controversial and unacceptable. It should be the demise of the entire legislation. To not allow EVER other acreages and units to be included for study or designation as Wilderness is totally wrong. There is no basis for this aspect of the legislation and we should be willing to show our conceptual grasp of land planning by at minimum softening the release language to allow other deserving areas in the future to be considered for wilderness. I can support no bill without the omission of such devastating language. Do strike it from the legislative language.

I find it very exciting that the delegation has proposed such a bill. I find it more exciting that after so many years of involvement with the Wilderness issue in Utah the Senate has a piece of legislation before it that will protect the grand wildlands of Utah. With the specific additions and concerns I have raised in the text of my letter included in the final draft of the bill, hopefully passed in 1984, I will be thrilled to see Utah step up on the pedestal of other states offering deserved protection for their outstanding wilderness lands.

Thank you for this opportunity to enter this statement in the official Senate hearing record. Please send me a copy of that record when it has been released.

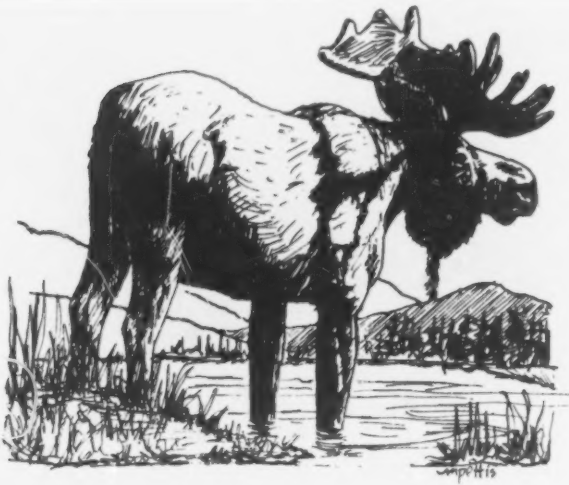
Sincerely,



Margaret Pettis
1384 South 600 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105

cc: Utah congressional delegation
Senator Malcolm Wallop

THE HIGH UINTAS



**WILD,
BEAUTIFUL
AND ENDANGERED**

TOWARD A HIGH UINTAS WILDERNESS

Northeastern Utah's High Uintas are a range of superlatives... they embrace Utah's highest peak (13,528' Kings Peak), the headwaters of her major rivers (producing 90% of Utah's in state water), three-fourths of all her bird species, hundreds of alpine lakes and constitute one of the largest, remaining and unprotected tracts of Forest Service land in the lower 48. The Uintas are an isolated, biologically intact alpine sanctuary most deserving of protection as Wilderness.



From the high, rugged peaks along its 11,000' seventy mile backbone to its willow-covered richly forested river basins, the High Uintas are more like the Northern Rocky Mountains than other Intermountain ranges. On the north slope, long wet and dry meadows are flanked by virgin lodgepole pine and spruce forests, harboring rare and wild species like the pine marten, goshawk, Canadian lynx, black bear, cougar, rare visits from the loon and a few elusive wolverine. Utah's largest elk and moose herds find refuge here and mule deer are common. On the south, the Uintas' largest rivers begin in spectacular alpine basins 15-20 miles from the trailheads- the lower Yellowstone travels through steep, heavily timbered country, sheltering myriad wildlife species; the Uinta slices an 80' vertical gorge through the range's largest glacial canyon. The range provides habitat for the bald and golden eagle, osprey, owls, hawks, weasel, mink and the ever present beaver.



— Wilderness Coalition Proposal (659,000 acres)

— U.S. Forest Service Proposal (511,715 acres)

... State of Utah Proposal (408,000 acres)

The Uintas face a tempestuous future. The spectacular beauty, recreational opportunities and important wildlife habitat of Utah's Uintas could be lost to short-sighted resource extraction. In spite of low to marginal timber quality (making an equitable benefit/cost ratio in timber harvesting unobtainable), the precious forests on the North Slope of the citizens Wilderness proposal are threatened by extensive logging projects. Many of these projected sales are in direct conflict with critical elk calving sites and prime wildlife habitat. If healthy herds and nongame populations are to persist, the Uintas must be assured protection from these disturbances.

The U.S. Geological Survey indicates there is no potential for coal in the Precambrian formation of the Uintas, that hardrock mining potential is nonexistent and oil and gas potential south of the North Flank Fault (north of our boundary) is unlikely and remote. Yet facing the Uintas is extensive (750 square miles) oil and gas exploration. If this seismic activity penetrates the wilderness proposal with its attendant roads, visual impacts and helicopter overflights, a priceless land of natural integrity will be lost forever.

WHAT TO DO...

If we are to save the last wild acres of the Uinta Range, as offered protection by the citizens' wilderness proposal of 659,000 acres, a strong citizen campaign must be initiated by all of us.

1. Write Senator Jake Garn (U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510) and your representative (Dan Marriott or James Hansen (the Uintas are in Hansen's district): U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515). Without their active pursuit of wilderness on the Uintas, the issue could lie dormant another fifty years while the development projects proceed. Use this information and more detailed data available from our office in your letter.

2. Join the UTAH WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION. We need your help to pursue this battle on all levels.

3. Write Congressman John Seiberling, Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. This committee is vital to our success- let them know of your support for the citizen proposal.

4. Purchase our "Toward a High Uintas Wilderness: Volume II." This well researched book offers over thirty pages of resource data on the Uintas. (\$3.00 from U.W.A.)

5. Circulate a Uintas Wilderness petition (U.W.A. office).

6. Spread the word. Organize a group of friends, co-workers or club members to see our beautiful High Uintas slide presentation and entertain a discussion on the values of a High Uintas Wilderness. Many organizations have done so; it is informative and inspiring.

SUPPORTERS OF THE CITIZENS HIGH
UINTAS WILDERNESS PROPOSAL (659,000
ACRES) TO DATE

Utah Wilderness Association
Salt Lake Mountaineers
Wasatch Mountain Club
Utah Audubon Society
Bridgerland Audubon Society (Logan)
Utah Chapter Sierra Club
Trout Unlimited
Stonefly Society of the Wasatch Fly
Fishing Club
Utah Nature Study Society
Slickrock Country Council (Moab)
Public Lands Research
Southern Utah Residents Concerned
About the Environment (SOURCE)
American Wilderness Alliance (Denver)
Utah Guides and Outfitters
Piute Creek Outfitters (Kamas)
Holubar Mountaineering
Timberline Sports
Wasatch Mountain Touring Center
White Pine Touring Center (Park City)
The Wilderness Society
Idaho Conservation League
El Paso Wilderness Preservation
Committee
Western River Guides Association
Kirkhams AAA Tent & Awning Co
Public Lands Institute (Denver)
Anglers Inn
Utah Wildlife Federation
Montana Wilderness Association
Defenders of Wildlife

It is this fraying of an integral wilderness system that spurred Utah citizens to unite as the High Uintas Wilderness Coalition and propose their own wilderness of 659,000 acres in 1977. And it was in direct reaction to this citizen response (supported by over 25 local and national conservation organizations) to two Forest Service planning efforts (the South Slope Land Use Plan and RARE II) that the USFS increased its recommendation for a 469,000 acre Wilderness to 511,715 acres in 1979. The Coalition had clearly demonstrated that the people of Utah wanted more land protected as an integral Wilderness system on the outstanding Uinta Mountains. The conservationists' proposal, unlike those of the State of Utah and the Forest Service, offers protection for the lower forest basins and slopes- critical elk calving grounds and wildlife habitat. It offers excellent opportunities for wilderness hiking and prime trout fishing for native cutthroat, brook trout and the rare arctic grayling in rugged, alpine country only the High Uintas can provide. Our proposal provides protection for vital watersheds, encompasses many historically intriguing tiehacker cabins and flumes, adds a prime forest wilderness experience to the "above timberline" country recommended by the USFS, and offers the best protection available for Utah's largest, prime wildland.

Contrary to myths generated by wilderness opponents, wilderness permits hunting, fishing, horse use, firewood gathering and fire use, grazing and maintenance of reservoirs. Wilderness does not allow commercial timber harvesting or the use of motorized vehicles. Wilderness is used by the old, the young and the handicapped- anyone who wants a primitive, wild experience. Wilderness is not, as the myths purport, a deterrent to local economies. Indeed, visitors using wilderness invest new dollars into local communities: gas stations, guide/outfitter services, camping supplies, groceries and restaurants. In addition, the enactment of our proposal would allow for significant increases in logging and sawmills on the South Slope and would result in a mere one percent reduction in either the North or South Slope employment situation (Wasatch National Forest data).

Historically, the Uintas represent a lively chapter in the discovery of the American West. First recorded by Father Escalante in 1776 and in 1869 by John Wesley Powell, the Uintas have been hunted by the Utes, trapped for beaver by the pioneer Rocky Mountain Fur Company (and notably Jim Bridger, William Ashley and Andrew Henry), surveyed by great American explorers/geologists Hayden, Agassiz, Gilbert, Cleveland and others, tie-hacked for construction of the Union Pacific Railroad across Wyoming and grazed by Uintah Basin and southern Wyoming sheepmen. Today the Uintas offer spectacular opportunities for family camping, rugged hiking and climbing, riding, fishing and hunting by nearly 100,000 visitors yearly. This represents a 1000% increase in use in the last fifty years for a mountain range within 100 miles of three-quarters of a million Utahns. With massive scale energy development facing Utah and southern Wyoming, the wilderness recreation of the Uintas is of great value to our region.



Established in 1931 as a Forest Service Primitive Area, 247,000 acres of the Uintas were granted protection from commercial timber harvesting, road construction, summer housing expansion, off-road vehicles (and mining after 1983.) Since 1931 the Uintas have experienced a plethora of administrative boundary proposals. It is ironic that while various wilderness proposals have offered increasing acreages (from 1967- 1980, the proposed High Uintas Wilderness of 323,000 acres was enlarged to 469,000 acres and 511,000 acres respectively during the USFS RARE II process), the roadless nature of the Uintas has steadily decreased due to logging, roadbuilding and now oil and gas exploration. The Uintas, already severed from their western extension by the Mirror Lake Highway, have been pared to three-quarters of their original one million acres of wild mountainous country.

Utah
FJR

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved
Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

1984 FEB 27 AM 11:36

Dear Senator Wallop:

Please include the following comments in the official hearing record for S. 2155, the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

High Uintas: The High Uintas are the largest undesignated roadless area in the lower '48 states, over 800,000 acres of roadless terrain. The Uintas possess a biological diversity equal to that of the great wilderness areas of the northern Rockies--the Selway-Bitterroot, the Bob Marshall and the Wash-akie. Several wilderness dependent species including lynx, pine marten, bighorn sheep and wolverine inhabit the range. There have been unconfirmed reports of wolves and grizzlies (see the enclosed information). The Uintas contain the highest peaks in Utah with over a dozen summits reaching 13,000 feet. Most of the water originating in Utah begins in the Uintas. This range is truly the most significant potential wilderness left in the 48 states and is of national importance.

The 448,000 acre proposal in S. 2155 falls short of protecting the Uintas. This is particularly true of the north slope and the eastern flank of the range. This "rock and ice" proposal does not protect the biological diversity for which the Uintas are famous.

The north slope of the Uintas is the most important wildlife habitat on the range. Unfortunately, this habitat has been excluded in S. 2155. It is the lower elevation lodgepole pine forests with their associated meadows and river bottoms that is the important fall/spring and even summer habitat. The boundary line should be moved from the alpine/subalpine elevation it now occupies down to the trailheads at the edge of the roadless area.

Some very important additions to the north slope include the Stillwater/Boundary Creek region, the West and Middle Forks of Blacks Fork, Smiths Fork/Bull Park, Henrys Fork and the Beaver Creek drainage. In all of these areas the boundary is far up the drainage as much as 6 miles from the trailhead. This boundary in S. 2155 not only excludes the most important wildlife habitat but it also is difficult to manage.

The Bull Park/Smiths Fork region is particularly important for wildlife. According to a 1976 study done by David Winn, it is critical elk calving terrain. The report recommends that the roadless nature of the entire north slope be maintained. Bull Park is a seldom visited region that may contain wolves. During a 1980 trip to the area, a friend and I heard their unmistakable cry.

-2-

The eastern flank of the Uintas has been entirely excluded from the bill. The important Whiterocks drainage on the south and the Sheep Creek drainage on the north has been left out. This is important for elk in the summer because it is seldom visited and has no human imprint.

On the south slope of the range the Uinta River has been partially excluded. The wilderness boundary should be drawn at the trailhead in this area.

The finest wilderness in Utah should not be shortchanged. As a native Utahn who has hiked and fished in the Uintas for twenty years, I feel the proposal of 659,000 acres, supported by many different individuals and groups, should be adopted by the committee. The range contains no significant resources (USGS rates the area as zero for oil/gas with only a small portion as low, timber is marginal and not needed) and should be preserved as wilderness for watershed, wildlife, scientific study and recreation. This is the last chance in Utah we have to do it right. For the sake of the future, we cannot fail to do our responsibility.

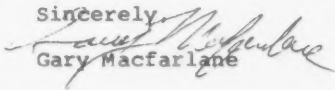
Several other areas need to be added to make the bill an equitable piece of legislation. The Utah Wilderness Association proposes 1.6 million acres of wilderness and I support this proposal also. In particular, additions need to be made to Mt. Naomi, the Pine Valley Mountains, Mt. Nebo and Dark Canyon. The eastern high basins of Mt. Naomi and the Cottonwood Canyon region are both critical additions. I have hiked in Cottonwood Canyon many times with friends who had never been into the wilderness. They were greatly impressed with the majesty of this area. The Pine Valley Mountains need the additional acreage on the eastern escarpment to provide lower elevation habitat. Mt. Nebo, near my home town needs the addition of the Santaquin Canyon area. This is very important wildlife habitat and a favorite haunt of mine. The corridor down Peavine Canyon in the Dark Canyon proposed wilderness should be included within the bill. Exclusion of this route would create a management problem for the agency. Many deserving areas have been excluded from the bill. Of particular note are the Stansbury Mountains, the Mt. Watson region of the Uintas and Fishlake Mountain. Both the Stansbury Mountains and Fishlake Mtn. were recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service during RARE II. The Stansburys are the only Great Basin range in Utah managed by the USFS. These mountains rise to over 11,000 from the desert floor. They are a critical watershed and contain a fascinating blend of Great Basin and Rocky Mountain biological values. The Mt. Watson region is over 80,000 acres of high mountain country in the Uintas that is separated from the main block of the range by the Kamas to Evanston road.

-3-

Release Language: Presently the bill contains "hard release" language. This is unnecessary and dangerous. It strips the agency of the discretion to manage areas for their full range of multiple uses. The compromise "soft release" language should be adopted.

S. 2155 can be Utah's first major wilderness bill with these improvements. Without any changes, it resolves "little."

Sincerely,


Gary Macfarlane

1984 FEB 27 AM 11: 35

75 West 100 North
Smithfield, Utah 84335
(801) 885-3404

*Wah
F4R*

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senat Public Lands and Reserved
Water Subcommittee
SD-350
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing to express my concern for wilderness designation of Utah's wildlands. I feel the following issues should be considered for the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (SB 2155).

- (1) The Naomi Peak area should be expanded to include the area on the east side of the Mt. Jardine-Naomi Peak-Doubletop Mountain divide. The present bill proposes only the western side of this divide for wilderness designation.
- (2) The north slope of the high Uintas should be designated as wilderness. Large continuous tracts of pristine wilderness are rare in this country and the remaining ones should be preserved.
- (3) The "hard release" language in the bill should be removed. All it takes is an act of congress to designate an area as wilderness, and that is all that is required to remove an area from wilderness designation should it be required for some reason. The important fact is that while congress can designat an area as wilderness, only nature can create wilderness. These pristine examples of nature's work should be preserved.

I appreciate your consideration of my interests when the final bill is submitted.

Sincerely,

Brad Hall

Brad Hall

TRUDY HEALY
3236 ALTA HILLS DRIVE
SANDY, UTAH 84092

Utah
FTR

1984 FEB 27 AM 11:43

February 22, 1984

Re: UTAH WILDERNESS

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD 360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, DCC. 20510

Dear Sir:

Utah has been the poor relation of the Western States with only one Wilderness: Lone Peak. We finally are making some progress, but there's a lot of room for improvement.

The worst fault with the present bill is the "Hard Release" language. We don't want to be shut off from any progress and a possibly brighter future. It is most important to remove the "Hard Release" language.

I would also like to see acreages of proposed Wildernesses enlarged, as follows:

Mount Olympus: Extend to include the popular hiking and ski touring destinations of Dog and Desolation Lakes.

The High Uintas. They need more and wider protection, 659,000 acres rather than the 448,000 presently on the bill. The north slope and the eastern end of this range should be preserved. Some of it is important wildlife habitat.

Stansbury Mountains. This exceptionall interesting and scenic area should be included in the Wilderness Bill. Beautiful brooks, forests, meadows, lakes, mountain ridges and peaks are the destination of many hikers, horsemen, and some of the hardier skiers.

Red Canyon near Panguitch should also be included, a wonderful, highly scenic camp area, and providing many interesting hikes and scrambles (13,655 acres).

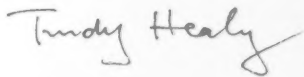
Mount Nebo and Mount Timpanogos. Both could do with a bit more acreage, but I'm happy they are now included in the Wilderness proposal. Both very unique areas, each in its own way.

TRUDY HEALY
3256 ALTA HILLS DRIVE
SANDY, UTAH 84082

I hope Dark Canyon and Woodenshoe Canyon will be included. With some of my family I will backpack for a week in there this spring, our first time; it is supposed to be an incredibly scenic and interesting region.

thank you for your efforts on behalf of the Utah Wilderness and the generations to come, who will appreciate your success too.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Trudy Healy". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Trudy Healy".

Trudy Healy

Kristie Thorp
1260 E. 500 S.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

Utah
JHK

1984 FEB 26 TH 1:39

February 21, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water
Subcommittee
SD - 360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C.
20510

Senator Wallop,

Please include the following in the Congressional Record for S2155, the 1984 Utah Wilderness Bill.

I support the concept of wilderness and look forward to the expansion of the National Wilderness System in Utah. I cannot however, support this bill with the existing "hard release" language. If special release language is to be adopted (and I feel the Wilderness Act is sufficient without the addition of release language), I believe that "soft" release is the appropriate route. Hard release would bias the planning process for 30 years, effectively removing wilderness, a multiple use, from forest planning. We must remember that development of these lands is not a reversible act, the ecosystems are fragile and in this arid land reclamation is difficult if not impossible.

The High Uinta's are certainly deserving of wilderness designation. From this mountain range springs 90% of the water that originates in Utah, a valuable resource to protect for this states population. The old growth timber and alpine meadows are critical for the continuance of the great moose and elk herds native to the High Uintas. The proposed boundary is not acceptable (manageable). With the inclusion of Bull Park, Weyman Park, Beaver Meadows, and the lower portions of Stillwater Park, Henry's Fork, West Fork Blacks Fork, Smiths Fork, and the Uinta river most of the important wildlife habitat would be included. Manageability of the area would be improved with boundary adjustments extending to existing trailheads.

The exclusion of the Lakes Roadless Area is a disappointment and would be a valuable addition to the High Uintas.

I was dismayed to see that the Stansbury Mts. had been dropped from this version of the Utah Wilderness Bill. Mineral conflicts are minimal. Grazing conflicts are easily diminished with cherrystemmed ways. This area must be protected. Again, an important water resource is found within this rugged mountain range. The Stansbury's are a favorite backcountry area of mine, giving a dramatic view from the high peaks of the Great Salt Lake,

Kristie Thorp

2.

Salt Flats and the Wasatch Front. The limestone cliffs are a dramatic contrast to the granite of the Wasatch. This Great Basin range would be a unique addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Forest Service lands included in this bill have, in part, been targeted because of their low mineral, oil and gas potential. Many of these areas have a national constituency, the High Uinta's and Dark Canyon are two such area's, The Stansbury's as a Great Basin mountain range would add diversity to the NWPS. All areas provide critical habitat to wildlife that depend on few intrusions from man. Water is best protected by not allowing timber harvests, ORV use, mineral exploration and extraction in sensitive areas. Please remember these points when negotiating the future of the Utah Wilderness Bill of 1984.

Sincerely,



Kristie Thorp

1984 FEB 23 PM 1:32

February 22, 1984

Utah
FRR

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Energy and Natural
Resources Committee
Public Land and Reserved
Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing concerning the Utah Wilderness Bill. Please include these comments in the official record.

Although the introduction of a wilderness bill for Utah is a good move, the present legislation needs much improvement. Two problems with the Utah Wilderness Bill are the small number of areas and acreage and the "hard release" language which would prohibit the Forest Service from studying wilderness quality lands for many years. These two problems need to be changed before the bill can be called equitable.

The most significant problem on the areas is the small acreage on the Uintas. This beautiful range has important land for wildlife. Much of this important wildlife terrain is not in the bill. We as a nation cannot afford to lose the Uintas to thoughtless development. The 659,000 acres of High Uintas proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association should be the proposal that Congress accepts.

Several other areas need improvement or need to be added to the wilderness bill. The Stansbury Mountains are west of Salt Lake City and should be added to the wilderness areas in the bill. This area is very popular for summer hiking and is a good place to avoid the crowds of Salt Lake City. Many other areas such as Mt. Naomi, the Pine Valley Mountains and Mt. Nebo should be increased in size. I strongly urge you to pass the 1.6 million acres of wilderness recommended by the Utah Wilderness Association.

The areas in the bill such as Box-Death Hollow, part of the famous Escalante River, and others near Salt Lake City (Twin Peaks and Mt. Olympus) are important areas included in everyone's recommendations. The positive aspect of the inclusion of these areas can be improved by more additions. We must improve the bill for now and future generations. The beautiful mountains and canyons of Utah must be protected.

Sincerely,

Andrea Martin

Andrea Martin



FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

Southwest Office • 20½ East Cherry Street • P.O. Box 115 • Flagstaff, Arizona 86002 • 602-774-0130

** Canyonlands Field Office • Box 338 • Moab, Utah 84532 • 801-259-7008

Utah
J.R.

February 17, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved water
Subcommittee
SD 360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Utah Wilderness Act, S 2155/HR 4516

Dear Sir:

Please enter these comments as part of the official record.

Friends of the River is a political, research, and educational organization dedicated to the preservation of free-flowing rivers and creeks, the conservation of our water and energy supplies, and the management of our public lands and watersheds. As such, we wish to comment on the bills relating to the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, and wish to commend the efforts of the Utah Congressional Delegation in its presentation of the Act.

The Act as written, however, contains some serious shortcomings regarding excluded acreage and release language. The "hard release" provision is generally unprecedented in the drafting of similar bills in other states. Because of its extreme effect in constraining further study and management for wilderness values, the provision is unacceptable. "Soft release" has been accepted in other bills, and allows for further planning based upon present and changing values and land-uses.

We support the Utah Wilderness Association's proposal for 1.6 million acres, especially considering the extremely low potential for resource conflicts (limited or non-existent oil and gas potential, hardrock minerals, or commercial-grade timber resources) in the extremely reasonable proposal.

Wilderness designation needs to be based upon topography and ecological factors, as opposed to arbitrary political boundaries, to be meaningful and effective. A true wilderness, providing outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation experience, pre-supposes a healthy, viable, and self-sustaining ecological entity, watershed, etc. Cutting into such entities with arbitrary political boundaries allows subsequent degradation of the wilderness values of the area from inroads into the ecological system and watershed (by non-primitive, motorized recreation, and development). Areas of topographic and ecological continuity, on the other hand, are more "self-sustaining", and more easily managed.

We accordingly recommend a minimum of 659,000 acres (as opposed to 408,000 acres) for the High Uintas, being one of the most important and continuous Forest Service wildernesses in the nation. We note little or no resource conflicts with this proposal. Similarly, we urge full inclusion (minimum 48,000 acres) of the Dark Canyon unit, being a unique and outstanding multi-life zone system. This undisturbed remnant of upper Glen Canyon watershed ranges from the high Mesas of the Abajo Mountains and Elk Ridge, to the desert canyons entrenched in the lower benchlands adjacent to the Colorado River, and adjoins the BLM Dark Canyon Primitive Area. This area illustrates that Forest Service and BLM wilderness designations must be comprehensively planned because of the inherent ecological, recreational, and even administrative interrelationships between them. Both the Forest Service bills, and the BLM wilderness inventories need to consider such comprehensive planning to a greater degree. Adjacent to Dark Canyon, we recommend full inclusion of Hammond and Arch Canyon (min. 33,000 acres) units, as well as Woodenshoe and Notch Canyons.

COMMENTS: UTAH WILDERNESS ACT P. 2.

We also recommend that the Price River Unit be fully included (minimum 26,000 acres) for protection of sensitive elk and deer habitat, fisheries, and watershed quality. La Sal Mountains units of at least 25,000 acres are also recommended for outstanding wilderness values, with little or no potential for development and resource conflicts. The Pine Valley Mountains Unit should be doubled in size (from proposed 48,500 acres, to at least 83,000 acres) to include the eastern slope, as opposed to merely the top of the range. The expanded area provides unique scenic values and valuable wildlife range, with no resource conflicts.

Again, we support the additional recommendations of the Utah Wilderness Association for a comprehensive Utah Wilderness Act of not less than 1.6 million acres. Friends of the River thanks you for this opportunity to comment upon an extremely critical decisionmaking process. We trust that the reasonable 1.6 million-acre proposal will be considered as a baseline for present and future wilderness and resource planning, under "soft release" provisions.

Sincerely,

Robert Lippman
Robert Lippman
Southwest Representative

cc: Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Jake Garn
Representative Dan Marriott
Representative James Hansen
Representative Howard Neilson

Utah
FOR

1984 FEB 22 PM 3:02

Bryan Dixon
655 E 400 N #3
Logan, UT 84321
FEB 22 3:02

February 22, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

This letter should not be necessary, for I am writing to support the dedication of wilderness in Utah. This job should have been done by our congressional delegation, but they have not seen fit to act in good faith to set aside significant lands to remain forever wild.

The "bill" which our delegation developed last summer was so abysmal that none of our own delegation would even admit to writing it. The language would have allowed numerous serious infringements on "wilderness", to the point that it would be much like any other lands in the forest system. The language has been substantially modified to the point where most people seem willing to at least discuss it.

The major problems are, of course, the release language and the acreage. The release language in the bill is said to be a "compromise" from hard release. However, it has the same effect. The Forest Service would be prohibited from considering (or even protecting) lands for wilderness until after the year 2000. The fact is, however, that the next forest planning cycle will end in the late 1990's. This means that, unable to consider wilderness designation then, we will have no new wilderness until the year 2015 or so. This is ridiculous. Wilderness areas comprise so little of the federal lands, that we should be able to designate wilderness whenever an area is realized as important. I do not think there is an acceptable rationale at this point for any release language.

The other point is the acreage. Since there are many areas which I have not visited personally, I feel I should confine my recommendations to the most important. These include Mt. Naomi, Mollen's Hollow, and the Uintas. The exclusion of the east slope of Mt. Naomi is a transparent act of political weakness. The only opposition to the inclusion of this area has come from a small group of snowmobilers. Since when do we delete a majestic area from consideration because of any one group???? This is FEDERAL land and belongs to all citizens. The particular lands in question are beautiful, isolated, and shelter the visitor from man's influences. There are cliffs, meadows, alpine flowers in the spring, and majestic cornices of snow in the winter. These east sloping lands need to be included in any designation of wilderness around Mt. Naomi.

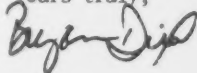
Mollen's Hollow is another place which is unique. It is a narrow canyon, cut into high rolling upland sagebrush country. The effect is to produce a haven for raptors and mammals, a stream for fish, and a place where one can imagine himself as the first visitor. It is certainly wild and should remain that way. It certainly qualifies for designation, if any lands do. Furthermore, there seem to be no conflicts.....so why was it not included?

Senator Malcom Wallop
page two

The High Uintas are another example of deletions granted to development interests whenever there is the slightest hint of resource conflicts. People seem to forget, however, that Wilderness is a resource, too. Why is it that the value of a land which will remain forever wild, is never seen as offsetting the "value" of timber, grazing, or other use? There are few areas which have been proposed which would create truly large and complete forest ecosystems. The Uintas are the exception. Please do not allow our shortsighted delegation or the amnesic Forest Service to now exclude the north slopes of the Uintas.

I would be very pessimistic if we had to rely on our own delegation to protect lands for us. Fortunately, the "us" includes the citizens of these United States. Please lend us your support and ask our delegation to broaden their vision and scope. We have much, much land that is and never will be wild again. We have an opportunity to set aside land now for the future of mankind and our fellow creatures and organisms, with whom we share this earth. "Wild" is disappearing. It is our responsibility to preserve, and conserve, some of these places for all time. Please help us.

Yours truly,



P.S. If you or your staff would like guided tours of one or more days of these areas, please contact me and I will gladly arrange it. Beware, however, that this will prevent you from deleting them. Please enter this letter into the hearing records.

Utah
JFR

23 Feb, 1984

1984 FEB 27 PM 3:03

Dear Senator Wallop,

I am writing in concern of "Wilderness" areas in the state of Utah and would like to present only two points.

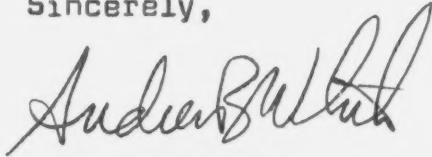
First, I am dissappointed and surprised to find the so/called "hard release" language included in any legislation in the 1980s. Our knowledge of everything from band values to disease control and artificial organs is growing so fast that it seems extremely unwise to set limits in 1984 on what we can do with what could be ten-fold knowledge in 1990. Please consider carefully.

Second, I understand the Stansbury Range has been deleted from the bill. I have visited this area on 10' of snow and at the peak of summer and recognize its rugged but reasonably close location to population centers as prime recreation land. It also serves as a wildlife island. Of all my Utah hiking this is the only place in Northern Utah I have encountered Mountain Lion. It wouldn't take much encroachment to make this island too small to support a population of this wide ranging predator. Pushing ^{them} out of these mountains would put them in close

proximity of prime winter sheep grazing lands, a situation neither the ranchers nor recreationalists would enjoy.

Thank you for your consideration of these points. I would like this information to become part of the official record of the wilderness hearings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Andrew B. White".

Andrew B. White
2129 E 3205 S
SLC, UT 84109

*For
Utah*

February 22, 1983

1984 FEB 27 PM 3:03

Senator Malcom Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

I would like to congratulate the Utah Congressional delegation for their work on the improved proposal of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1964. The additions to the high Unita Basin and the inclusion of the Mt. Timpanogos area are welcome improvements and given the extensive use these areas experience, a necessary one. However I feel as a frequent visitor and sportsman in the Unita Basin that the proposed 408,000 acres for wilderness designation does not go far enough in assuring that this area will remain a plentiful habitat for the wildlife that inhabit the area. The timber potential for commercial purposes on the north Slope of the Unita Mts. is of a limited source and in light of other major industries existing in Utah, is negligible. The lower areas of the North Slope are vital feeding and breeding grounds for much of the wildlife that exist in the higher areas during the summer months. When these areas are eliminated the wildlife is forced to try and snare their habitat with man during the winter months when the high country is inaccessible for a majority of the wildlife. This can lead to a conflict that is exemplified by the acute problem that Salt Lake County as well as others are experiencing this winter with the starving deer herds. I strongly support the Utah Wilderness Association's proposal for the High Unita Basin wilderness to include the North Slope as well as the Lakes region east of Mirror Lakes area. This proposal calls for 659,000 acres. I also strongly support the addition of the Stansbury Mts. as a wilderness area.

As a long term resident of Utah with a deep appreciation of the unique and spectacular scenery and wildlife habitats that exist in Utah, I urge the delegation and the Governor to support "soft release" as the only release language. This "hard release" language now included in the present bill presents a danger to multiple use of the proposed areas and in the long run introduces more problems.

Please retain this letter as a part of the official record. I thank you for your consideration on these matters.

Sincerely,

Robert J. McMahon
Robert J. McMahon
P.O. Box 81156
Salt Lake City, Utah
84108

Utah
FTR

1984 FEB 2 AM 11: 59

Daniel Frankel
1863 Hubbard Ave.
Salt Lake City, Ut. 84108
February 21, 1984

Senator Malcom Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

I am a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, and I am somewhat upset over the recent Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516). The bill has a "hard release" clause in it that is not only unnecessary, but very damaging to the possibility of obtaining other wilderness areas in the near future. I see no need to put up such an obstruction against wilderness.

Furthermore, the authors of this bill only included 448,000 acres of the beautiful Uinta mountain range. I have spent long periods of time in this range and find the wilderness proposal for this area ridiculously incomplete. The Utah Congressional Delegation didn't even meet the Forest Service proposal, 512,000 acres, even this proposal leaves out many beautiful areas of the Uintas. The Forest Service is much more qualified to set the amount of land than the Delegation.

The other weakness of this bill is its failure to include many worthy candidates for wilderness. The eastern half of the Pine Valley mountains which supports a large amount of wildlife was left out of the proposal. The Stansbury mountains were also left off. These beautiful places should definitely be protected. Please take this into consideration when reviewing this bill.

Thank you for your time,

sincerely,

Daniel Frankel

Daniel Frankel

P.S. Please put this letter on the official record.

Utah FYR

Melvin B. Andersen
278 So. 400 East
Kayaville, Utah 84037

February 21, 1983

1984 1 3 27 AM 11: 10
Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
50-360 Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 02520

Dear Senator:

Please make this letter a part of the official record.

I oppose the "Hard release" language of the UTAH WILDERNESS ACT
(5.2155/H. R. 4516) as submitted to your committee.

I further wish to go on record as opposing the reduction of the
High Uinta Wilderness Area to only 448,000 acres. I agree that it should
be 659,000 acres.

Other areas to be considered; Mt. Naomi needs Cottonwood Canyon and
the high eastern basins added to the proposal. The Pine Valley Mtns.
need the eastern escarpment including Maple Hollow and Leap Creek. The
Stansbury Mtns, and the Lakes-Mt. Watson region should be added to the
bill.

Sincerely,

Melvin B. Andersen
Melvin B. Andersen

David Wallace
1998 Windsor St.
Salt Lake City, Ut 84105

Utah
FWA
1984 FEB 27 11:54

Feb. 22, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Wallop:

I am writing this letter to be included into the official record for the Utah Wilderness Act hearing.

I have lived in Utah most of my life, and I dearly love this area and its natural treasures. I know I am far from alone in this state with my love of the outdoors and my concern for the preserving the wilderness, but it seems as if our desires are not being represented by the current Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155 and H.R. 4516). This bill is certainly better than previous versions, but there are still some major deficiencies. It seems as if a special interest minority has influenced the process of wilderness selection contrary to the wishes of most Utahns and harmful to the future of the State.

One of the most objectionable aspects of the act is the release language, which is totally unwarranted. This transparent attempt to sabotage wilderness and natural areas is despicable, especially in a bill which should protect these lands.

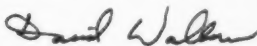
The act also does not include enough land. There is no reason to exclude the many legitimate areas which were passed over in the current bill. In general, I support the Utah Wilderness Association 1.6 million acre proposal, but I have a personal interest in a number of areas which should be wilderness.

1. Stansbury Mountains. I grew up in the shadow of the Stansbury range near Johnsons Pass, and I know this area intimately. This range is "home" to me, and I have been enjoying it from my first ascent of Deseret Peak as a Boy Scout to my current backcountry ski and hiking trips. The Stansburys are a magnificent desert range which rises up from dry surroundings with rugged peaks, glacial lakes, forests (including rare Bristlecone Pine) and streams. I know of no conflicts which should keep it from being considered for wilderness, and it would be a crime to allow it to be ruined.

2. Uintas. The High Uintas have been my favorite backpacking area lately. I regularly spend several weeks each year there, with spring ski trips and summer expeditions across the high basins. Unfortunately, a great many other people spend time there too, and it needs wilderness protection in order to keep it from deteriorating. The impact from irresponsible use is evident until you have backpacked a full day into the area, and this includes all of the north slope areas which have been excluded from the act for no valid reason. I have seen wilderness in other states, such as the Bridger Wilderness in Wyoming, which have higher use with less impact because of proper management, and the Uintas certainly deserve similar protection.
3. Lakes/Mt. Watson. This area is immediately west of the Uintas area, and it has similar attractions. I have also spent much time enjoying it, especially the North Fork of the Provo River and the Mt. Watson/Notch Mtn. areas. It is more accessible than the Uintas and has the potential for more abuse, but this has not happened yet. Apparently there are conflicts in the vicinity which caused it to be omitted from the bill, but there is no reason the boundaries can not be structured (as in the Utah Wilderness Association proposal) to eliminate the problem.
4. Mt. Naomi. I have fond memories of Mt. Naomi and the adjacent area from the time I attended U.S.U. at Logan. While. I have not hiked this area recently, I want it to be preserved so others can enjoy it as I did. The bill should therefore include the Cottonwood Canyon area and the eastern basins.

I want to emphasize that even though I have mentioned the Utah Wilderness Association, I am not affiliated with them in any way, and they have merely served as an information source. I have discussed the areas I know best, but since my personal knowledge has agreed so well with their stand I can confidently support all the other aspects of their wilderness proposal.

Sincerely,



David Wallace



Utah
JWR

February 20, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Room SD-336
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Malcolm Wallop:

It has been called to our attention that Utah Wilderness Act Bill S.2155 is being considered by your Committee at this time. The City of St. George desires to protest the Utah Wilderness Act because of the fact that the culinary water supply for St. George and 16 other Washington County Communities comes from the water shed of Pine Valley Mountain, part of which is being considered in the Utah Wilderness Act. We have had representatives at Public hearings. The vast majority present at those hearings oppose Wilderness Areas in and around St. George and we are concerned, to say the least, that the apparent minority of interested parties continues to pursue this legislation in spite of all that is said and done.

Wilderness designation would prohibit us from going onto the water shed and maintaining it. If this Wilderness is treated as other Wilderness Areas we have seen in this Great Land we could not fight forest fires, we would be unable to service and maintain spring collection sources or develop any additional water that might be located in the proposed Wilderness Area.

Washington County in Utah is a part of the Desert Southwest, is not similar to the rest of the State of Utah in climate and as a result should receive preferential treatment in the protection and utilization of its water resources.

The City of St. George has completed 24 test wells, equipped 12 of these wells over 25 miles around the base of Pine Valley Mountain and needs to continue this exploration and development activity if we are to continue to meet the culinary water requirements of people resident in this area.

Because of the semi-tropical climate and favorable living conditions we are percentage wise the fastest growing area in the State of Utah. We believe that it would be inappropriate in this or any other Wilderness Legislation to curtail or restrain the activities of residents in the St.

CITY OF ST. GEORGE
UTILITY COMMISSION
175 East 200 North St. George, Utah 84770
(801)673-3593

CHAIRMAN
Shirley Pitchforth
DIRECTOR
Rudger M. McArthur

COMMISSIONERS
H. Bruce Stucki
W. Brown Isail

WATER SUPERINTENDENT
Glen L. Cubler
POWER SUPERINTENDENT
Robert Canfield

Sender Malcolm Wallop
February 20, 1984
Page Two

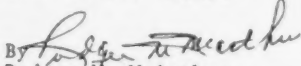
George, Washington County area by placing a Wilderness designation on any public lands because the future of the area is so closely tied to that public land use.

We would be delighted to send representatives from our City to meet with members of your Committee or perhaps more appropriately have members of your Committee visit this area so that we would be able to express our concern and opinion during an onsite inspection of the public lands in question.

Please no Wilderness Designation in Washington County, Utah!

Respectfully,

CITY OF ST. GEORGE

By 
Rudger M. McArthur
Director of Utilities

RMM/jf

Utah
FJR

1984 FEB 14 PM 12:0

614 Bullen Hall
Logan, Utah 84321
February 17, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Public Lands and Reserved
Water Subcommittee

SD-350
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Please add this letter to the official hearing record for S.2155, the Utah Wilderness Bill.

I would like to see some of these proposed wilderness areas enlarged to cover unique areas, which lie just outside of their proposed boundaries. The High Uinta proposed area leaves out a good portion of the North Slope of that range. I disagree with this proposal on two counts; 1) a large portion of the Uintas wildlife needs the North Slope as crucial Winter Range, providing thermal, and hiding cover in the stands of timber, as well as vegetation which is able to be reached beneath the snowpack. I believe a critical component of a "wilderness area", is its accompanying wildlife. If the North Slope of the Uintas is opened up to exploitation by timber interests, that wildlife is very liable to decrease markedly in future years. Hence the Uintas would be literally a pile of rocks, lying at a higher altitude than most. 2) The regeneration time for a new stand to grow from seedling to a commercially viable product would be on a scale of hundreds of years. The slope would inevitably become denuded of growth long before a second crop would be capable of holding the soil in place.

The Mount Naomi area is also up for some revisions. Currently it proposes the 41,500 acre West side of the ridge, unfortunately this leaves out most of the true "wilderness lands" up the canyon. The East side of that ridge line, and all the way up to Interstate 89, would qualify as wilderness. Understandably, some of that land is privately owned, and as such cannot be considered. But there is still a large tract of land that the current border falls short of, that is National Forest land and qualifies every bit for wilderness. I would urge you to re-examine some of these boundary lines in establishing wilderness areas in Utah.

Mark Boyce

3695 F. Road
Palisade, CO 81526
February 19, 1984

U/100
FTR

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD 360, Dirksen Senate Bldg
Wash. D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I would like to express my support for a stronger wilderness bill for the state of Utah. The Utah Wilderness Bill (S2155/H R 4516) is a reasonable starting point; however, I would like to suggest the following amendments:

1. Several key areas in the High Uintas have been left out. The Utah Wilderness Association proposal of 659,000 acres should be included in the bill.
2. The following areas should be expanded or included: Cottonwood Canyon on Mt Naomi; the Pine Valley Mountains (Maple Hollow and Leap Creek); the Stansberry Mountains; and the Lake/Mt Watson region.
3. "Hard Release" language should be removed from the bill. I would suggest using the same approach as used in the earlier Colorado Wilderness bill, for future studies.

Living only 30 miles from the Utah border, I am a frequent visitor to that state. Its greatest attraction to me are its wildlands, whether they be deserts or mountains. I hope these areas can be protected for future generations to enjoy.

Sincerely
Bill Hamann
Bill Hamann

1984 FEB 24 PM 12:00

Utah
ETR

Craig Caupp
10 K USU APTS.
Logan, Utah
Feb 18 1984

1984 F1

Senator Malcom Wallop
Chairman
Senate Public Lands and Reserved
Water Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop

I wish to comment on the UTAH WILDERNESS BILL. First I want to say I am pleased that a wilderness bill for Utah has finally been submitted, but that the bill has some serious shortcomings.

1. Areas have been omitted which should be included.
2. The hard release language should be excluded from the bill.

I will comment on those areas which I have visited.

1. Mt. Naomi

Important areas have been omitted from the Mt. Naomi area. None of area proposed by the Sierra Club in the Logan River drainage has been included. This area is most sensitive to off road vehicles and development. The area is steep, the potential for erosion is great. This area is an important water supply drainage for the city of Logan, Utah. Also the steep ravines contain an ecosystem not yet protected by wilderness designation. Living in Logan, I appreciate the safe drinking water supplied by the Mt. Naomi watershed and would like to see it protected.

2. Mollens Hollow

Mollens Hollow was omitted completely from the wilderness bill. I have hiked and cross countried skied into the Mollens Hollow area. Again this area is an important watershed supplying high quality water. The area contains many springs, waterfalls, and wildlife habit. I have seen bald and golden eagles, elk, deer, bear tracks and numerous other smaller animals. The springs are the headwaters of a fine trout stream. The Forest service reports no major resource conflicts with the area.

3. High Uintas

This is the largest undesignated roadless area on USFS administered land. The area has been administered as wilderness for many years and should receive wilderness protection. Development pressures on roadless areas are increasing, the Forest service might change its present policy in the future. The area is large enough to protect the habit of many animals, which are threatned elsewhere. The area contains many lakes, streams, and peaks; but little commercial timber or minerals. If the Forest service decides to log the north slope, the tax payers will pay for the roads. The timber itself will not support the logging operation. There are allready enough roads in the mountains of Utah. The construction of roads decrease the quality of water and increase the pressures on wildlife.

In conclusion I favor removing the hard release language from the Utah Wilderness Bill, including the Logan river drainage in Mt. Naomi, including Mollens Hollow and including the North Slope of the Uintas.

I also want to voice my support for the other areas proposed by the Sierra Club and the Utah Wilderness Association.

Respectfully yours

Craig Caupp

Craig Caupp

John S. Kirkley
165 E. 100 N. #B
Logan, Utah 84321

*Utah
FTR*
February 20, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Lands Subcommittee
SD-350 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I moved to Logan, Utah 8 years ago to gain graduate degrees in biology at Utah State University. My previous home had been the Midwest (Ohio & Indiana), but my heart was in the Rocky Mountain West where I had spent 7 summers working in the National Park Service in both Yellowstone and the Grand Tetons.

On first impression, Utah appeared a rather dry, unspectacular area in comparison to the national parks to the north. But my first hike from Tony Grove Lake to White Pine Lake was a revelation. I was suddenly "back home" in the high alpine meadows I knew so well from the national parks. I've heard it said that while it may be hard to define "wilderness", it is easy to tell when you are in it. You know you are in wilderness as you hike in the Mt. Naomi area as my wife and I have done on many occasions over the past several years. We have chosen to enjoy the piece of wilderness that lies practically in our own backyard rather than to take long trips to national parks.

We were delighted, at first, to learn that the Mt. Naomi area was to be included in the Utah Wilderness Act, but then we were shocked to hear that the proposed boundaries do not include any of the lush, alpine basins on the eastern slopes of the mountain range. These alpine basins are the very reasons for a Naomi wilderness in the first place. The western slope is precipitous and uninviting in comparison, and yet this rather barren portion is all that the present proposal has designated as wilderness. Why?

I attended a recent meeting to find out why Naomi had been dealt such an "unkind cut", only to learn that the mineral and oil companies were basically fighting Naomi on general "anti-wilderness" principles. Studies have shown the Naomi area to be in the "low to none" category for oil and mineral potential and yet the Utah delegation has decided to strike a political compromise with mineral developers, giving them the part they want and leaving the local citizens with a severely amputated wilderness area. It is interesting, but not surprising, to note that the "expert" representatives of these companies could not even find the Naomi area on their fancy maps during the recent Senate hearings!

It is obvious to anyone who has actually been there, that the entire Mt. Naomi area deserves wilderness status. I find it amazing that the tiny spot that 66,000 acres represents on the Utah map could possibly be so offensive to mineral developers and off-road-vehicle users. To designate only the western slope would be a mockery to the intent of wilderness designation. Can you imagine the eastern boundary of Grand Teton Park being placed on the ridgeline so that the beauty of Jackson Hole was excluded? Ridiculous!

Sincerely,

John S. Kirkley
John S. Kirkley

1272 Island Drive
Logan, Utah 84321
20 February 1984

Utah
FTR
1984 FEB 24 PM 12:04

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Committee
SD-350
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing in support of the designation of the 66,320 acre Mount Naomi Roadless Area of northern Utah as Wilderness. The inclusion of White Pine Lake (which I have visited), Doubletop Mountain and Cottonwood Canyon will enhance the attractiveness for solitude-seeking area hikers and naturalists. A larger serving as watershed will have values far into the future.

I also support the expansion of the High Uintas Wilderness to 659,000 acres as proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association.

The notion that any area not considered in the present Utah Wilderness Act will henceforth be excluded from reconsideration is an unreasonable restriction. I respectfully urge that the phrasing of the legislation be modified to conform to that found in similar bills pertaining to other areas.

Sincerely yours,

Keith L. Dixon

Keith L. Dixon

cc. Senator Jake Garn
Senator Orrin Hatch

Wallop

1984 FEB 24 PM 12:04

P.O. Box 237
LaSal, Utah 84530
February 21, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
SD-350
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Please add this letter to the official hearing record for S. 2155, the Utah Wilderness Bill.

I do not support the Utah Wilderness Bill. It is a very costly piece of legislation and only answers the call of a small group of people. I think that if these small groups are so in favor of the bill, we should ask them for not only moral support, but for monetary support to finance the studies of the wilderness areas and to finance the increased management that would be incurred from wilderness legislation.

In addition, I think there is a lot of support for the wilderness areas within the system, speaking of the BLM and Forest Service. If we incorporate wilderness in our states, more people will be hired to manage these areas and jobs will be created at the taxpayers expense. Also, supervisors in BLM and Forest Service organizations are paid somewhat on how many people they have under them. If more people were hired then their salaries would increase. I think there is more support within the system than we realize.

Who pays? This is the question that is never answered. You, I, or the people who support this legislation will not pay, our children will pay. They will be faced with an increased tax burden in the future because of the legislation passed today. With the government debt being so high now, why should we add more debt, which our children and their children will have to pay? It is not fair.

I will agree that by protecting some areas we will be giving some people a better quality of life both now and in the future. But, I think we can protect these areas without the costs of putting them into wilderness. These lands can be managed so as to be useful to those who seek solitude as well as other users. I am a firm believer in multiple-use of public lands. Wilderness legislation is limiting the multiple-use concept.

As for other wilderness sites in Utah, I would like to see the studies stopped and the money saved or used more productively. Most of the areas in Southern Utah, where I am

from, would not be defaced or destroyed by leaving them designated as they are, BLM or Forest Service. By definition of wilderness, these places that are being studied are remote, secluded, and lightly traveled now. Why should we spend more money studying and legislating them into wilderness when they are very near wilderness at present.

I do not agree with or support putting the full 66,320 acres of the Mt. Naomi area into wilderness. The 41,500 acres that have been allocated for wilderness are sufficient for the few people that will use this area as wilderness. Hell, these liberal conservationists would put all the western states into wilderness if we would let them.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter. I appreciate what you are doing and sympathize with you in your position. If I can be of any help, please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles H. Redd Jr.".

Charles H. Redd Jr.

WASATCH

Utah
ITR

February 21, 1984
1984 FEB 24 PM 12: 04

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved
Water Subcommittees
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

We, the undersigned, are members of a class on Environmental Issues studying at Wasatch Academy. Wasatch is a private boarding high school located in the Wasatch mountains of north Central Utah. As residents of Utah and other states attending school in Utah we are deeply concerned about the progress of the Wilderness Hearings presently being held in the Senate. Our concern centers on the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/HR 4516) and we think it important that you are aware of the specifics of our concern and that our letter be included as a part of the Official Hearing Record.

Our first concern is with the "Release Language" of the bill. "Hard release" language is unacceptable. Already the compromise "soft release" has been accepted in all other bills that have passed. "Hard release" would prohibit the Forest Service from studying and recommending wilderness on other roadless lands for up to 30 years and could prohibit the Forest Service from managing roadless areas not designated as wilderness for their natural values. We find this unacceptable.

Secondly, we have a special concern for the High Uintas. Only 448,000 acres of the Uintas is in the bill. We propose 659,000 acres in agreement with proposals made by the Utah Wilderness Association. Most of the important wildlife habitat has been excluded. We think that Bull Park, Weyman Park, Beaver Meadows and the lower portions of the Stillwater Fork, Henrys Fork, West Fork, Blacks Fork, Smiths Fork and the Uinta River would make a more appropriate boundary.

Finally, we would like to see some other areas included in the bill. These include the following: Mt. Naomi needs the Cottonwood Canyon and the high eastern basin added to the proposal. The Pine Valley Mountains need the eastern escarpment and winter range for wildlife including Maple Hollow and Leap Creek added. The Stansbury Mountains and the Lakes/Mt. Watson region should also be added to the bill.

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop

February 21, 1984
page 2

Utah is our home. In the preservation of its wilderness is the preservation of a legacy. That legacy comprises all that was significant about the Great American West for our ancestors. We would like that legacy to remain to be shared by ourselves and more importantly our children and theirs.

Thank you for your time and your careful consideration of our desires in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Danny Kim
Sandy Thomas

Neil R. Eden, Instructor

V - Gordon / 1

Keith W. Price
Kris Ahlswede
Dennis Field

C. W. L.
Christopher E. Gary

Frank Datto
Stephanie Fong

*Utah
FTR*

2857 Millicent Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108

1984 FEB 27 PM 3:14

February 22, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands Subcommittee
SD-360
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I have just read Senate Bill 2155, the "Utah Wilderness Act of 1984", and I ask that my comments below be part of the official record.

The bill is a worthwhile step, and I commend my state's Congressional delegation for sponsoring it and its House counterpart. However, I believe that improvements are needed, both in the quantity of Utah national forest land to be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and in the quality of that wilderness land after it is in the System.

With respect to the latter, the quality factor, I favor deletion of special interest language, the most glaring of which is the reference in section 301(c) to specific grazing permits. I am not familiar with the language of prior wilderness bills, but this one seems to have an overabundance of editorializing. I think a general cleanup of Title III is called for, to make the quality of Utah wilderness equal to the quality of wilderness elsewhere in the System. For example, when one of the outstanding multiple uses of designated wilderness is the affording of clean water to adjacent and distant populated areas, is it necessary to clutter up the Utah bill with a reference to vault toilets?

My biggest complaint with the bill is the exclusion of wilderness as an administrative option in connection with the great many roadless areas that might be deserving of designated wilderness status but for one reason or another are not included in this bill. Might not one of these "released" areas be found in the next few years to be so valuable as a watershed that wilderness is its highest and best use? The bill in its present form would prevent such administrative determination, to the detriment of the people of my state and the nation. I therefore urge you to delete the term "nonwilderness" in section 101(a)(3) and section 101(b)(2), and the term "other than wilderness" in section 202(b). Further, I urge you to amend sections 202(b) and 202(c) to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the "released" land in the normal manner for the best interests

February 22, 1984
Page 2

of the nation, without the constraints of these sections as drafted. None of us is prescient enough to know that 706,736 acres of forest service wilderness in Utah will be adequate fifteen or twenty five years from now when the population of the state may be double what it is today.

Finally, I ask that the bill be improved by the addition of more areas, and of more acreage to certain areas included in the bill.

Added areas should be

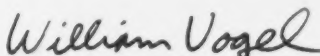
- Stansbury Mountains, an outstanding desert range, reaching 11,000 feet in altitude, and near to the heavily populated Wasatch Front
- Lakes-Mt. Watson, the western portion of the Uinta range, also easily accessible to the Wasatch Front and especially valuable as the source of two of Utah's major rivers, the Provo and the Weber.

Additional acreage should be added to

- High Uintas, especially on the north slope and toward the east, to preserve the lowland portions of single highland and lowland ecosystems
- Dark Canyon, where Peavine Canyon should be added
- Pine Valley Mountains, where the rugged east escarpment should be added
- Mt. Olympus, where the Dog Lake area should be added
- Mt. Naomi, where the Cottonwood Canyon district should be added.

With the foregoing changes, the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 will bring to the System areas that in quantity and quality will be highly worthy additions to the System. I can so attest from personal knowledge of them.

Very truly yours,


William Vogel

WV/dr

cc: Senator E. J. Garn
Senator Orrin Hatch
Representative Dan Marriott
Representative James V. Hansen
Representative Howard Neilson
Governor Scott M. Matheson

PTR

515 West 200 South
Hyrum UT 84319

1984 FEB 27 PM 3:16

20 February 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-350, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C., 20510

Re: Utah Wilderness Act (SB 2155; HB 4156)

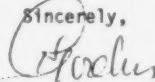
Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing to express my support for efforts to designate as Wilderness certain U. S. Forest Service lands in Utah, particularly the 22,500 acres proposed for a Wellsville Mountains Wilderness Area. The Utah Wilderness Act addresses the wilderness issue thoughtfully, but it falls short in some critical areas. I urge you to initiate or support amendments to the Utah Wilderness Act to accomplish the following:

1. Increase the acreage proposed for the Mt. Naomi Wilderness Area from the 41,000 acres requested in the Utah Wilderness Act to the 66,320 acres recommended by the Utah Wilderness Association. The additional acreage, contiguous with the proposed Mt. Naomi area, contains important habitat for elk, deer, grouse and myriad non-game species, as well as the only Forest Service area in Utah with a low-elevation streamside habitat--Cottonwood Canyon. This area is roadless and unlogged, and presents no potential resource conflicts.
2. Increase the acreage proposed for the High Uintas Wilderness Area from the 448,000 acres requested in the Utah Wilderness Act to include important north slope habitat that the act ignores.
3. Delete the "hard release" language from the Utah Wilderness Act. This language proposes that any area not designated Wilderness as part of the bill cannot be reconsidered for wilderness designation until the year 2000. I am not aware of any such restriction in any wilderness bill that has been passed into law, and it seems inherently prejudicial to those who oppose thoughtless commercial exploitation of Utah's forest areas.

Thank you for your consideration. I greatly appreciate your efforts on behalf of Utah wilderness.

Sincerely,



TJ Gordon

cc: Senator Jake Garn
Senator Orrin Hatch

Utah
JWR

1984 FEB 27 PM 1

1145 E. 2nd South
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
February 21, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairman Public Lands & Water Subcommittee
SD-300, Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

RE: Utah Wilderness Act (s 2155/ h 4516)

This letter is my comment on the Utah Wilderness Act. Please include this in the public record.

I want to help the "de facto" wilderness in Utah become "de jure" wilderness. The Utah Wilderness Bill as introduced is a good beginning, but from a balanced, long term point of view it has several faults. Sir, I doubt that you or your staff have a on-site familiarity with the areas, but even the presentations and slides, maps and descriptions can not portray the presence, feeling, aura or special "thing" of the red rocks & blue sky, green trees and clear water that for the most part make the wilderness absolutely priceless.

The Bill contains unnecessary hard release language. The demand for wilderness, de jure wilderness, has grown faster than the population. I know because since 1955 I have been hiking, boating, fishing and enjoying the Wilderness in Western America. The numbers and concentration of humans in urban areas but pressure on the limited resources of the wilderness. The hard release language prevents an ongoing Forest Service study of wilderness. That's not fair to my Children's Children's Children. Please remove this hard release language that in my opinion is a concession to special interest groups who would make private profit (maybe) from a priceless asset, wilderness. You can't make new wilderness; keep the process of studying and recommending wilderness alive.

Please, for the sake of biological and social/ecological balance add the North Slope of Uintas to the current bill. There are a tremendous number of fishery and wildlife areas that are left out. The water in most of the creeks and streams will eventually be used and diverted... for the folks in the 21st Century, add the areas that make a biological unit. Please don't be arbitrary when professional managers of wildlife and recreation say that balance is really more. Our lives are spent with motor vehicles, let us enjoy and appreciate the lack of them in even more area.

The bill leaves out the Stansbury Mountains. This deliberate error cheats the citizens of the urban areas of a priceless pocket wilderness. The use of the Wasatch in the Summer is heavy; please add this area to the bill to relieve crowding and to provide a desert to mountain "unit" of wilderness.

I have been to the Pine Valley Mountains and your bill needs to balance that unit with Maple Hollow & Leap Creek additions. Please don't leave the meadows out. Additions will balance this area.

Very truly yours, Nels Niemi

Utah
ETR

1994 FEB 27 11 12: 03

450 E. 7th South
SLC, Utah 84111
February 20, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

Re: Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (S.2155/H.R.4516):

When I relocated to Utah (from Wyoming) some ten years ago I expected a land of unbroken desert dotted with sandstone arches and Juniper trees. Instead I discovered a state more diverse in its natural resources than any I had ever visited. Utah astounded me. It was scenically spectacular, boasting a rich variety of landscapes and a prime habitat for an abundance of wildlife.

Utah turned me into an outdoorsman, conservationist, environmentalist, and wilderness advocate. I felt an increased sense of responsibility to safeguard the land. Even in my daily hikes in the Wasatch Mountains east of the University of Utah, I began a campaign to clean up the foothills, backpacking out litter, not to mention inviting unauthorized 4-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles to leave. And this winter I managed a feeding station for the Red Butte deer, dispensing 3800 pounds of mix in January.

A growing kinship for the land has turned my attention inward, to exploring the state in depth. My wife and I take our holiday in our own back yard, hiking, backpacking, in all, retreating from the city. For us, Utah wilderness is a safety valve, a stress-dissipating experience that renews us for our return to the city.

I was surprised to read in the Utah Wilderness Association's bulletin that Wyoming protects more wilderness than Utah. There is so much here worthy of preservation. Once it is gone, it cannot be reclaimed.

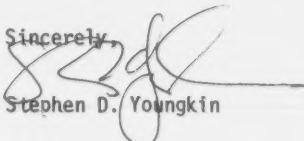
I strongly support the Utah Wilderness Association's position on the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, and urge the Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee to include the proposed 659,000 in the final bill. I am especially anxious to see the High Uintas wilderness area enlarged to include the important wildlife habitat which is excluded in S.2155/H.R.4516. Lastly, I also oppose "hard release" language. Placing a moratorium on wilderness preservation is unacceptable.

Please include my letter as part of the Official Hearing Record.

Thank you.

cc: Senators Jake Garn, Orrin Hatch
Congressmen James Hansen, Howard Nielson,
Dan Marriott

Sincerely,


Stephen D. Youngkin

1984 FEB 27 FAX

Christine M. Kelly
 1320 Linda Ln. #6
 Moscow, Idaho 83843
 Feb. 20, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
 Senate Public Lands & Reserved Water Subcommittee
 SD-360
 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: S-2155, The Utah Wilderness Bill.

Please include the following in the official Senate hearing record.

I was born in Utah and lived there for 25 years. Although I'm no longer a resident of Utah, it's still a type of "home" for me. Most of my family still lives there and so many of my past experiences are associated with places in Utah. Of great significance to me right now are those past experiences in the wild lands of Utah --- both those being considered in this bill and many that aren't being considered.

In my mind, Utah's greatest asset is her wild lands; the diversity, availability, and utter magnificence of those lands can't be matched by any other state. I say this in view of the fact that I live in the state with the highest percentage of land within the state designated to Wilderness (7-excluding AK?). To me, the quality of Utah's wild lands is unbeatable. That's why it's also been such a quandary to me why Utah is so out of step when it comes to Wilderness designation for protection of these lands. Instead of rushing to utilize the protection that can be afforded by allocating these lands to the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS), Utah has been subjected to the most ludicrous race to exploit imaginable. The Forest Service has promoted harvest of non-cost-effective timber in the Uintas; others have insisted that the government spend billions to ship water off the Uinta's south slope into the Wasatch Front (reference is to the Central Utah Project) while those living on the Wasatch Front are spending millions to get rid of the water they have; county commissioners have insisted that uranium exploration and strip mining for coal is the way of the future for southern Utah; why, for a time, even many of Utah's foremost politicians had supported the dedication of much of Utah's serene western desert

to the MX racetrack. (If it can't be mined, timbered, grazed, or reserved, why not bomb it?)

Hopefully, that stage is behind us. Finally, we have a genuine state-wide effort toward some kind of land management other than exploitation. Finally, we have a potential piece of legislation that looks at possibilities other than the land "lock-up" of road-building, strip-mining, timber-harvesting, etc., i.e. those practices that determine for generations what will or will not be allowed, those practices that allow but few uses. I breathe a sigh of relief at the submission of this bill for it has been truly disheartening to me to watch the direction Utah has repeatedly taken in total disregard of the present findings on pollution, etc, and of the national trend toward protecting our natural heritage.

But, while I sincerely congratulate the Utah delegation's efforts to give precedence to the Wilderness Act in Utah, I also ask why so little so late? If this bill is a sign of things to come, great! But with the kind of release language contained in this bill, it's hard to believe that we'll ever see any more Forest Service lands in Utah designated as Wilderness. To remove these lands from Wilderness consideration until after the year 2000 essentially means no Wilderness consideration for about 30 years if, as presently scheduled, the next round of NFMA/RPA (i.e. National Forest Management Act amended Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act) plans come out around the year 2000. A lot can happen in 30 years to irreparably damage the areas not included in this bill. Why remove this option from the control of the actual land managers and the public at large? I understand the need of language declaring the sufficiency of RARE II ~~en-regt-pf-tje-State-pf-Ga,-v/-~~ in light of the State of Cal. v. Block decision of 1983. But I fail to see any justification for the release language of Section 202 (b) of the bill. Does not such language thwart the purpose of Congress including Wilderness consideration in the NFMA/RPA planning process? I ask that this release language be removed from the bill.

My other concern about the present bill regards acreages and a few areas that I'd like to see added. If the release language of Section 202(b) is dropped and there exists a good probability that these areas will be included,

in the NWFS in the near future, then I support the passage of this present bill. Otherwise, I ask that you genuinely reconsider the acreages of some of the areas presently included and some other areas not included. Specifically, I'd like to see the following areas recognized for their Wilderness value: the Stansbury Mtns, Fishlake Mtn, the Tushar Mtns, Thousand Lake Mtn, the LaSal Mtns, and the Lakes area in the Uintas. With the possible exception of the Lakes area, development potentials are non-existent to low for all of these units, and boundaries could easily be drawn for the Lakes area that would eliminate resource conflicts. The Stansburys and Fishlake Mtn were considered in the delegation's original proposal, but now they've been removed from the bill, and I understand that the Forest Service did not even support its own RARE II recommendations for these areas at the Feb. 9th hearing. Is this a case of somebody predetermining some magic upper limit whereby if one area of high demand is included, another area of high Wilderness value must be eliminated in order to make room acreage-wise? The facts are that all of these areas have high Wilderness value and minimal, if any, resource conflicts. Why the compromise?

I'd also like to see the acreages for the High Uintas, Mt. Naomi, and the Pine Valley Mtns enlarged. For the High Uintas, the north slope is critical wildlife habitat and watershed which should be protected. Timber harvesting is a losing business there, a losing business for the taxpayers. Oil and gas exploration has shown no potential for such resources within the roadless area. And there's no probability for minerals in this area according to a recently released USGS study entitled Wilderness Mineral Potential, Professional Paper 1300. The High Uintas area is the most unique gem that the Forest Service manages in Utah. For me, trips to Utah during the summer always include at least one backpacking trip into the High Uintas. The aforementioned USGS study also shows no significant mineral or energy resources in the Mt. Naomi area. This is a point to be kept in mind when reviewing ARCO's concerns about Mt. Naomi expressed at the Feb. 9th hearing. Support for Wilderness Designation of this area has been phenomenal. And again, watershed protection is essential for this area. The same story is true for the Pine Valley Mtns: zero to low development potential, high potential for backcountry, Wilderness-type recreation, great support for Wilderness designation, and critical for protection of watersheds and wildlife habitats. The assets of these areas are completely

in favor of Wilderness designatbn. For this reason, I support the Utah conservationists' proposal of 659,000 acres for the High Uintas, 49,000 acres for Mt. Naam, and 80,000 acres for the Pine Valley Mtns.

Utah has been compromised for too long regarding Wilderness recognition; is it necessary for us to see another major compromise with this bill? Considering how late Utah is in recognizing the value of Wilderness to our present society, it seems imperative that this bill become a piece of strong Wilderness legislation for Utah and, of course, for the rest of the nation.

Thanks for considering my input,

Christine M. Kelly

cc. Senator Steven Simms
Senator James McClure
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Jake Garn



Utah
UTAH 20 IRON
REA PROJECT
JTR

DIXIE - ESCALANTE RURAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Inc.

BERYL, UTAH 84714

16 February 1984

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Room SD-308, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

RE: Bill S.2155
the Utah Wilderness Act
of 1984

Dear Senator Wallop,

Dixie Escalante Rural Electric Association, Inc. of Beryl, Utah would like to submit our comments regarding the wilderness issue for the Record of the Senate Subcommittee Hearing of February 9, 1984. We appreciate this opportunity and trust that these comments will receive due consideration by the subcommittee and the United States Senate, acting as a body.

We are concerned with the wilderness issue as it affects the state of Utah and more specifically Washington County. For the Record of this hearing we would like to state our position for your benefit and for the benefit of the members of your subcommittee.

We are a rural electric cooperative serving members within Iron and Washington counties. We serve the Pine Valley area, which area is directly affected by the Pine Valley Wilderness Area. Initially the wilderness area was designated as located on top of the ridge of the Pine Valley Mountain. Since that time proposed requests for increase have been presented ranging from 42,500 acres to the now proposed 67,000 acres. The increased amounts are contrary to the interests and desires of the residents of Washington County and Dixie Escalante REA. Many more acres in Washington County than can be justified have already been conceded to wilderness. It is our position that any land below the rim of the Pine Valley Mountains does not qualify as wilderness land under the criteria established by the Congress when the wilderness program was first established.

Washington County is not a wealthy county and is largely dependent upon the livestock industry as a part of our economy. This industry would be adversely affected by this wilderness designation as proposed. Private land represents less than 17% of the county and development of these private lands would be adversely affected because of the requirements relative to wilderness areas that may have residual effects upon development.

(2)

outside the wilderness boundary.

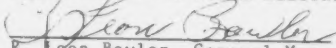
In excess of 75% of Washington county is under Federal jurisdiction. We feel Washington County has and is making a substantial contribution to the future citizens of our country. We question whether or not any other areas are involved to this extent.

We feel it only fair to do our share, but we are convinced that what is presently designated as wilderness area within our area more than provides for this.

We trust that fair and just consideration will be given to this written testimony.

Sincerely,

DIXIE ESCALANTE RURAL ELECTRIC ASS'N


R. Leon Bowler, General Mgr.

RLB/lb

UTAL
FVR

1984 FEB 27 PM 12:00

141 North 400 West
Smithfield, Utah 84335
February 21, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved
Water Subcommittee
SD-350
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator,

If the Naomi area becomes wilderness, I believe that fact will stimulate more interest and create more pressure on the habitat than if it remained at present status.

I urge you to oppose the Bill to make the Naomi area a wilderness.

Please make this letter a part of the official Senate hearing record, opposing the Naomi area wilderness Bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

J. Merrit Coleman

ESCALANTE SAWMILLS, INC.

Escalante, Utah 84726 -- Telephone 826-4215

WHOLESALE LUMBER

February 20, 1984

1984 FEB 27 AM 11:58

The Honorable Malcom Wallop
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

We submit for the record, this letter and comments for review on the proposed Utah Wilderness Bill S. 2155 submitted during the February 9th hearing before the Subcommittee on Public lands and Reserved water subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources committee.

Escalante Sawmills, Inc. is a Utah corporation with a sawmill and lumber manufacturing facilities in Escalante, UT. We are a small business which provides jobs for 85 employees at Escalante. Escalante Sawmills, Inc. had a payroll during 1983 in excess of One Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, and paid out over Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in contracted logging and other supporting facets of the operation. The business also paid the U. S. Government (Forest Service) over Six Hundred Seventy Thousand Dollars for stumpage and deposits of which a portion will be returned to the counties for Local Governments and Schools.

Escalante Sawmills, Inc. purchases its raw materials (timber) supply wholly from the Government.

Although, we are in favor of the multiple use concepts of Public Lands, we recognize the need for setting aside certain lands for wilderness. Our recommendation of the proposed areas on the Dixie National Forest are as follows.

1. In regards to the Box Death Hollow area, we believe the boundaries should be withdrawn from the West and Northern proposed boundaries. The reason for this suggestion is that the Hells Backbone Road dissects the Northern Boundary with a bridge and a small portion of that receives a fair amount of traffic, tourists, loggers, hunters, cattle owners etc. Although, the drive over Hells Backbone is a highly scenic drive, the bridge and portions of the road can be seen from points within the proposed wilderness area. This leaves us to wonder whether it meets the wilderness criteria. Our suggestion is to withdraw the boundary away from the road and bridge to a point where they would be less or not as noticeable.

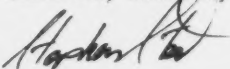
2. As for the proposed Ashdown Gorge Wilderness area, we believe the boundaries again should be reconsidered. Several places throughout the proposed area, the lookouts from Cedar Breaks National Monument can be seen. Also, there are roads on the Northern area close to the proposed boundary that may impair some wilderness activity.

Senator Wallop page2

3. Pine Valley Mountain has little or no affect on the Escalante Sawmills, Inc. operation. Very little timber harvest occurs near the proposed Pine Valley Wilderness area. Although, there is a potential for this type of resource management, it is currently infeasible. There are however, other potentially viable resources existing in the Pine Valley Mountain proposal, such as mineral and energy development. The area already is used and maintained for the grazing of domestic livestock and as in most Western rangelands needs certain improvements such as watering development structures and fencing. As the proposed Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 is written, we feel it sufficiently addresses these issues, and would accept the Pine Valley Mountain as wilderness.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit comments regarding the Utah Wilderness bill for your review. We hope these comments will be helpful in the final determination of what these public lands can be of most value for the American People. We believe that the Release Language proposed in the Utah Bill adequately addresses non-wilderness lands to allow proper management of multiple use lands as designated in the National Forest Management Act of 1976 as intended.

Yours very sincerely



Stephen Steed
General Manager

cc: Allied Forest Products
James S. Riley
SS/gp

Feb. 20 1984

Utah
FTR

Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

1984 FEB 21 PM 12:00

SD-360 Dirksen Senate Bldg.

Washington D.C.

Senator Malcom Wallop

Reference: Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155 / H.R. 4516)

It is my feeling that the Utah Wilderness Bill in its present form needs certain revisions to make it fair and palatable.

1. The High Uintas Wilderness Area be increased from the proposed 448,000 acres to around 660,000 acres. This increased area would include currently excluded important wildlife habitat and would allow the wilderness boundary to cover current trail heads.
2. I find the "Hard release" language of the bill unacceptable. The compromise "soft release" has been accepted in all other bills that have passed.
3. Other areas such as Mt. Naomi, the Pine Valley Mtns. and the Mt. Watson area should be added.

I would appreciate your consideration of these suggestions for improving this important piece of legislation. I would also like to request that this letter become part of the official record.

Sincerely

Lawrence W. Haas

Lawrence W. Haas
8586 Treasure Mtn Drive
Sandy Utah 84092

1984 FEB 2

2461 Emerson Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
February, 17, 1984

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved
Water Subcommittee
SD-360
Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator,

I am writing this letter as a concerned Utah citizen wishing to have my comments on the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516) included in the official hearing record. Having been born in the state of Utah and having lived twenty of my twenty-two years here I am interested in seeing an equitable portion of the wildlands of Utah saved as Wilderness for posterity. I have two main complaints about the Utah Wilderness Act. First I believe any hard release language in the bill is unacceptable, especially when one considers the deficient area that the bill covers. Second, the bill is lacking many Forest Service wildlands that should be included.

A High Uintas Wilderness of 659,000 acres, for example, would protect important wildlife habitat and protect a more complete ecosystem. The timber values in the area are very low and can not be rationally used as an economic reason to exclude the extra acreage. I have treasured memories of camping in areas not included in the current bill, including seeing moose and the largest mule deer buck I have ever seen in an area near Scow Lake. The Pine Valley Mountains and Mt. Naomi both lack critical wildlife and recreation areas. The Stansbury Mountains are unique, rising from the desert plain and harboring huge bucks and wild horses. The inclusion of this area fairly near Salt Lake City would preserve an area of high value to nearly a million nearby residents. The Lakes region should also be included. While in the Boy Scouts I made many trips to this area, seeing deer and moose and enjoying the fine fishing.

The conservationist's 1.6 million acre proposal is a good balance from the 8 million acres of USFS land. Out of Utah's 54 million acres only 30,000 are Wilderness. Even with BLM and NPS land the amount of wilderness would never approach even ten percent. The economic value of these lands are low and any opposition is usually based on symbolic rather than rational arguments. Wilderness designation would actually protect critical watersheds and most of the state would still be left open. Vast areas, such as the Manti Mountain region, are heavily roaded with jeep trails to gravel roads making them havens for motorized recreation and traditional uses. Why can't a scattered million acres be set aside? This bill is an important first step and I thank our delegation for introducing the bill but it does not meet the needs or best interests of the state or the nation and thus must be altered to meet these needs. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

James E. Whelan
James E. Whelan

1034 FEB 21 AM 10:4

1337 E 900 N
Logan, Utah 84321

15 Feb 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-350
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

This letter concerns the Utah Wilderness Bill. Please excuse my tardiness in sending this letter after your 9 February subcommittee hearings, but I heard that letters received by 23 February could still be made part of the official Senate hearing record.

I have only the two following points concerning the Mt. Naomi Roadless Area in Cache County of northern Utah.

(1) Concerning lands immediately east of Naomi Peak excluded from wilderness designation in S.2155 but included in the USFS roadless area: I am aware of the conflict of interest between snowmobilers and those wanting wilderness designation for these lands in the White Pine Lake and Tony Grove Lake vicinity. I ask that the following compromise be considered. Attach to the bill a rider stating that those lands be managed as wilderness in all ways except that snowmobiles be allowed into them in winter months when big game are absent. I believe such a thing was done near the Bob Marshall Wilderness. I am not a snowmobiler myself and prefer them not to be in areas where I cross-country ski. Nevertheless, there are no big game to be disturbed in that area in winter, and snowmobiles cause minimal damage to the land and vegetation when the snow is sufficiently deep. So I propose this compromise as one protecting both the land and the recreational interests of snowmobilers.

(2) Concerning the Cottonwood Creek drainage excluded from wilderness designation in S.2155 as above: I believe wilderness designation here would in no way negatively affect the local economy. The main commercial use of these lands is for grazing. Wilderness designation would in no way impair grazing operations. To support wilderness designation for this area, wilderness designation would protect the land and forage resource for future grazing.

Thank you for your consideration,

Ronald C. Squibb
Ronald C. Squibb

cc: Senator Jake Garn
Senator Orrin Hatch

1984 FEB 21 PM 3:01

1605 W. Village Rd.
St. George, Utah 84770
Feb. 18, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

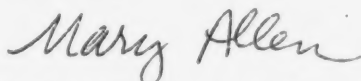
Please consider the following comments in
regard to the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516):

As a native Utahn, I'm very concerned about
the status of Utah Wilderness. I would like to
be included in the official record as a supporter
of the Utah Wilderness Association's proposal to
add acreage to the High Uintas, to the Pine Valley
Mts., and to the Mt. Naomi wilderness areas. I
also encourage the additions of the Stansbury Mts.
and the Lakes/Mt. Watson region to the bill.

The long-term benefits of these enlarged
wilderness areas — especially scenic and wild-
life preservation — would far outweigh the gains
from oil, gas, and timber resources, particularly
since the potential for these industries is very
low in most of the proposed wilderness additions.

I also oppose the use of "Hard Release"
language in these bills, for this would inhibit
proper study and management of future wilderness.

Sincerely,



Mary Allen

February 14, 1984
St George, Utah 84770

1984 02 21 PM 3:00

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Room SD-308, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D. C.

RE: Bill S. 1611

Dear Senator Wallop:

As a land holder in Washington County and the Arizona Strip area, I am strongly opposed to the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983 bill S. 1611. We have three National Parks in this area, Grand, Bryce and Zion. In Washington County 78.5 percent of the land area is already under Federal jurisdiction. We love our land and respect nature just as much as the environmentalist does, but we also have to make a living.

Just as God provided animals to the benefit of man, as food and beasts of burden, also did He provide ranges and wilderness for sustaining life of the animals, both wild and domestic. It is possible for wild life and domestic life to live side by side, while at the same time civilization in the Western United States can continue functioning.

It seems so strange that men like John Seibling can allow himself to reap the profits from industrialization without feeling too sad about it, but it breaks his heart to see us 'ruining' the land by having cattle graze it. If we are going to go primitive----let's go all the way primitive---back before the wheel (and tire) was invented. Why bestow the honors of being primitive to just us who live in the west, mainly Utah and Arizona.

I urge you, don't put anymore of the Arizona Strip into wilderness.

A concerned citizen

DeLoe Subler

cc: Senator Jake Garn
Senator Orrin Hatch
Rep. James Hansen

February 8, 1984

Senator Ma'colm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Room 50- 308, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D. C.

RE: Bill S 2155

Dear Senator Wallop:

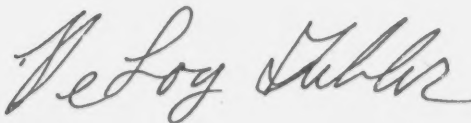
In 1955 the south side of Pine Valley area was made into a Wilderness retreat. Up until that time my brothers and I ran cattle on BLM land. When the Wilderness act was enforced the grazing land was taken away from us. In the thirty years since this bill was passed the land has deteriorated to a unbelievable degree. It is not fit for man or beast anymore.

When cattle were grazing there the undergrowth was kept down, so that it made it possible for hikers to enjoy the terrain without too much fight with nature. We did some seeding which was of benefit to both deer and cattle. Now it is almost impossible for anyone to back pack into the area because of the under brush. Most of the deer have left the country. There it sits, thousands of acres, of no use to anyone, man, beast, or environmentalists.

We do not need 45,500 more acres put into wilderness on Pine Valley Mountain. We do not need even 5 more acres put into wilderness. Utah already has more than her share of land under Federal jurisdiction. Let us be the stewardships over what land that is left to us. Most of us in Utah are bright intelligent people. We are capable of enjoying our surrounding areas and the beauty therein at the same time we are sustain life from the land we are so fortunate to live in. Don't ruin it for us.

I AM AGAINST THE UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984 AS IT HAS RECENTLY BEEN INTRODUCED.

Sincerely,



cc: Senator Jake Garn
Senator Orrin Hatch
Rep. James Hansen

1984 FEB 15 AM 10:38

February 15, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

I would like to have these comments included in the Official Hearing Record for S. 2155, the "Utah Wilderness Act".

S.2155, as presently written, is a good start for a Utah Wilderness Bill for Forest Service Lands. However, several changes need to be made before it is sent to the full Senate.

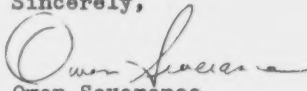
1) The "hard release" language in the bill is unacceptable. The wording should be changed to the "soft release" language used in all previous Wilderness Bills passed by Congress.

2) The total acreage should be increased to 1.6 million acres as described in the Utah Conservationist proposal. The major areas that should include increased acreage are the High Uintas to a total of 659,000 acres, Mt. Naomi should be increased to 49,000 acres, the Pine Valley Mountains should be increased to 83,500 acres, and Dark Canyon should be increased to 48,000 acres.

3) Additional areas should be added: The Stansbury Mountains at 55,000 acres and the Lakes /Mt. Watson region at 80,000 acres.

I am pleased that the Senate is finally considering a Wilderness Bill for Utah. I hope your committee will make the above changes to improve the final Bill.

Sincerely,


Owen Severance
P.O. Box 1015
Monticello, Utah
84535

14 Feb. 1984

1984 FEB 21 PM 12:42

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
Washington D.C.

Thomas J. Schroeder
RFD 1
Wellsville, Ut. 84339

Dear Senator Wallop;

I would like to go on the public record commending the Utah congressional delegation for the diligence and effort they put into the drafting of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. I support its passage as a sound compromise and a good beginning.

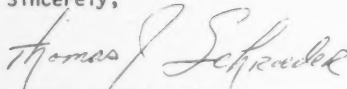
Living at the foot of the Wellsville Mts, I am daily reminded of their wilderness character and am pleased to find them included in the legislation.

I wish to make only two further comments. I have skied and hiked the Mt. Naomi ridge line for many years. My normal path of access is from the East through some of the most severe and breath-taking sub-alpine terrain in the area. Currently in the bill the ridgeline itself is the eastern boundary of the designated area. I find this oddly imbalancing, certainly the eastern approaches, which meet the same criteria as the western, should be included, as they were in the RARE assessment. I therefore recommend that the present 41,000 acres proposed be expanded to include the eastern slopes becoming the full 66,320 acres originally identified.

Lastly, I find the "hard release" language in the bill unnecessary. It appears in no other wilderness bill passed into law and restricts without cause possible future uses of our state's land resource.

Thank you for your consideration

Sincerely,


Thomas J. Schroeder

cc Senators Garn & Hatch

1984 1

10:47

1400 So. 6th East
Salt Lake City, Utah
February 13, 1984

Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
Dirksen Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Wallop,

I have never been in a wilderness area in my life. Probably you haven't, either. It's supposed to be a wonderful, life changing experience, an experience that borders on the mystical. Maybe sometime you and I should go into the wilderness for a little camping and hunting, or fishing, if you prefer. But perhaps you don't care for fishing. I notice that you are trying to weaken a part of the Clean Water Act so that wetlands can be more easily destroyed by dredging and land fills. Why would you want to do that? You're just going to ruin your chances of ever catching a fish.

Now about the Utah Wilderness Act, which is my primary concern. I would like that bill to pass with a few amendments. I would like more land set aside as wilderness. Although, as I say, I have never been in the wilderness, I certainly want to go sometime, and I like to think of areas of wild, protected land close to me. It's kind of like a museum, to my way of thinking, a museum of wild animals and birds and plants and the wind and water. So, I want Mount Naomi set aside as wilderness, I want a piddling 5,000 acres in Cottonwood Canyon, a mere 8,000 acres at Dog Lake and Desolation Lake, a trifling 3,750 acres on Mount Timpanogos, and a more significant 36,000 acres on Mount Nebo. Also, we could use 44,000 acres in the Stansbury Mountains and 200,000 acres in the High Uintas, which is where I would take you fishing if you came. Very beautiful. Very lovely.

If you can't get these areas protected by the Wilderness Act (and I'm sure you can if you want to) for heaven's sake, please get rid of that hard release language so that we can get these areas protected in the future. I hardly think it's fair that those of us interested in the wilds and in preservation have our hands tied behind our backs by hard release language while those traditionally engaged in disruption, erosion, development, degregation and wasteage are free to go about their loathsome activities unfettered.

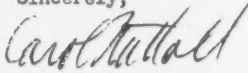
Why these people - the oil and gas corporations, the timbering companies, the ranchers - are upset about the possibility of soft release language is confusing to me. The studies done by the BLM and others show that the land in question is of no commercial use whatsoever. Even the timber is of lousy quality. Unless these businesses have found a way to get blood from a turnip, I can't understand their reluctance to set aside a little parcel of the land for rest and relaxation, for hunting and fishing and camping.

2

Please put a stop to this silly dog-in-a-manger-attitude and set aside for the rest of us (the majority of us) a few plots of wild acreage. Please help us to keep America wild.

I would like this letter to be part of the official hearing of the Utah Wilderness Act record.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Carol Nuttall". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Carol Nuttall

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-350
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1984 FEB 21 AM 11:00

Honorable Sir,

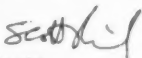
Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (S. 2155 / H.R. 4516): Mt. Naomi Wilderness.

I am pleased to learn my government is considering a wilderness area right in my backyard. Normally I would be pleased to accept the present status of the bill (41,000 acres). But I beg you to consider a somewhat larger area (66,000 acres) that would include the Wind Caves, a set of natural stone arches, and the Juniper Jardine, a locally famous ancient tree.

I ask this letter be made part of the official Senate hearing record.

Sincerely,

Scott Rich
1640 East 1140 North
Logan, Utah 84321
(801)753-0022



Roger W. Arhart
2134 Wyoming St.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84109
Dec. 19, 1983

Utah Wilderness
c/o Utah Delegation
4225 Federal Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

Dear Senators Garn and Hatch; Representatives Hansen, Marriott, and Nielsen:

I congratulate you on the revisions to the Wilderness proposal which are now part of the Wilderness Bill. I think the bill is a big step in the right direction. But I believe it can be improved even more. I submit the following suggestions:

Areas

I support the proposal advanced by the Utah Wilderness Association of 1.6 million acres. This constitutes 3.0% of Utah. We can afford it. It is an investment in the future.

In particular, two areas, with which I am very familiar, need modification. One of these is the Stansbury Mts., which have been completely omitted. I cannot understand this at all. The other is the Uinta Mts. The Uintas are the centerpiece of Utah Wilderness. There are almost no resource conflicts within the 659,000 acre boundary proposed by conservationists. So why not adopt that boundary?

Release Language

I oppose hard release language, even of the modified type in this bill. We should not try to freeze this decision now because Utah is growing so rapidly and changing so rapidly that we must keep our options available. With the rapid growth in outdoor recreation I predict that ten years from now the people of Utah will wish they had more preserved areas. Let's leave the door open.

I want to thank you again for the improvements which have been made since the "proposal stage". I think you have been listening to citizen input. I hope you will continue to do so. I think the people of Utah want a strong wilderness bill because they know that without such a bill wilderness will soon be gone. I think passage of a generous Utah Wilderness bill will be a visionary action which will be applauded by future people of Utah.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Arhart

Roger Arhart

Marco Waaland
160 East 2600 North
Logan, Utah 84321

1984 FEB 21 PM 3:06

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Committee
SD-360
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

I am sending you these comments to highlite certain deficiencies in the Utah Wilderness Bill which I would also like included in the official hearing record. First off, the boundaries for the Naomi Wilderness are a sham intended to pull the wool over the eyes of the supporting public. Actual observation of these boundaries by a hiker will reveal the eastern edge is the ridgeline of the initial rise from the Cache Valley floor and the western edge is the base of this range, abutting the benchlands. In some instances this western boundary is literally a "stone's throw" from a golf course and suburban homes. The area encompassed by these boundaries is composed of very steep shrubby slopes interrupted by cliff escarpments. These areas are avoided by hikers but do provide good winter range for elk and deer. However, these slopes often lead down to canyon bottoms which are finger intrusions of the boundaries on the map. These areas are heavily used by snowmobiles and vehicles of all types.

In short, the area included in the proposed boundaries is generally inaccessible and impacted by an adjacent urban environment in some cases and is often intruded by conflicting recreational uses. This approach by our congressional delegation is surprising because essentially all the land supporters have been striving to include has been deleted. The current boundaries, as they stand, will add nothing to our wilderness system, makes a sham of the wilderness process, and is certainly nothing to be proud off.

Simple inspection of the map will show all the high glacial cirques, a rarity in the lower northern Wasatch mountains, are adjacent to the eastern boundary and thus excluded. One must ask; "Why has this classic Rocky Mountain scenery been excluded yet, the relatively barren, common west facing slopes adjacent to the busy valley floor been included?". The only ostensible conflict, (and the one typically voiced by our delegation), is snowmobile use would be curtailed. Certainly cattlemen won't have their activity curtailed.

I'm all for the spirit of compromise, but is it necessary to exclude the Cottonwood Creek drainage, and the east facing aspects of Mt. Naomi, Mt. Elmer, and Beirdneau Peak? I say no! At best ALL, or at

least most of these area must be included in the bill. Otherwise only the least desirable half of the wilderness's namesake - Mt. Naomi - will be included. And a HALF-arsed wilderness is unnecessary when the potential to have a real gem included in the wilderness system is the best alternative.

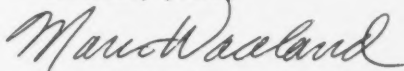
A closing note on the Mt. Naomi Wilderness proposal. Inspection of the lands in the area leased to mineral exploration generally coincide with the area excluded from the boundary but included in the Forest Service Roadless Area boundary. It would be an awful shame to manipulate boundaries to please the wishes of the oil lobby especially when even the U.S. Geological Survey considers the potential for oil and gas to be minimal.

Therefore, I endorse a Mt. Naomi Wilderness with boundaries as close as possible to thoses advocated by the Sierra Club

Another area supurbly fit for inclusion in the bill is the Mollen's Hollow Roadless Area. This area has several attributes worth considering: no resource conflicts, inaccessibility to snowmobiles and most ORV's, excellent opportunities for solitude, a Blue-ribbon trout stream, and the northeastern-most extension of pinyon pines. These pines appear in a disjunct population and hybridize between the single leaf and two leaf species. Scientific study in genetics, past environments, and plant ecology should be and are being undertaken. Please see that this area be given proper consideration. The Forest Service in its evaluation that this area lacks solitude and gave it the lowest rating for scientific potential.

A last request. If nothing else I've supported actually occurs, at the very least banish any form of the "hard release" language. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marco Waaland". The signature is fluid and stylized, with the first and last names being clearly legible.

Marco Waaland

1984 FEB 21 PM 3:09

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Land and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Clayton J. Benton
1652 Lakewood Drive
SLC, Utah 84117

Dear Senator:

I would like to comment on the proposed Utah Wilderness Act (S.2155/H.R.4516).

Although this bill is much improved over what was originally proposed last summer there are some changes that need to be made before it is introduced to the Senate for a vote. To be specific, the proposed 448,000 acres for the High Uintas area is too small. The boundries in the Stillwater Fork, Henry's Fork and Uinta River regions in particular need to be expanded.

Adding the Cottonwood Canyon area to the Mt. Naomi area would definitely improve the proposed bill.

I would like to request that this letter be entered as a part of the official hearing record.

Your consideration of these suggestions is appreciated.

Yours Truly

Clayton J. Benton
Clayton J. Benton



721 Second Avenue
Salt Lake City
Utah 84103

18 February 1984

1984 FEB 21 PM 3:05

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360
Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Utah Nature Study Society strongly supports the efforts of the Utah Wilderness Association in establishing more wilderness areas in Utah. In particular we strongly recommend against any release language which extends beyond one Forest Service management plan.

Utah Nature Study Society, although many members may never enter a wilderness area because the boundaries are usually too far from the parking lots, recognize that wilderness areas are essential for the broad protection of all forms of nature that exist in the native state. This natural state offers the baseline for which man can measure the effects of development and progress. This baseline also serves as a reservoir for scientific research-- which in Utah has not progressed since the early biologist at the turn of the century first inventoried the public lands. This reservoir for scientific research is also important because new ideas always arise and new hypothesis need to be tested.

Thus Utah Nature Study Society strongly recommends that the Dog-Desolation Lake addition be included in the Mt Olympus wilderness proposal so that the two native lakes be included within the wilderness area. There are not many natural lakes in the Wasatch Mountains as most of the lakes have been stabilized with dams and subsequently exotic rainbow trout have been introduced into a body of water that never saw a fish until man came into the valley.

Utah Nature Study Society strongly recommends that many areas of the north slope of the Uinta Mountains be included with the Wilderness area to protect the unique glaciated valleys with their broad meadow wetlands and meandering streams and oxbows. These same areas seem to be goals for off-road vehicles to get stuck in and alter the wetlands-- ultimately destroying the wetlands. It seems that off-road vehicles find wetlands a challenge-- both in the forested lands and in the desert.

Please include this statement in the public official hearing record for Senate bill # 2155.

Sincerely,
Peter Hovingh
Peter Hovingh, Chairman
Issues Committee

1984 FEB 21 PM 3:09

120 South 300 West
Logan, Utah 84321
15 February 1984

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-350
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

We are writing to support the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (S. 2155) and to encourage you to consider some changes in it which will make it a much improved bill. We also ask that you include this letter as part of the official Senate hearing record.

While we support the designation of wilderness in Utah, the bill as it stands has several shortcomings. First, the Mt. Naomi area should include the entire 66,000 acre roadless area rather than be limited to the current proposal. The entire Naomi roadless area has no resource conflicts, has excellent wildlife habitat, and provides water for domestic and agricultural use by a majority of Cache Valley citizens. Most importantly it is a priceless heritage which should be protected in perpetuity.

Secondly the High Uintas roadless area has been needlessly reduced in size by the bill. We encourage you to designate as wilderness the entire 659,000 acre area proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association. This is the largest, wildest and biologically most diverse of all of the roadless areas in Utah. It would be a tragedy to allow deficit logging of the poor to very poor quality timber on the High Uintas' north slopes because it is a major watershed catchment. Any damage to this watershed can only contribute to increased flooding along the Bear River, on the Bear River Marshes and eventually of the Great Salt Lake.

Similarly the Utah Congressional delegation has not included the Lakes/Mt. Watson area, adjacent to the Uintas, in the bill. Both the Weber and the Provo Rivers arise in the area and are sources of potential flooding if the watershed is damaged.

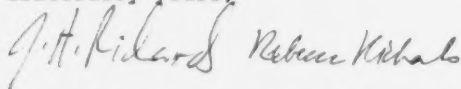
We feel that wilderness designation can protect these valuable watersheds, thus reducing rapid early spring runoff (and added flooding) as well as providing high quality water late into the summer dry season for domestic, agricultural and industrial use. Again we recommend you adopt the Utah Wilderness Association's proposal for the Lakes/Mt. Watson area.

page 2

Finally we urge that the "hard release" language currently in the Utah Wilderness Act be deleted in favor of more conventional single planning cycle release language. Including the hard release language would prevent future generations from considering the true multiple use aspects of any roadless areas not designated as wilderness in the current bill.

We thank you for your sincere consideration of our recommendations.

Gratefully yours,

Handwritten signature of J.H. Richards and Rebecca Richards. The signature is written in cursive and appears to be "J.H. Richards" followed by "Rebecca Richards".

Dr. and Mrs. J.H. Richards

cc. Senator Hatch
Senator Garn

Senator Malcolm Wallop

Senate Public Lands

and Reserved Water Subcommittee 12 3 05

SS 350 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg
Washington, D.C.

20510

275 E. 200 North
Logan, UT 84321

Feb 18, 1984

Senator Wallop:

I would like to express my support for the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 and desire that this letter be included as part of the official hearing record. That such a bill should surface in a fairly conservatively minded state is suprising but it is merely indicative of the strong, if insufficiently realized, support of wilderness among the Utah general public. From my travels throughout western North America I have come to the realization that this state of mine has some truly unique environments and efforts to conserve these for future generations are to be applauded.

Wilderness and multiple use. Opposition to wilderness has mostly been focussed on the misbelief that such designation "locks up" land for a limited few to enjoy. On the contrary, wilderness designation is very compatible with USFS "multiple use" policies. Though primitive recreation and solitude uses have been greatly emphasized, I believe (as a professional biologist and geologist) that there are far more important uses of such land. Limitations imposed on geological exploitation, logging and motorized vehicle use allow for greater protection of watersheds and genetic diversity, resources that most urban dwellers depend greatly on but are too far removed from to appreciate. Having personally conducted wildlife research in a wilderness, I am greatly aware of it's advantage over nonwilderness areas for scientific studies. My research could not have been as accurate had I been compelled to deal with animal populations disturbed by man's activities.

Though the bill has been greatly improved since last summer's discussion proposal, I still find it lacking in some important aspects which I would like to point out.

Release language. I cannot support the "hard release" language in title II "Release of lands for multiple use management" on the grounds that it unnecessarily restricts the management options of the USFS. "Softer release" language, as proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association, would provide for ordinary multiple use management for all lands not included by the bill. The USFS would retain the option to recommend wilderness status for roadless areas anytime in the future if it chose to do so.

Land omissions and Mt. Naomi. Though I cannot quite come to terms with the wilderness-happy ecofreak extremists, I do find some important land omissions in this bill. I am particularly concerned about areas proximal to Logan, naturally, and I was pleased to see a Mt. Naomi wilderness included in the bill. Yet I find it ironic that the area designated allows wilderness access by simply walking off of the local golf course but only includes half of the mountain that it is named after. The bill should also include the eastern slope of the originally proposed area. As it stands, the bill omits the choice subalpine basins at the head ^{of} Steep Hollow, White Pine and Cottonwood Canyons, indisputedly some of the nicest country in the region. And it also leaves out the lower elevation streamside environments of Cottonwood Canyon.

Objections to the inclusion of the eastern slope areas are supposedly based on timber, grazing and geological reasons. Logan Ranger District timber specialist Gary Say (July 1978) said that the Naomi timber consists of "scattered stands on steep slopes" which would not be economical to harvest. Road building would cost more than the timber would provide. Logan District Range Conservationist Stanley Miller has said about the wilderness proposal: "There wouldn't be any change in the existing cattle and sheep grazing allotments". There are no producing mines in the area and a hardrock mineral study recently released by the USGS shows no potentially exploitable mineral resources there. The area is located on the Mt. Logan Syncline, a downwarped basin-like structure which would be unlikely to be capable of trapping subsurface oil or gas. The recent USGS study concurs with this by considering the Naomi area as having little to no potential for oil and gas. And the U.S. Dept of Energy, the Logan District Ranger and geologists know of no coal reserves in the area -- it's almost all deep marine limestone sediments. Hence such objections to including the eastern slope are groundless and the real objection is perhaps due to some unnamed fear of wild areas -- politics, in short.

The biological diversity of this area is a unique transition zone between the biota of the Wyoming and Great Basin Ranges. Due to prevailing winds and differential deposition of snow, the eastern slope is a valuable snow collection zone and has high watershed qualities. The as yet undisturbed caves and sink-holes on Naomi's eastern slopes have been the basis of a Ph.D. dissertation by a friend of mine at the University of Utah, allowing him to estimate and predict subterranean groundwater flow directions and rates. Besides all of this, the scenery is the best in northern Utah and just plain "outasight"!

~ Mollen's Hollow. Another thoughtless exclusion is the Mollen's Hollow

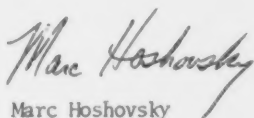
-3-

Roadless Area (#4-761). Beyond it's scenic values and excellent opportunities for "primitive recreation, solitude [and] physical and mental challenge", I appreciate this area as the only place in the Wasatch Range where pinyon pine forms extensive stands. The Blacksmith Fork River is one of the State's few blue ribbon trout streams. It has several scientific research values. Potential topics include genetic diversity within relict populations, environmental changes which might be inferred from such populations and tolerance limits of species on the edge of their range, all of which would be useful for future forestry work possibly leading to higher production yields elsewhere. And, as we are discovering rather well this winter, winter foraging ranges for mule deer are becoming increasingly scarce. Mollen's Hollow is one of these important extant winter ranges and should thus be protected by the bill.

Uintas. The responsible and selective area proposals for the Uintas by the Utah Wilderness Association are superior to those proposed in the bill. These additional areas have low timber productivity. Despite a minimal decrease in sawmill activity on the South Slope, the U.W.A. proposals for the North Slope would actually increase logging and sawmill activity over the bill proposal by 7%. There are no oil, gas or hard rock mineral conflicts generated by including the U.W.A. suggestions and grazing allotments would not be affected. On the other hand, the result would be greater watershed protection, and greater habitat protections for many of the unique, rare or wilderness-dependent plant and animal species in the area.

Other areas. I would also like to support a larger Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness, primarily the inclusion of the lower elevations from the Oak Grove area northward to Coal Hill Ridge. This would not conflict with grazing and, again, provide greater watershed protection. Additionally the unique environments of the Stansbury Mountains as originally proposed should also be included in the bill.

Again, I would like to thank you for supporting this bill with the suggested improvements. Wilderness is a multiple use designation and will allow greater profit for the State in the long term.



Marc Hoshovsky

February 19, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
 United States Senate, FEB 21
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Wallop,

I'd like to place a few comments into the hearing record regarding the Utah Wilderness Bill. I'm glad that some action is finally being taken on the subject and feel that Utah's policymakers also realize that there has been too much delay with regard to wilderness in Utah. However, there are some difficulties in the way the subject has been approached and I hope that your committee will see fit to address them.

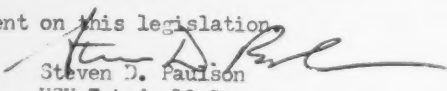
First of all, the state government and Utah congressional delegation have tended to view the U.S. Forest Service almost as an environmental organization whose recommendations are an extreme which should be pared back. This perception is mistaken, of course, and needs to be corrected. The USFS was created as a commodity agency and is not historically all that comfortable in a wilderness management role. When the USFS recommends an area for wilderness designation, I've generally found that it does so almost reluctantly, and only when an area meets the strictest interpretation of the law. Therefore, the USFS recommendations should be viewed as conservative rather than advocative.

Second, the Utah state government's approach to wilderness has been somewhat lacking in good faith. The State Wilderness Committee was not constituted with an eye to either popular, geographical, or philosophical representation. Thus an effective anti-wilderness bias was built into the Committee. Neither pro-wilderness organizations nor the bulk of Utah's wilderness-using population were represented.

Third, the "hard release" language of the present bill is not altogether consistent with the spirit of the Wilderness Act and, beyond that, seems completely unnecessary. Wilderness advocates are as eager as anyone to put an end to protracted political battles such as RARE II. As long as people perceive all sides as being treated fairly, I don't foresee any large scale wilderness push being undertaken in the future. However, language which forecloses the option of giving wilderness protection to some deserving area in the future (for example, after a potential resource conflict has resolved itself) simply has no place in good wilderness legislation, and it invites future controversy.

Finally, I'd like to comment on one particular, close-to-home area: Mt. Naomi. Naomi is an outstanding area, a significant watershed, and has consistently enjoyed a high level of local support for wilderness designation. There is extremely low potential for resource development in the area (according to USFS) and it is the center of backcountry recreation in this part of the state. For these reasons, I urge that the entire (66,000 acre) Mt. Naomi roadless area be given wilderness designation, as opposed to the west-slope only proposal in the present bill.

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on this legislation.


 Steven D. Paulson
 USU Triads 19-3
 Logan, Utah 84321

JUN 11 PM 3:03

1117 Lenora Ct.
Bellingham Wa.
98225

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

First, in writing this letter we ask that it be included as part of the official hearing record.

In regards to the Utah Wilderness Act S. 2155/H.R. 4516, we would like to express our strongest concern toward the use of "release language" in this act. "Hard release" as it is called, is not compatible with multiple use planning, in that it excludes any option of creating wilderness within the next thirty years.

Thirty years is a great deal of time, especially when we live in a time of exponentially growing populations and ecological changes that are happening at very rapid rates. We find "hard release" language to be a short sided measure of long term planning. Good long term planning is essential for this age and our lands, especially considering the present overuse of our National Parks, Forest Service, and BLM lands. Wilderness lands will be the next lands to invite man's use and exploitation and intelligent long term planning for these areas is crucial for their management and preservation of their wilderness qualities.

Equally as important, "hard release" language does not give the upcoming generation the ability to add wilderness, this is hard, fast, regimented, legislation! Controversy / can be imagined, exemplified in the thousands of acres of proposed wilderness which are excluded from the current act; people in the next generation would be denied any input.

Fundamentally speaking, wilderness is essential for the preservation of wildlife; elk, moose, wolverine, pine marten, bighorn sheep, and Canadian lynx are all animals that require wilderness habitats. All these animals are found in the Uintas,

Henry's Fork, Smith Fork, Bull Park region, Weyman Park and Beaver Meadows which have been excluded from the act and are considered very important habitat for wildlife in the Uintas.

We strongly urge you to consider the 659,000 acres the Utah Wilderness Association proposes and include these areas, as well as the lower portions of Stillwater Fork, West Fork, Blacks Fork, and the Uinta River making a better boundary.

Timber. In making these decisions, one must consider the proposal of timber sales in these areas. Timber in these areas has been designated poor to very poor! One must also consider the single use management aspect of this industry. We feel with the quality of trees being so poor, it would be a terrible exchange for the values these places hold, beauty, wildlife habitat, recreation, and scientific value. Should timber sales be permitted and wilderness designation dropped, what an ugly irony if this timber resource is not economically cost beneficial or only for a short term capital gain, leaving unmeasurable and unrenewable wildlife, recreational and scientific benefits lost forever.

Other areas we feel wilderness designation should be unanimous among decision makers are: Mt. Naomi, with it's imperative Cottonwood Canyon, Pine Valley Mts., with the addition of Maple Hollow and Water Canyon, Lakes/Mt. Watson, with it's high elevation country inhabiting wildlife, and the Stansbury Mts., including proposals from the Forest Service and the BLM.

As a potential scientist and regional planner in the state of Utah, we both will have a lifelong interest and veneration of Utah's wildlands. Utah is one of the richest states in wilderness lands, yet has one of the lowest wilderness designations in the western states. It is a shame wilderness designation has been such a struggle and controversy in the state. We can't reemphasize the importance of wilderness enough, to us and our future generations. We hope our legislators will support our view and will establish long term intelligent planning for Utah's lands, wildlife, and people!

Sincerely,

Ms. Danielle Jensen & Mr. Joel G. Paterson

Ms. Danielle M. Jensen

Joel G. Paterson

February 16, 1984

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1984 FEB 21 11:3:10

Dear Senator Wallop:

I understand you are now considering the merits of wilderness areas in my home state of Utah. I am compelled to write and let you know an important mountain range has been left out of S.2155 as well as H.R.4516.

The Stansbury Mountains in Tooele County ought to be protected with wilderness status. I know of what I speak. I grew up in the shadow of those majestic mountains in Tooele and I have been up in them many times. They are an alluring range of mountains because they lie along the eastern edge of the Great Salt Lake Desert. The salt flats lie to the west and the Great Salt Lake to the north. You would expect mountains in such desolate surroundings to be barren but the Stansburys are absolutely lush with deep green meadows, aspen groves and acres of wildflowers.

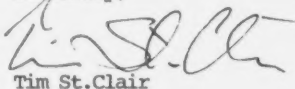
I am an outdoors lover. I have enjoyed exploring some of the beautiful areas of your state like the Wind River Range, the Tetons and Yellowstone. I imagine when you are jammed in traffic trying to cross the Key Bridge or shaking hands with people at a Capitol Hill reception when you would rather be home having a cold beer, you might sometimes think of the wild places in Wyoming.

Doesn't it give your soul some calming reassurance to know there are places back home where moose can roam free and lodgepole pines can grow as they always have and that those real places will always be free? Well, that's the way I feel about the Stansburys. I would find great comfort in the knowledge that the Congress had the foresight and wisdom to set aside those beautiful mountains so that my great-great-grandchildren could gain inspiration and peace from them just as I have done.

I am also skeptical of the "hard release" provisions of this legislation that prevent the Forest Service from studying or recommending wilderness areas in other areas for 30 years. What if legislation was passed that would prevent the Department of Defense from studying or recommending alterations to the way the United States defends itself for a 30-year period? The whole world can change in 30 years as recent history can attest.

I would appreciate it if you would make my letter part of the official record. Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,



Tim St.Clair

916 Princeton Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105

1984 FEB 23 PM 12:02

Mark Pearson
P.O. Box 204
Grand Junction, CO 81502

February 20, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I request that the following comments concerning Utah Wilderness legislation be included as part of the Senate hearing record on S.2155, the Utah Wilderness Act.

I believe that S. 2155 as written is inadequate in a number of respects. The continued omission of La Sal roadless areas is very distressing. The La Sals are some of the closest mountains to the 80,000 residents of the Grand Junction area. The La Sals are also the most spectacularly situated mountains in America, surveying the magnificent Red Rock country from snowy summits.

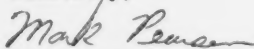
The High Unitas are the largest roadless area left unprotected in the lower 48 states. This unique, east-west trending range is the Crown Jewel of Utah. As such, anything less than 659,000 acres diminishes the full majesty of the range. Specifically, Bull Park, Weyman Park, Beaver Meadows, and the lower portions of Stillwater Fork, Henrys Fork, West Fork Blacks Fork, Smiths Fork, and the Uinta River must be added.

The Stansbury Mountains are one of the few opportunities in America to protect a representative of the Basin and Range province. The Forest Service in RARE II recommended the area as wilderness, and gave it a development rating of 0. The area should be added to the bill.

Mt. Naomi would be improved with the addition of Cottonwood Canyon and the high eastern basins. The Pine Valley Mountains need the eastern escarpment and winter range which includes Maple Hollow and Leap Creek.

Finally, all interests would be better served through replacement of "hard" release with "soft" release language. Soft release has been successfully used and accepted by all interested parties in Colorado for almost 4 years now.

Sincerely,



Mark Pearson

40 South 500 East
 Logan, Utah 84321
 February 20, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
 Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
 SD-350
 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

Please include this letter as part of the official Senate hearing record for Senate bill 2155, the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. I am an instructor and graduate student at Utah State University in Logan, Utah and have been a resident of Utah since 1976. I strongly support the concept of wilderness preservation, and am very encouraged to see that a bill designating many of Utah's finest Forest Service roadless areas is now being considered by the Senate. The preservation of these areas will ensure that future Utahns will be able to enjoy them in their natural condition just as we do now. I especially support the bill's inclusion of the Wellsville Mountains, the High Uintas, and part of Mt. Naomi. I strongly feel, however, that the bill could be substantially improved by the addition of several areas not presently included in the bill:

1) The extension of the boundary of the Mt. Naomi wilderness area to include the entire 66,320 acres which were included in the boundary of the Naomi roadless area which was studied by the Forest Service during RARE II. The eastern boundary of the Naomi area in the present bill runs along the main mountain ridgeline, such that only one-half of Mt. Naomi itself is included in the wilderness area. Also omitted are many high mountain cirques and meadows and low-elevation juniper slopes and riparian habitat- a truly wonderful diversity of vegetation and terrain for a relatively small roadless area. I have hiked in Forest Service land all over the western U.S., and believe the beauty of the Naomi area to be the match of any of these areas. There are a few resource conflicts in the Naomi area. The area's timber is not worth harvesting, and the mineral, oil, and gas potential of the area has been rated as "low" by the U.S.G.S. It is obvious to me that the best use of the Naomi area is as wilderness. This would provide permanent protection of a beautiful mountain backcountry as well as ensuring the protection of an important watershed that provides culinary water to the communities near the wilderness area in Cache Valley. Public support for a Mt. Naomi wilderness is high. Over 4,000 individuals indicated to the Forest Service during RARE II that they favored wilderness status for the area- only five of a total of over 2,900 roadless areas in the entire country received higher support for wilderness. Surely this fact alone should determine that the boundary extension that I support should be given serious consideration.

2) The addition of acreage to the High Uintas wilderness to approach the 659,000 acre boundary proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association. The preservation of the High Uintas should be the priority of the Utah Wilderness Act, and represents an opportunity to preserve nearly an entire ecosystem as wilderness. Of particular importance are the Bull Park and Queant Lake areas- they contain spectacular scenery and important wildlife habitat. The omission of these and other areas from the 659,000 acre boundary would seriously undermine the preservation of the ecosystem as a whole, untouched entity.

3) The inclusion of Red Canyon North and South as wilderness. These small areas were recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness status during RARE II, and contain spectacular rock formations which rival those of nearby Bryce Canyon National Park.

These three improvements represent the acreage additions which are most important to me. I also support the boundary extensions and acreage additions outlined in the Utah Forest Service Wilderness Proposal prepared by the Utah Wilderness Association, and oppose the "hard release" language contained in the present bill. Such language unnecessarily restricts the options of the Forest Service for management of the roadless areas which are not designated wilderness in this bill.

I hope that you will seriously consider my suggestions.

Sincerely,

Lee R. Jones
Lee R. Jones

February 19, 1984

1984 FEB 23 AM 11:25

Nancy and Charles Warner
2045 N. 800 E.
N. Logan, Utah 84321

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

We are writing in regard to Senate bill #2155--the Utah Wilderness Bill. There are many positive aspects of this bill and we appreciate the immense effort that must have gone into it. As residents of Cache County Utah we strongly support the inclusion of the Wellsville Mountains as well as the Mt. Naomi area in the wilderness proposal. However, we feel that the bill should be strengthened in several regards. Some modifications that we would like to have included in the Utah Wilderness Bill are outlined below.

The proposed Mt. Naomi wilderness area should be expanded to include the entire 66,000 acres. The 41,000 acres proposed would be even more valuable if the additional 25,000 acres were added on. This addition would include White Pine Lake, the Doubletop Mt. cirques, the only Forest Service roadless area in Utah with a low elevation riparian habitat and important big game habitat.

We would like to see the Utah Wilderness Bill include a more extensive High Uintas wilderness area. Much important wildlife habitat on the North Slope of the Uintas is not included at present.

We do not understand why the Stansbury Mountains and Mollen's Hollow were dropped from the wilderness bill. These areas are unique and have great wilderness potential. We support the addition

of these areas into the current bill.

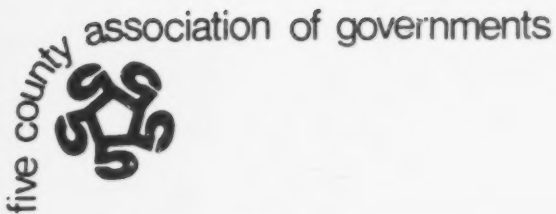
Finally we oppose the use of "hard release language" in the bill. We believe that it represents a dangerous precedent that is very objectional and has no place in a wilderness bill from Utah or any other state.

Thank you for considering our comments. Please see that they are included in the official Senate hearing record.

Sincerely,

Charles Warner
Nancy Warner

cc J. Garn
O. Hatch



P. O. BOX "O"
ST. GEORGE, UTAH 84770
PHONE (801) 673-3548

1984 FEB 21 11 36 20

February 17, 1984

Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Subcommittee on Public
Lands & Reserved Water
Room SD-308 DSOB
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator:

The Five County Association of Governments comprised of city mayors and county commissioners of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington Counties in Southwestern Utah, wishes to express their support of S.2155, "The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984,"

The 34 cities and towns, and the five counties, which comprise the membership of this Five County Association of Governments have spent considerable time and effort working with Utah's Congressional Delegation and Utah's Governor Scott M. Matheson in the development of this bill. To illustrate the impact of federal land management decisions and congressional actions on these counties and communities, we have listed below, land ownership of federal lands within each county represented by this letter.

	<u>Total of Miles</u>	<u>% Federal Lands</u>
Beaver County	2,587	74.8%
Garfield County	5,217	87.8%
Iron County	3,300	58.1%
Kane County	4,105	75.2%
Washington County	2,425	78.3%

The local elected officials in Southwestern Utah are committed to the preservation of the natural beauty of our area and have worked in good faith to develop a proper balance of preserved wilderness values and federal lands made available for full multiple purpose use. S.2155, "The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" represents the balance of lands to be designated as wilderness and those lands to be returned to full multiple purpose use under the supervision of the Federal Land Management Agency.

BEAVER

GARFIELD

IRON

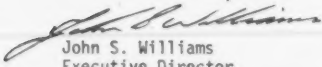
KANE

WASHINGTON

Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop letter
Page 2

We wish you to consider our support of this legislation not merely as citizens at large, but as elected officials who were elected for the purpose of representing the people who work and live in Southwestern Utah.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John S. Williams".

John S. Williams
Executive Director

JSW:bs

cc: Utah's Congressional Delegation

1984 FEB -5 PM 3:08

Marv & Pam Poulson
360 East Woodlake Cove
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107

February 2, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Utah Forest Service Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator Wallop:

It's gladdening to finally be looking at the prospect of more than token forest wilderness for Utah. We have long wondered why some sister states have seen Congressional designation of substantial acreages as wilderness while Utah's delegation kept holding back.

We were surprised, however, to hear that Senate Committee hearings on the Utah Forest Service Wilderness Bill had been scheduled for February 9, 1984 with so little notice. We are sure that you and the committee realize the strong positive contribution designation of abundant wilderness acreage in Utah will have on The State and America's wilderness heritage.

Utah has great wild lands. Substantial study has gone into identifying some areas with obvious wilderness character. The forest service has done much in this process. Also, conservationists have assisted with hard study and involvement at every opportunity in the quest for official recognition of these same forest areas and many other worthy forest lands in Utah.

There are significant short comings in the bill as it now stands. We trust that you will work to assure that any deficiencies are rectified. These include the "hard" release language, limited number and diversity of included areas and unjustifiably small acreages.

Utah, as you are aware, has a diverse and unique landscape. Our forests are of particular note. We realize that the current

bill does not contain recommendations for wilderness designation of all Utah's potential Forest Service wilderness. However, we do not want to see subsequent designations hampered or precluded by the present release language in the bill. As it stands, we cannot support or accept the "hard" language that so unfairly withdraws hundreds of thousands of acres from wilderness consideration for a period approaching nearly half a century (once administrative planning cycles and statutory delays run their course.) No release from wilderness planning or at least "soft" release (as in Colorado's bills) adheres more closely to prescience and fairness.

Pam and I are both life long Utahns. We are proud of our Utah wilderness heritage. We travel Utah extensively every year to seek out the native plants throughout the State and enjoy the unmatched wild lands we find ourselves in along the way. Both of us have an abiding love for our natural heritage and support farsighted efforts aimed at maintaining and preserving it.

Protection of the pristine lands in Utah is of critical importance to us because protection of the lands helps assure protection of the natural environment as well as wild life and native plant habitat. In addition, we are very concerned about our watersheds. Wild lands in Utah's mountains provide the highest quality watershed we have. It is vitally important that every effort be made to protect this life sustaining resource for ourselves and the future of this arid State.

Today we face the possible extinction of our wild lands, unless you and we join with common recognition of the assets the few small remaining areas of wilderness hold. The coming century could see the end of these treasured lands unless we take proper care now.

The assets wilderness holds give life to cities, breath to people and joy to the spirit. We receive our highest quality water from wild lands. For Salt Lake City and every community along the way, this means clean water free from industrial waste. Utah's only designated wilderness, Lone Peak, provides the Salt Lake Valley some of the best water we enjoy. Developed areas in our canyons cannot boast such high quality watershed.

Like the Lone Peak watershed, The Lakes watershed of the western Uinta Mountains yields large quantities of high quality water for many communities including Heber, Provo, and Salt Lake City. Maintaining such vital watersheds as wild areas is essential to the vitality of the State of Utah. Good water is vanishing from many areas of America, but we in Utah can still boast good water. How long will this be true if we continually fail to protect our wild watersheds?

As illustrated in these two examples, each potential forest wilderness in the State holds a wealth of increasingly precious pure water from which we benefit. We must see that all potential areas are officially maintained and protected as wilderness.

POTENTIAL UTAH FOREST WILDERNESS AREAS

After our extensive studies, we are at a loss to figure out how the Utah delegation arrived at which areas to include for wilderness designation and which to leave out. Also the acreage figures for the areas included in the wilderness bill as it stands are suspect since they are apparently arbitrarily set.

Simply because we do not comment specifically on every area means only that we do not feel familiar enough with them to make full comment. For these areas we recommend the conservationists' proposal and fully support those recommendations since we have great trust in the efforts of these good people.

Pine Valley Mountains

Why was only the ridge of the Pine Valley Mountains included in your proposal? Why were the canyons on the mountains not included in the delegation proposal when the Forest Service comprehensive review and conservation organizations recognized an area including the ridge and canyons of 83,500 acres? We fully support the Forest Service Recommendation.

Ashdown Gorge

Why was the spectacular western section deleted from the Forest Service comprehensive wilderness proposal? We cannot understand why the Forest Service proposal of 8590 acres is not included. We recommend the administratively endorsed wilderness area. Furthermore, a natural extension of this outstanding wild area would be the inclusion now of the adjoining BLM WSA. Please study this possibility and let us know if we can help with further information.

Fishlake Mountain

Why is this pristine area not in this draft of the bill? We ask because it was in the version made available to the public last summer. Without reservation, we support the Forest Service wilderness proposal for Fishlake Mountain of 24,280 acres.

Mount Nebo (Nephi)

We are pleased that this area is included.

Stansbury Mountains

This outstanding west desert range is an excellent representative of a Great Basin block faulted range and provides vital watershed to communities around its flanks. We believe the Stansburys should be included because of their special wilderness values and the historic place it holds in not only this locality but in surveying the eastern Great Basin. The bill now ignores the important Stansbury watershed, leaving it open to spoilage. Though the Forest Service recommended 43,824 acres of the Stansbury Mountains, we support the conservationists' proposal of 55,000 acres and wonder why the Stansburys were dropped from last summer's proposed bill.

Mount Naomi

Even though the Forest Service recommended, through exhaustive study and review, 49,030 acres, the bill has substantially ignored this far northern Utah mountain mass. Few other areas in northern Utah can boast the pristine and varied high country of this impressive area. Several rare plants have been identified by botanists at Utah State University in this wild land. One endangered plant is under review for federal listing from this locality. The Mount Naomi watershed must not be neglected for the long term sake of Logan and other northern Utah cities and town. Not to include the full Forest Service recommended area is an unforgivable oversight! We strongly recommend that the administratively endorsed 49,030 acreage be included in The Bill!

Lakes

On its own merits and for vital, significant watershed protection, The Lakes area in the western Uinta Mountains deserves designation as wilderness. This region cradles more easily accessible lakes than any similarly sized area in Utah. The pure water available from this pristine high country has no rival in providing for the citizenry of the Utah's populated Wasatch Front. The Wildlife habitat here is rich and productive. Vegetative cover and diversity is unique. We fully endorse including this area in the bill and recommend the boundary and acreage (60,000 acres) set forth in the conservationists' proposal.

High Uintas

Certainly the largest and wildest mountain region in Utah, the High Uintas have long been recognized as a gem of National

Forest land. No other area in Utah possesses the tremendous mountain mass, diversity of high altitude life zones, old geologic structures, historic mountain heritage or significant watershed. This monumental arm of the Rocky Mountains has more lakes, more streams, more high peaks, more rugged terrain, more opportunities for recreation, more wildlife habitat, more unique high altitude ecosystems, just about more of every thing than any other single Utah Forest Service wilderness. Shear size accounts for much of this, but wild character accounts for far more. To reject any of this pristine land from wilderness designation hammers at the essence of wilderness. In our minds the High Uintas represent the epitome of mountain wilderness. We endorse the work the Forest Service has done in recommending 511,000 acres of these mountains as wilderness, but find even this lacking. Our full support is for the 659,000 acre conservationists' High Uintas Proposal. Anything less is a travesty and denies the actual role of the High Uintas in Utah history and present life.

Indeed, all people in the entire Colorado River drainage depend on Uinta watershed. Wilderness designation of these important mountains is in the best interests of all intermountain states and even the Nation. We have yet to see what rationale justifies the pathetic proposal in The Bill for the High Uintas? We must not ignore the vital assets of the Uintas.

The entire approach to wilderness in Utah seems grossly one sided. What ever happened to balance? What ever happened to providing for the future?

We hardly agree with the Deseret News (one of Salt Lake City's two dailies) editorial of July 3, 1983. The headline: "Utahns should insist on more land in wilderness." is oh so true. Even the press seems to know more about our wild lands than our delegation. As Utahns, we insist on more wilderness land in Utah. At least 1.6 million acres should be included in the Utah Forest Wilderness Bill.

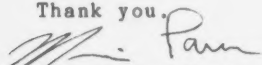
Lest we forget: The only wild lands (wilderness) that remain today are all there can ever be. Having already forsaken most of our wilderness heritage, we now risk losing what little we have left unless we act now to rescue this vanishing resource. The assets wilderness holds give life to cities, breath to people and joy to the spirit. Don't short change Utah on National Forest Wilderness.

The Forest Service and conservationists have gathered vast amounts of data and have great experience in being on these lands. Use their expertise. Don't cast it aside.

We wish you and your colleagues had made provision for field hearings on this legislation which is so important to Utah. Such hearings would give the citizenry their due opportunity to participate directly and fully in the legislative process. Perhaps this could still be arranged. Please let us know of your decision.

Please make this letter and comment part of the official record, since this may be our only opportunity to provide you with our thoughts, concerns and information.

Thank you.


Marv & Pam Poulson

1984 FEB -6 PM

372 E. 700 North
Kaysville, UT 84037
February 2, 1984Senator Malcolm Wallon
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallon,

I write to ask that you give special consideration to the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516) so we will be able to have a part of our treasure of natural wonders designated "wilderness".

I believe Utah's most valuable resource is the drama of its landscape. It is this environment which makes Utah a wonder of the world and, as more people experience it, countless others will hear about it and put it on their "must" agenda of places to check out.

At all costs we must preserve our unique "gifts" of nature so more and more nature-loving Americans will want to make Utah the place for their children to grow up.

This is a fine act considering that as of now we do not have one single wilderness area of any size at all. But I know of at least two areas that should be improved upon, in that they have been omitted entirely, or their boundaries are not logically drawn.

The first is the Stansbury Range with its beautiful and challenging Deseret Peak and refuge for the wildest of wildlife. To have a wilderness so close to Salt Lake City is almost a heavenly enhancement. And it's free! Please add this to the act so we will always have it just as it is.

Due east of Deseret Peak toward the end of the High Uintas, some 210,000 acres of additional wilderness need to be added to the 450,000 acres protected by the act because these acres are essential to give the ecological unity necessary for it to remain the primary refuge for some of our climactic American wilderness animals.

Please help Utah take its place alongside of Wyoming as being one of the two or three states in the U.S. where man can easily go to commune with and be renewed by forces whose products have to be seen to be believed.

Senator Malcolm Wallon
Page Two
February 2, 1984

More of Utah needs to be declared a permanent national treasure not ever to be deliberately diminished.

I ask that this letter (due to my probable absence) be made part of the official record of your hearing on this bill.

Very truly yours,

Newton C. Estes

Newton C. Estes

NCE/sae



Roberta Andersen
Public Lands Coordinator

4274
4656
~~Standard Oil~~ Production Company

Denver Region
1670 Broadway
P.O. Box 800
Denver, Colorado 80201
303-830-4040

February 22, 1984

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senate
Russell Building, Room 210
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Malcolm:

RE: S. 2155 - Utah Wilderness Act of 1984

Please make this letter and its exhibits part of the permanent Record for the above proposed legislation.

Amoco Production Company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Our primary job is finding and producing oil and gas. The Denver Region has this responsibility for the Western United States. We hold many federal oil and gas leases in Utah, and have a vital and continuing interest in legislation affecting access to and disposition of federal land in Utah.

In our statement for this record, we will make three main points, which can be summarized as follows:

1. New ideas and information must cause continual evaluation and, often, change in boundaries of proposed wilderness areas.
2. If Congress ignores the multiple wilderness and other land use studies currently in process in favor of "cell decisions", it courts resource disaster.
3. If "wilderness" is permanent, so must "release" be.

New Information

A member of our staff testified in Utah field hearings in August, 1983, and we subsequently filed a longer statement with Congressman James Hansen on the delegation's initial wilderness proposal. In addition, our geologists submitted mineral rating forms on the geologic favorability for energy resources of many areas originally considered for wilderness by Utah's Congressional delegation.

154 100 20 11 26

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
RE: S.2155 - Utah Wilderness Act of 1984

Page Two

Since that time still more evidence of the possible presence of oil and gas in a potential wilderness has come to light. We believe this adds credence to industry statements that it is inadvisable for Congress to make permanent land use decisions where subsurface resource values have not been explored. We offer a geologic statement on the proposal for the High Uintas Wilderness with two accompanying maps as Exhibit I to this statement for your consideration. As you can see, our company considers a boundary change to be absolutely necessary in order that the energy potential of this trend may be tested.

We emphasize that this information is new; we didn't have it when our witness testified last summer in Utah. This is only one of many illustrations of the constant shift of ideas which is an integral part of the drama of energy exploration. New theories, and new information which changes old theories, are our constant challenge. Access to land and national energy policies which encourage tests of new ideas also encourage innovative thinking and technological advances which, in the long run, will benefit the total environment for our citizens. Restrictive land use policies which prohibit innovation in the development of any resource are a clear and present danger to our national spirit, as well as our national security.

Multiple On-Going Studies

We believe a point must be made about the danger of making land management decisions without taking advantage of the "big picture". Because of the shared federal land management responsibility between the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and shared resource management by the several federal agencies within the departments, we find a general tendency to keep studies and decisions separate, presumably for simplicity. The tendency is reinforced by the twin concepts of states' rights and states' pride. The Utah proposal offers a perfect example of potential bad results of this separation which might best be termed "cell decisions."

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
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We are admonished to consider only National Forest RARE II lands in the proposed legislation. Newspaper articles in Utah last summer bemoaned the fact that neighboring states had much Wilderness while Utah had little. Yet, the Bureau of Land Management is concurrently studying nearly three million acres of federal land in the state for its wilderness suitability. Likewise, a special state task force is working out the final details of Project Bold, a proposal for statewide federal-state land exchanges which would "block up", or consolidate, respective landholdings for ease of management of land in the state.

Unfortunately, natural resources do not respect political boundaries or management authority. Separation of managers is considered to be part of the country's checks-and-balances system, but it is incumbent upon the Congress to be fully aware of the overview and possible ramifications of this cellular wilderness and other land use decision making to avoid potential problems when all the individual study cells merge onto a single map. State lines in this consideration are less important than regional opportunities. Planning in the vacuums of political and management boundaries courts resource disaster! At least in Congress, the only body vested with the right to designate Wilderness, the big picture must be carefully monitored in order that other resource responsibilities may be met.

Release and Sufficiency

This leads to our third point which emphasizes the need to assure federal managers that it is appropriate to conclude that studies under the roadless area review are sufficient, and that they may manage for uses other than wilderness on lands not designated in this bill.

The myth which says land not designated Wilderness will be rapaciously destroyed must be finally cast aside in favor of the reasoned approach of the professional land managers who fulfill a broad multiple-use mandate. For too long these

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
RE: S.2155 - Utah Wilderness Act of 1984

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professionals have had to be defensive about their decisions instead of defended by clear direction from the lawmakers who hand them new marching orders in new laws. We must also clarify that members of Congress may designate additional Wilderness at any time, with or without special agency suitability studies.

The only way so-called "soft release" (1 planning cycle), or release to the year 2000 makes sense is if we also designate Wilderness through the first planning cycle or until 2000, at which time we ask the Congress sitting at that time to re-evaluate production and protection under national policy then existing.

Further, since all Final Land and Resource Management Plans filed in the national forest system to date have been appealed, and with all others delayed because of the need to re-evaluate the roadless areas pursuant to the California lawsuit, can we have any real confidence that there will be a point where a planning cycle is indeed complete? Can a planning cycle be completed or only terminated by a court? Based on past records, can't we assume that if the appeals are denied by the final administrative authority that legal action will then ensue?

There is simply no justification for continuing to evaluate areas for suitability as wilderness unless we concurrently continue to evaluate Wilderness for suitability for other resource use, such as energy production.

It is because of a lack of clear direction, which is usually defined as the "political reality of compromise", that agency land management professionals are in their present muddle. They are quite literally "damned if they do and damned if they don't". If clear language is part of the bill to release non-wilderness lands in Utah to non-wilderness uses in perpetuity, and if the concept is understood even after reading the legislative history, this Congress can set a new, and impressive, precedent for future wilderness decision making.

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
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Page Five

In conclusion, we believe this Congress has a unique opportunity. The time limit in Section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act has expired. Designating Wilderness forecloses energy and minerals exploration options. Perhaps foreclosure of these important options mandates a general overhaul of the "wilderness" concept to more nearly meet the needs of the citizens of this county for proper management of their lands..

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely yours,



Roberta Andersen

RA:yo

Comments on Proposed High Uintas Wilderness
Boundary and Recommendations for Revision

The Proposed High Uintas Wilderness (H.R. 4516) northern boundary is situated along the North Flank of the Uinta Mountains (attachment 1) Amoco Production Company recommends that this proposed boundary be revised to eliminate small parcels of land from the wilderness along a prospective hydrocarbon trend (attachment 2). The revision would allow for exploration along an area sub-parallel to the mountain front which Amoco believes may contain significant oil potential.

The geological setting at the intersection of the Uinta Mountains and the well-known, prolific Overthrust Belt may be very promising for future exploration. The fault system along the North Flank has obscured pre-existing anticlinal structures in the subsurface. Production could be expected from horizons similar to those which produce in the Overthrust and along Moxa Arch.

A boundary revision similar to that shown on Attachment 2 would allow future exploration on the most prospective lands. There is active interest in this region. Exploration in this region will be very time-consuming and costly. The proposed wilderness boundary, if approved, would prohibit a company from fully developing the region's economic potential and will discourage exploration on adjacent federal Forest Service lands.

The minimum recommended boundary revision illustrates an area which absolutely should be maintained outside the wilderness boundary. This revised boundary would be a consistent distance from the surface geologic trace of the Pre-Cambrian Uinta Mountain Group rocks (hachured area on attachment 2). Approval of the revised boundary proposed herein is necessary to allow any hydrocarbon exploration in this high-potential province.

Prepared 2/15/84
Amoco Production Company

Attachment 1

LEGEND

NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE LANDS

-  National Forest or Grassland
-  RARE II Wilderness Recommendation
-  RARE II Further Planning Recommendation

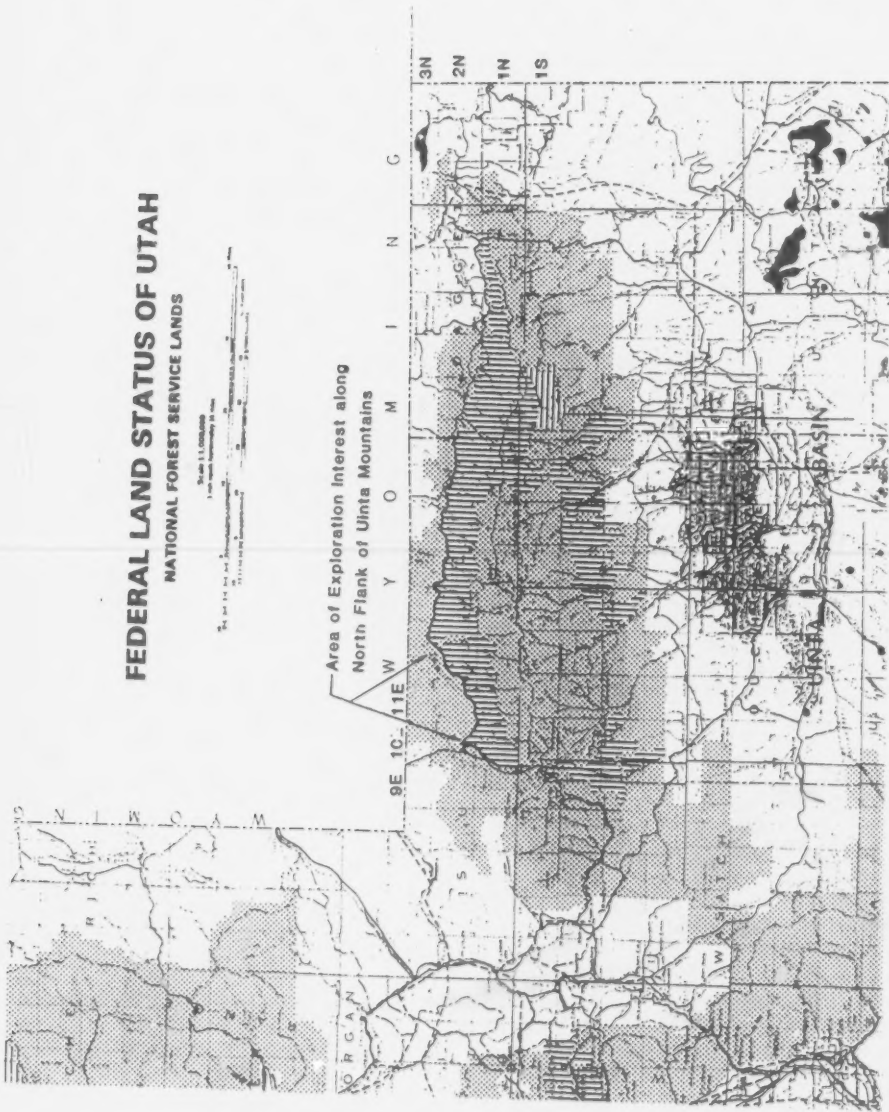
Oil Field

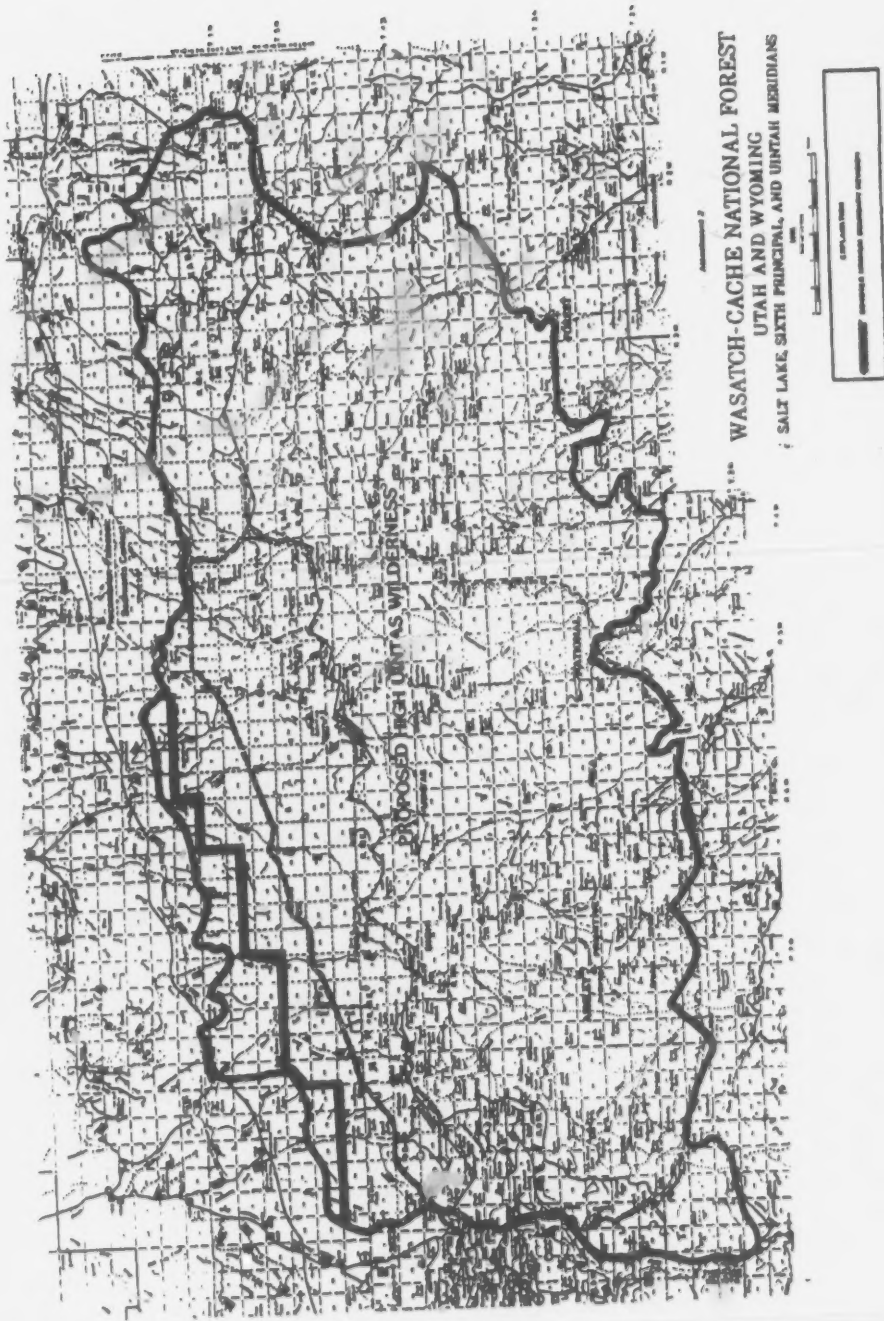
Gas Field

Oil Pipeline

Gas Pipeline

Precambrian Rock Outcrop





LEED PETROLEUM CORP.

February 21, 1984

Senate Energy Committee
Subcommittee of Public Lands
and Reserved Water
Senate Dirksen Office Building
Room 360
Washington, D. C. 20510

Attention: Chairman, Senator Malcolm Wallop

Re: Utah Wilderness Act, S.2155
Hearing of the Senate
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
February 9, 1984

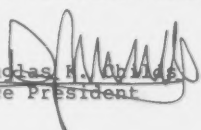
Dear Senator Wallop:

I hereby request that the attached Statement be included in the record of the February 9, 1984, Hearing on S.2155, the Utah Wilderness Act.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Very truly yours,

LEED PETROLEUM CORP.


Douglas E. Obide
Vice President

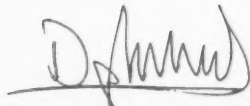
Enclosure
DKC/mn

LEED PETROLEUM CORP.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS K. CHILDS
ON

S.2155, The Utah Wilderness Act
Hearing of the Senate Committee
on Energy and Natural Resources

February 9, 1984

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Childs', with a horizontal line drawn underneath the signature.

Douglas K. Childs
February 21, 1984

LEED PETROLEUM CORP.

GEOLOGIC REPORT
PROPOSED DEATH HOLLOW WILDERNESS AREA
GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

LOCATION

The proposed Death Hollow Wilderness Area is located on the Escalante Anticline in Garfield County, Utah, in Township 32-35 South, Ranges 2-3 East. It is approximately 190 miles south of Salt Lake City, Utah; and the town of Escalante is located just four miles west of the axis of the structure in Township 35 South, Range 3 East.

GEOLOGY

The proposed Death Hollow Wilderness Area is situated in the northern end of the Kaiparowitz Basin province and just east of the Wasatch High Plateau province. Throughout much of Paleozoic and Mesozoic time, this area was located on the shelf between the Transcontinental Arch to the east and the Cordilleran geosyncline to the west. Paleozoic rocks are dominantly marine shelf sediments; and the Mesozoic rocks are dominantly continental fluvial, eolian and alluvial sediments.

The approximate configuration of the Escalante Anticline is shown by the structural contours on Exhibit A attached, and they give an estimate of the structural relief across the feature. The limits of the proposed Death Hollow Wilderness Area are represented by this Exhibit. The structural control was achieved by use of Kelch plotter work and seismic reflection records of Arco Oil used in conjunction with the Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey Map #30 of the Boulder-Escalante area.

DRILLING HISTORY

The apparent crest of the structure was drilled by Phillips Petroleum in 1960 and 1961. Phillips' first well, the Escalante No. 1, Section 32, T32S-R3E, was drilled with mud; and the operator reported encountering a strong flow of CO₂ from the Shinarump formation which created considerable mechanical problems at about 2450'. Mechanical and lost circulation problems forced the abandonment of the test at 3384' in the Kaibab formation. Later, in 1961, Phillips drilled their No. 2 Escalante in Section 29, T32S-R3E. This test was drilled with air through the Shinarump, Kaibab and Cedar Mesa formations. Flow rates of up to 41,300,000 CF/D (uncorrected) of CO₂ were encountered from formations below the 13-3/8" casing point at 1076', and to a depth of 2607' where a 9-5/8" string was set. Below the 9-5/8" pipe significant CO₂ flows were also reported in the Toroweap and Cedar Mesa with gauges of up to 23,600,000 CF/D at a depth of 3554'.

In 1969 Skyline Oil Company drilled the Skyline Federal #1 in Section 12, Township 33 South, Range 2 East. This well also encountered a very high flow rate of CO₂ (ungauged) while drilling with compressed air and had to be plugged and abandoned after a mud system was introduced to control the flow of gas. The mud system caused a loss of fluid circulation, due to fracturing in the Productive formation, which resulted in the drill pipe getting stuck. They were unable to retrieve the drill/string and decided to abandon the location.

Arco reentered the No. 2 Escalante well, in Section 29, Township 32 South, Range 3 East, in 1980, to attempt a completion in the Coconino formation (2950'-3100'). Due to extensive formation damage in the well bore, the well only tested 614,000 CF/D of CO₂ resulting from these disappointing flow rates Arco abandoned the project.

After evaluating all the available data, Orlyn Terry, Consulting Geologist, convinced Mid-Continent Oil Company that there was excellent potential for CO₂ production on the Escalante Anticline and they undertook the drilling of the No. 1 Charver well in Section 29, Township 32 South, Range 3 East. This well was drilled with compressed air and tested a calculated rate of approximately 124,000,000 CFG/D from the Shinarump sandstone, Kiabab limestone, Toroweap formation and the top of the Cedar Mesa formation. The drilling was halted at 3456' due to the high production rates. Through

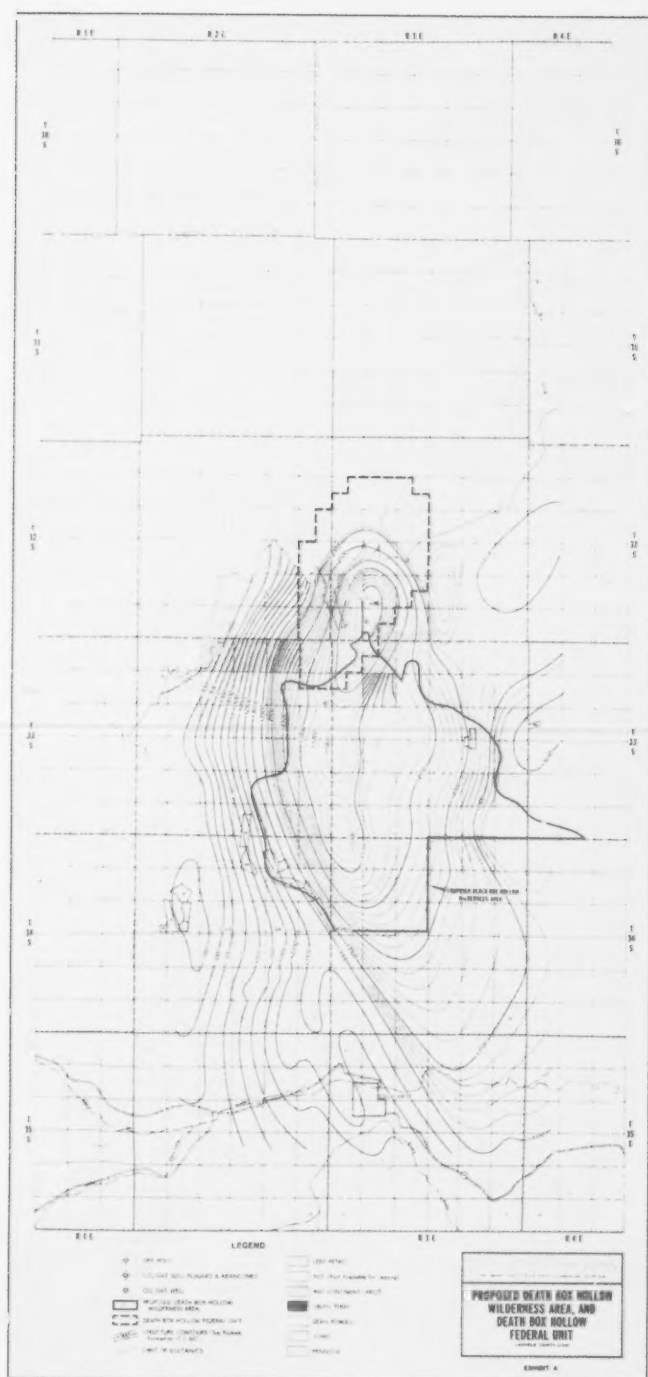
correlations with other well logs in the area it is evident that approximately 600' of additional productive reservoir in the Cedar Mesa formation was left untested in this well.

Including this untested interval, the estimated productive interval for CO₂ gas on the Escalante Anticline is 1600'.

STRATIGRAPHY AND OBJECTIVE HORIZONS

The objectives for the proposed Death Hollow Wilderness Area are the Triassic Shinarump and Timpoweap, the Permian Kaibab, Toroweap, and Cedar Mesa formations. The Shinarump is 200' thick and consists of medium to coarse grained, light gray sandstone and exhibits fair to good porosity. The Timpoweap is a basal carbonate member of Moenkope formation and consists of buff to gray, fine grained limestone and dolomite with gray-green siltstones. It is about 80' thick. The Kaibab formation consists of buff to gray, very fine to fine grained limestone and dolomite with thin interbedded sands and shales. The Toroweap formation, about 400' thick, is a series of brown to gray, very fine to fine grained dolomite beds interbedded with thin, light gray, medium to fine grained sands and thin shales. The Cedar Mesa formation is a sequence of predominantly white to light gray to buff, fine to medium grained, porous sandstones, interbedded with siltstone and green to gray and red shales.

The above formations have proven potential for production of CO₂. From the current available figures, the area contained in the proposed Death Box Hollow Wilderness Area can be estimated to contain several trillion cubic feet of CO₂. In addition, the Escalante Anticline resembles the Upper Valley Anticline, which has an estimated 30,000,000 barrels of recoverable oil associated with it. This oil potential contributes significantly to the economics attributable to the Escalante Anticline.



STATEMENT OF
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
ON S.2155, UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984

Phillips Petroleum Company appreciates this opportunity to comment on S.2155, the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. In addition, we commend the Utah delegation for its efforts in developing legislation on this very sensitive issue. As a major producer of domestic oil and gas, Phillips is concerned with the management of our nation's public lands. We believe it is essential that all wilderness legislation allow for a balance of multiple uses, particularly in those areas where there is a likelihood of multiple resource values being present.

Phillips Petroleum Company supports the concept of wilderness. We recognize that there are lands which are sensitive and unique and thus qualify for protection and special management. However, we do not believe that lands with the geologic potential for oil and gas should be designated as wilderness before an accurate assessment of their mineral resources is made.

An area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as its surface resources. Therefore, it is critical that an area's mineral resources be thoroughly evaluated prior to designating the area as wilderness. Furthermore, in order to determine the best use of the land, Congress must have all relevant information about the area's resources -- both surface and subsurface. If areas are withdrawn before accurate

STATEMENT
OF
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
ON
S.2155, UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984

February 23, 1984

assessments of their mineral potential are made, critical information is not available in the decision making process.

With regard to specific areas, Phillips Petroleum Company is concerned with a tract in the north flank of the Uinta Mountains where we have approximately 20,000 acres under lease. Unfortunately, nearly 7,000 acres of our leasehold have been placed into wilderness by S.2155. Phillips believes it is critical that this acreage not be designated as wilderness because it is highly prospective for oil and gas.

The company has acquired over 200 miles of seismic data in the vicinity of our leasehold. As a result, we believe that the geology of the area is essentially a continuation of the geology (structural trends) found approximately 12 miles away in our Bridger Lake Field. The Bridger Lake Field, which is located in Utah on the Wasatch National Forest, has to date produced 12 million barrels of oil and 40 billion cubic feet of natural gas. In addition, Phillips is currently preparing an exploratory drilling program for its acreage under lease in the Uintas. However, because the leases within the proposed wilderness boundary contain special roadless area stipulations, we will be unable to proceed with our exploration program unless the area is returned to multiple use. It is for these reasons that Phillips Petroleum opposes the designation of any part of its leasehold as wilderness.

- 2 -

We support the provisions in S.2155 to release Forest Service lands from mandatory wilderness review until the year 2000. The uncertainty caused by the continual wilderness study required by Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act makes long term planning for oil and gas exploration and development extremely difficult. In addition, Phillips strongly supports the language in S.2155 validating the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II environmental impact statement. We believe that Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation should be brought to a close as quickly as possible.

Phillips concurs with the delegation that buffer zones are unnecessary. Wilderness should be designated as site specific areas with clearly defined boundaries. Phillips Petroleum Company worked diligently to defeat legislation last year which would establish buffer zones around units of the National Park System. As a result, we believe provisions to prevent the creation of buffer zones around wilderness areas are an important component of S.2155.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to present our views on S.2155.

February 16, 1984

George Douglass
Callao Star Route, Box 380
via Wendover, Utah 84083

Senator Malcolm Wallen
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallon:

I am writing to support the Utah Wilderness bill but with a few modifications. I want the letter included in the official hearing record.

The idea that the Forest Service would not be able to study or recommend wilderness on other roadless land is preposterous and totally unacceptable. In thirty years it is probable that no roadless areas will exist.

The 448,000 acres of the Uintas in the bill is not enough. The Utah Congressional Delegation has left all of the important wildlife habitat out of the bill. The Utah Wilderness Association has proposed 659,000 acres. This proposal moves the boundary north to include, Bull Park, Weyman Park, Beaver Meadows and the lower portion of Stillwater Fork. Henrys Fork, West Fork Blacks Fork, Smiths Fork and the Uinta River would make a better boundary.

For some reason the Utah delegation is only interested in having solid rock, stood on an angle of 60°'s or more, without any oil, gas, or exploitable minerals in it for wilderness. Wilderness is for the protection of the wildlife contained there in, and not just for scenery.

The way the bill reads now, all of the land that is important is left out completely.

Other areas that need to be added are: Cottonwood Canyon and the high eastern basins to the Mt. Naomi area.

The Pine Valley Mtns. need the eastern escarpment and winter range for wildlife including Maple Hollow and Leap Creek. The Lakes/ Mt. Watson region needs to be added to the bill.

The Stansbury Mtns. need desperately to be included into the Bill. This and along with Mt. Naomi are very close to the population centers of Utah. The population of the state of Utah is projected to double by the year 2000.

Most of the people that will make up this doubling will be average work-a-day individuals, not special interest developers and exploiters. Having close by wilderness areas will help people seek relief from the pressures brought about by living in a high population density.

I feel that it is important to include as much land as possible into wilderness now! If at some future date it is found that something

Page 2
 Senator Malcolm Wallen
 February 16, 1984

that is desperately needed by mankind is within the boundarys of a wilderness, Congress can make development of that resource possible, but if the land is left unprotected, a wilderness is lost forever.

Respectfully,

George Douglass

George Douglass

Martin Litton's

GRAND CANYON DORIES

P.O. Box 1100

Hurricane, UT 84737

801-635-4804

25 January 1984

1984 FEB - 21 3 16

Senator Jake Garn
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Garn:

This letter is to inform you of the strong, local support for the designation of the Pine Valley Mountains and Ashdown Gorge as wilderness areas.

The Pine Valley Mountains Wilderness is particularly important to us here in Southern Utah. The mountain range is exceptionally beautiful and pristine and offers mountain hiking here in the desert country. The peaks of this mountain range rise to over 10,000 feet and are covered with stands of ponderosa pines, aspens, fields of columbines and other wildflowers. The streams which emanate from these mountains are clear and pure beyond belief and lined with ferns in numerous places. Anyone who has witnessed the beauty of these mountains would surely never dispute the need for it to be designated as wilderness.

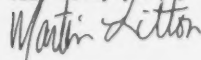
We are, however, shocked and bewildered as to why the Utah Congressional Delegation proposed only 48,500 acres of the Pine Valley Mountains as wilderness. We urge you to support the original 83,500 acres as proposed by the Forest Service to be designated. There are no clear reasons why the eastern slope area from Oak Grove Campground northward to Sawyer Canyon was dropped from consideration.

Another area of extreme interest to us here in Southern Utah is the proposed Ashdown Gorge Wilderness. This is another spectacularly beautiful and geographically exceptional area adjacent to Cedar Breaks National Monument. We urge you to support the inclusion of all 8,590 acres of this area into wilderness.

With the ever-increasing population growth here in Southern Utah, we need to insure the protection of pristine areas such as these for future generations.

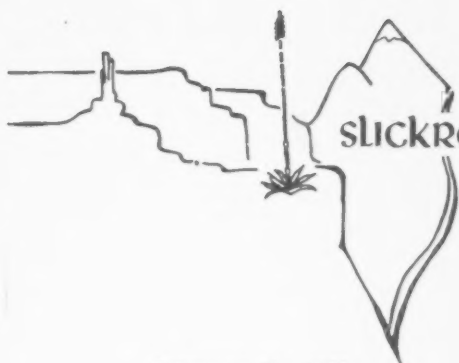
We are also concerned about certain "hard release" language connected with the 1984 Utah Wilderness Act. Hard release language is unnecessary and unfair and should certainly not be used in Utah's Wilderness Bill. Other state's successful wilderness bills did not include hard release language. Why should the State of Utah be different from Colorado or New Mexico who used soft release language on their wilderness bills? Soft release language keeps the most options open. We urge you to use soft language on Utah's Wilderness Bill.

Very truly yours,



MARTIN LITTON
Grand Canyon Dories

ML:jk



Utah
Wilderness

SLICKROCK OUTDOOR SOCIETY

PRICE, UTAH

1984 FEB 17 10 23 30

February 14, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator:

I am writing on behalf of the 31 members of the Slickrock Outdoor Society, an organization based in Price, Utah. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Utah Wilderness Act (S-2155) and ask that this comment be included in the official hearing record.

Let me begin by stating that while this organization is pleased that wilderness legislation on forest lands in Utah is finally being proposed, we consider the above mentioned bill to be seriously flawed. After thoroughly researching the document, we do not find substantial evidence that the bill legally developed from either the data base accumulated during the Rare II process or from the overwhelmingly pro-wilderness testimony given during statewide hearings on a draft proposal. Surely the people of Utah and our Country deserve, indeed, will demand an accounting of why so much prime forest wilderness is being left out of this bill.

This organization is particularly distressed with the bill's proposed wilderness acreage on the Uinta Mountains. The High Uintas and Lakes wilderness study areas (WSA's) are unquestionably the premier wildernesses of this state. There are currently 720,000 acres of magnificent wild lands within the Uinta range. Why does this bill propose only 448,000 acres? Where are the significant conflicts? The Forest Service did not identify significant conflicts with their proposed Uinta wilderness of 511,000 acres. After very careful and detailed study of the forest service data on the High Uintas and Lakes WSA's and numerous trips to contested boundary areas, we cannot identify any significant management conflicts to designating the entire combined 720,000 acres of the High Uintas and Lakes areas.

-2-

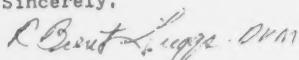
Specifically, we urge your subcommittee to add back to the High Uintas area bull and Weyman Parks, Beaver Meadows, and the lower portion of the Stillwater, Henry's, West Blacks and Smith Fork Rivers, as per boundaries proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association. We urge the inclusion in the bill of the entire 60,000 acre Lakes WSA.

We have numerous other criticisms of the bill relating to acreages and boundary alterations. However, we will confine our specific criticism to one other WSA, namely Mt. Naomi. Many of us were introduced to this area while studying at Utah State University in Logan, Utah, and regardless of where life's activities have taken us in this world, many return to enjoy the wilderness experience available there. It is the pearl of the Wasatch Range. The entire 49,000 acres as proposed by both the Forest Service and Utah environmental groups should be a part of this bill. Specifically, Cottonwood Canyon, which is extremely scenic itself as well as being the main foot and horseback access into the eastern areas, should be added back. Additionally the lower part of this drainage is critical winter habitat for deer and elk. The head waters of Tony Groove, Bunchgrass, and White Pine Creeks should be included along with Steep Hollow. These high basins are magnificent and unique to this area.

In addition to faulting the acreage recommendations of the delegation, we find in many instances we cannot support the language of the proposal. We are adamantly opposed to the "hard release" language suggested in the proposal that would prohibit the forest service from considering areas in the future for wilderness in Utah. Lands not included in the bill as passed by congress would automatically be released for standard multiple use management. Legitimately, one of those uses "down the road" might be for wilderness. This is an option future generations of Americans ought to have.

This then concludes our statement. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this important proposed legislation.

Sincerely,



R.B. Griggs, D.V.M.
President, S.C.S.

Utah

1984 Feb 10 AM 10:41

George A. Bridges
3124 Brophy Drive
Sacramento, CA 95821

February 10, 1984

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senator
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.,
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Reference is made to the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/HR 4516).

We urge your favorable consideration of some key changes which
would make the bill more fair and equitable.

We believe that "hard release" language is unacceptable. As you
are aware, already the compromise "soft release" has been accepted
in all other bills that have passed.

Only 448,000 acres of the Uintas is in the bill. We believe the
area should include 659,000 acres for a number of reasons.
We think that inclusion of Bull Park, Weyman Park, Beaver Meadows,
the lower portions of Stillwater Fork Henrys Fork, West Fork,
Blacks Fork, Smiths For and the Uinta River would be a much better
boundary- the inclusion of the above and the use of the
above streams as boundary lines.

In other regions of the state we think that Mt. Naomi area needs the
addition of Cottonwood Canyon and the high eastern basins. Also the
Pine Pine Valley Mountains need the eastern escarpment and winter
range for wildlife and wilderness preservation values, including
Maple Hollow and Leap Creek. It is hoped that the Stansbury Mountains
and the Lakes/ Mount Watson region could be added to the bill.

For the sake of brevity, we do not repeat the many reasons which
could be given for the above inclusions and changes, but we do ask
that this correspondence be made a part of the official hearing
record.

Sincerely,

George A. Bridges
George A. Bridges

Utah

David M. Jorgensen
516 New Star Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

1004 FEB 13 PM 3:

February 9, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

This letter concerns the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/ H.R. 4516) and is specifically directed to the omitted "Wayne Wonderland" parcel, the cherry-stemmed "Peavine Canyon way" in the Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon proposed wilderness, the High Uintas proposed wilderness, and the "release" language. Would you please include these comments in the official hearing record on the Utah Wilderness Act.

1. Wayne Wonderland. The most striking and nationally-prized natural land in Utah is its share of the Colorado Plateau. Nothing anywhere in the world even approximates this landform in its type of beauty, and most of its most precious parts are committed to Utah's stewardship. By including the Box-Death Hollow proposed wilderness, the Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon proposed wilderness, and the Ashdown Gorge proposed wilderness, the Utah Wilderness Act takes a good first step in restoring some balance to what has been a general state history of favoring the exploitation of these unique lands over their preservation. But so much well-meaning destruction has occurred in this incomparable region that to completely restore any semblance of balance, most of the best of what is left needs to be preserved. For the same reasons that the previously-mentioned units were included, the Wayne Wonderland unit containing canyons which later in their course become part of Capitol Reef National Park should be included.

When combined with the proposed unit in Capitol Reef, the Wayne Wonderland wilderness would form part of a relatively large wilderness in comparison with most other potential wilderness areas in Utah. Few such opportunities remain, a consideration which may have influenced local Forest Service personnel to recommend this unit for further planning before Washington D.C. decision makers over-turned their evaluation.

2. The Peavine Canyon way. The "Peavine Canyon way" cherry-stemmed out of the Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon proposed wilderness has been washed out, is no longer passable, has been closed by the Forest Service, and was not such a significant intrusion so as to cause the Forest Service to exclude it from their RARE II proposal. If one is really concerned about the integrity of wilderness, the way ought to be included in the wilderness area

as recommended by the Forest Service to allow the Forest Service to better manage the unit and to allow what remains of this scar to heal as best it can.

3. The High Uintas. It is rare that an opportunity presents itself for preserving such a large tract of prime wilderness with little or no sacrifice to other values, but it is just such an opportunity that is slipping away. All 511,000 acres of the High Uintas recommended as wilderness by the Forest Service are without resource conflicts of any kind. There is no compelling reason for not designating as wilderness land in the High Uintas which the Forest Service recommended as wilderness.

The land containing the marginally harvestable timber on the North Slope of the Uintas was carved out of the Forest Service proposal. Although the costs to the government of conducting timber sales on those roadless areas are greater than the revenue which would be paid to the government for that timber, one can understand the reasoning behind the Utah delegation's decision not to include more of the North Slope in their bill. But regardless of one's perception of the economic wisdom of subsidized timber harvesting and regardless of one's overall wilderness philosophy, at least with respect to the "Bull Park" parcel, the values protected by wilderness ought to outweigh other considerations.

The Uintas are the most critical wildlife area in Utah, and Bull Park is the most critical wildlife area in the Uintas. I have never been one to tout wildlife as a reason for wilderness, but if Utahns can't value the importance to wildlife of this unit over its minimal economic potential, no place in the state can be set aside for this purpose unless it is utterly without the slightest possible economic value.

4. "Release" language. One can sympathize with the frustration of many over the seemingly endless wilderness process. But with only one wilderness area of less than 30,000 acres designated more as a tag-along to other measures than anything else, the Utah wilderness process has not been unending, it has just begun. If there is one state where political leaders have consistently neglected the importance of preservation, it is Utah. If there is one state where high quality wilderness has disappeared faster than anywhere else, it is Utah. If there is one state whose remaining treasures cry out for preservation, it is Utah. If there is one state where any release language going beyond declaring the sufficiency of RARE II is inappropriate, this is the place.

Thank you,

David M. Jorgensen
David M. Jorgensen

Utah

1994 FEB 13 PM 3:26

5132 Valdez Circle #1211
Dugway, Utah 84022
Feb. 2, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington DC 20510

Dear Sir:

I feel that more of the unspoiled land in Utah should be preserved as officially designated wilderness, and I think that Senate Bill S. 2155 is a positive step. It is my understanding that this bill contains language which would exclude other lands from being studied for, and given, wilderness designation for a 30 year period. This provision strikes me as short sighted, and I urge you and your committee to pass out a bill with this provision deleted.

Sincerely yours,

Peter M. Harvey

Peter M. Harvey

1984 FEB 10 PM 2:38

1322 Austin Hall
Salt Lake City, UT 84112
Friday, February 10, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Wallop:

Please include this letter in the official record of the February 9 hearing on the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155). The bill deserves the prompt attention given by your committee--I hope you will persist.

I am a graduate of Brigham Young University and am now attending law school at the University of Utah. I intend to remain in Utah.

The Utah Wilderness Act as introduced holds much promise for resolving the Forest Service wilderness issue in Utah, but changes are needed to make it an acceptable compromise:

- 1) The release language must be softened.
- 2) The High Uintas Wilderness proposal must be enlarged to protect the North Slope's wildlife habitat.
- 3) The Pine Valley Mountain, Mt. Naomi, and Mt. Nebo proposals must be enlarged to protect logical, complete units.
- 4) The Peavine Canyon Corridor must be deleted from the Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon proposal.
- 5) Omitted areas must be added--Stansbury, Fishlake Mountain, Lakes, Tushar Mountain, Red Canyon, and Wayne Wonderland.

-2-

Establishment of an adequate High Uintas Wilderness overwhelms any other issue in the Utah Wilderness Act. The High Uintas offer Utah's only opportunity to preserve an entire natural system. The wilderness studies conducted during the last twenty years have brought ever-increasing awareness of this area's uniqueness and significance as watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreational destination. Holding to timber conflicts as an argument against a complete High Uintas Wilderness ignores the area's overwhelming natural values in deference to truly paltry timber values. In order to preserve the area's full value, the High Uintas Wilderness should include 659,000 acres. America's economy will not collapse if the marginal lodgepole pine of the North Slope is not logged, but if it is logged, one of America's great wilderness areas will have been lost.

The Lakes area must be added to the Utah Wilderness Act. Lakes is a highly scenic wild area within an hour's drive of the majority of Utah's population. Picturesque lake-dotted basins and a great feeling of wildness fill my memory of the area. Lakes' importance as a wilderness resource and lack of conflicts argue for enactment of the conservationist wilderness proposal.

The Stansbury Mountains must also be added to the Utah Wilderness Act. The wild canyons and forests surrounding the stupendous summit cliffs form one of Utah's best Great Basin wilderness areas. An early morning view of the east face of Deseret Peak is one of the most glorious scenes in all of Utah. I am still dumbfounded by that alpine scene in the midst of the West Desert. Stansbury's nearness

-3-

to Salt Lake Valley makes it an especially important wilderness resource. Enactment of at least the 44,000-acre Forest Service wilderness proposal is needed.

Passage of the Utah Wilderness Act with the suggested changes would go far toward recognizing and protecting Utah's national forest wilderness. Nearly a million acres of deserving wilderness will have been left out, though. Thus most of the compromises will be made over areas which are not even mentioned in the bill. Provo Peaks is apparently on the verge of ski area construction. Mt. Peale is the scene of drilling by Exxon. Tushar Mountain will be open to continued road building. Several important areas will see timber sales.

Surely Utah and the country can afford to be generous in establishing wilderness on such areas as Stansbury, Lakes, Mt. Naomi, Pine Valley Mountain, and the High Uintas.

Sincerely,

Rodney Greeno

Rodney Greeno

Addendum to Comments on S. 2155

In his February 9 testimony before the subcommittee, Senator Garn said that 43 percent of Utah's public land is off limits to oil and gas exploration, mining and foresting. The data from the attached tables show that 73.2 percent of Utah's public land is leased and thus available for oil and gas exploration:

$$\frac{24,389,108 \text{ acres}}{33,299,404 \text{ acres}} = 73.2 \text{ percent leased}$$

Moreover, much of the 26.8 percent of unleased land is available for leasing. How was the 43 percent figure arrived at?

Rodney Greeno
Rodney Greeno

Source of attached tables: Public Land Statistics 1982, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, April 1983.

LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS

9

TABLE 7.—Comparison of federally owned land with total acreage of States, fiscal year 1980

State	Acreage owned by the Federal Government			Acreage not owned by Federal Government	Acreage of State	Percent owned by Govern- ment*
	Public Domain	Acquired by other methods	Total			
Alabama.....	28,912.6	1,097,124.1	1,126,036.7	31,552,363.3	32,678,400	3.446
Alaska.....	298,347,953.3	9,033,633.2	307,381,586.5	58,100,013.5	365,481,600	84.103
Arizona.....	31,344,876.7	1,050,080.0	32,394,956.7	40,293,043.3	72,688,000	44.567
Arkansas.....	1,076,980.5	2,933,724.8	4,010,705.3	29,588,654.7	33,599,360	11.937
California.....	42,261,326.7	2,957,321.1	45,218,649.8	54,988,070.2	100,206,720	45.125
Colorado.....	22,652,164.0	1,104,502.7	23,754,666.7	42,731,093.3	66,485,760	35.729
Connecticut.....		9,933.9	9,933.9	3,125,426.1	3,135,360	0.317
Delaware.....		40,852.2	40,852.2	1,225,067.8	1,265,920	3.227
District of Columbia.....	0.5	12,583.6	12,584.1	26,455.9	39,040	32.234
Florida.....	371,048.1	3,612,311.5	4,183,359.6	30,537,920.4	34,721,260	12.048
Georgia.....		2,269,090.2	2,269,090.2	35,026,269.8	37,295,360	6.084
Hawaii.....	331,687.5	361,694.3	693,381.8	3,412,218.2	4,105,600	16.889
Idaho.....	33,638,165.3	907,985.3	34,546,150.6	18,386,969.4	52,933,120	65.264
Illinois.....	437.2	614,900.0	615,337.2	35,179,862.8	35,795,200	1.719
Indiana.....	432.0	498,891.2	499,323.2	22,059,076.8	23,158,400	2.156
Iowa.....	340.8	227,325.7	227,666.5	35,632,813.5	35,860,480	0.635
Kansas.....	26,093.1	708,974.7	733,067.8	51,777,652.2	52,510,720	1.396
Kentucky.....		1,408,086.9	1,408,086.9	24,104,233.1	25,512,320	5.519
Louisiana.....	22,955.4	1,049,486.8	1,072,442.2	27,795,397.8	28,867,840	3.715
Maine.....		135,913.6	135,913.6	19,711,766.4	19,847,680	0.685
Maryland.....	9,581.0	195,894.1	205,475.1	6,113,884.9	6,319,360	3.252
Massachusetts.....		79,740.7	79,740.7	4,955,139.3	5,034,880	1.584
Michigan.....	256,196.6	3,186,330.5	3,482,527.1	33,009,632.9	36,492,160	9.543
Minnesota.....	1,164,234.9	2,258,423.2	3,422,658.1	47,783,101.9	51,205,760	6.684
Mississippi.....	3,432.1	1,725,791.3	1,729,223.4	28,493,496.6	30,222,720	5.722
Missouri.....	2,847.3	2,195,626.6	2,198,473.9	42,049,846.1	44,248,320	4.969
Montana.....	25,216,394.7	2,394,700.0	27,611,094.7	65,659,945.3	93,271,040	29.603
Nebraska.....	244,083.0	460,531.5	704,614.5	48,327,065.5	49,031,680	1.437
Nevada.....	60,553,067.8	236,754.3	60,789,822.1	9,474,497.9	70,264,320	86.516
New Hampshire.....		730,929.2	730,929.2	5,038,030.8	5,768,960	12.670
New Jersey.....		144,321.4	144,321.4	4,669,118.6	4,813,440	2.998
New Mexico.....	24,088,482.2	1,768,418.4	25,856,900.6	51,909,499.4	77,766,400	33.250
New York.....	63.2	232,794.0	232,857.2	30,448,102.8	30,680,960	0.759
North Carolina.....		2,102,569.7	2,102,569.7	29,300,310.3	31,402,880	6.696
North Dakota.....	209,140.9	2,086,441.6	2,295,582.5	42,156,897.5	44,452,480	5.164
Ohio.....	220.0	343,764.6	343,984.6	25,878,095.4	26,222,080	1.312
Oklahoma.....	148,918.4	1,588,343.4	1,737,261.8	42,350,418.2	44,087,680	3.941
Oregon.....	30,943,410.8	2,371,459.6	33,314,870.4	28,283,849.6	61,598,720	54.084
Pennsylvania.....		675,103.8	675,103.8	28,129,376.2	28,804,480	2.344
Rhode Island.....		6,906.7	6,906.7	670,213.3	677,120	1.020
South Carolina.....		569,114.2	569,114.2	18,804,965.8	19,374,080	2.938
South Dakota.....	1,599,301.4	1,735,115.1	3,334,416.5	45,547,503.5	48,881,920	6.821
Tennessee.....		1,823,352.7	1,823,352.7	24,904,327.3	26,727,600	6.822
Texas.....	230.8	3,407,562.1	3,407,792.9	164,809,807.1	168,217,600	2.026
Utah.....	32,740,341.3	559,062.9	33,299,404.2	19,397,555.8	52,696,960	63.190
Vermont.....		304,182.3	304,182.3	5,632,457.7	5,936,640	5.124
Virginia.....		3,200,036.9	3,200,036.9	22,296,283.1	25,496,320	12.551
Washington.....	11,046,765.9	1,374,435.0	12,421,200.9	30,272,559.1	42,693,760	29.094
West Virginia.....		1,102,586.4	1,102,586.4	14,307,973.6	15,410,560	7.155
Wisconsin.....	10,553.4	1,855,813.7	1,866,367.1	33,144,832.9	35,011,200	5.331
Wyoming.....	29,608,286.6	586,168.0	30,194,454.3	32,148,585.4	62,343,040	48.433
Total.....	647,988,928.0	71,532,689.7	719,521,617.7	1,551,821,742.3	2,271,343,360	31.678

* Excludes trust properties.

Source: General Services Administration, except Acreage of State: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, from the 1980 decennial census.

Note.—This table represents the most current data available from the General Services Administration.

Table 67.—Continuing energy-mineral leases, licenses, and permits on public lands as of September 30, 1982

Mineral by State	Leases*		Licenses		Permits		Total	
Oil and gas	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alabama	183	33,372					183	33,372
Alaska	164	1,248,458					164	1,248,458
Arizona	4,313	10,548,248					4,313	10,548,248
Arkansas	543	576,056					543	576,056
California	3,130	5,479,262					3,130	5,479,262
Colorado	8,241	8,374,148					8,241	8,374,148
Florida	118	84,777					118	84,777
Idaho	3,376	8,821,737					3,376	8,821,737
Kansas	191	59,055					191	59,055
Louisiana	300	36,920					300	36,920
Michigan	149	148,332					149	148,332
Mississippi	312	27,636					312	27,636
Montana	11,232	12,432,022					11,232	12,432,022
Nebraska	478	195,427					478	195,427
Nevada	11,310	23,269,398					11,310	23,269,398
New Mexico	15,349	15,461,306					15,349	15,461,306
North Dakota	757	289,595					757	289,595
Oklahoma	866	117,984					866	117,984
Oregon	3,729	10,520,455					3,729	10,520,455
South Dakota	1,419	1,751,596					1,419	1,751,596
Utah	17,241	24,389,108					17,241	24,389,108
Washington	75	90,390					75	90,390
Wyoming	31,913	22,546,493					31,913	22,546,493
Total oil and gas	115,389	146,501,775					115,389	146,501,775
Geothermal								
Arizona	32	54,382					32	54,382
California	289	514,801					289	514,801
Colorado	11	16,874					11	16,874
Idaho	121	193,398					121	193,398
Nevada	692	1,183,832					692	1,183,832
New Mexico	133	218,930					133	218,930
Oregon	248	409,804					248	409,804
Utah	322	557,564					322	557,564
Virginia	11	19,774					11	19,774
Washington	31	62,503					31	62,503
Wyoming	2	4,644					2	4,644
Total geothermal	1,892	3,236,506					1,892	3,236,506
Coal								
Alabama	10	8,028					10	8,028
Alaska	1	2,560	3	69,418			4	71,978
California	1	80					1	80
Colorado	138	152,516	28	123,615			166	276,131
Montana	26	46,305	16	47,008			42	93,313
New Mexico	28	44,641	1	7,082			29	51,723
North Dakota	19	17,459	5	10,570			24	28,029
Oklahoma	52	85,908	1	460	3	248	56	86,616
Oregon	3	5,411					3	5,411
Utah	213	315,292	9	45,586	6	17,383	228	378,261
Washington	2	521					2	521
Wyoming	114	231,355	12	56,864			126	288,219
Total coal	607	910,076	75	360,603	9	17,631	691	1,288,310

Note: Utah has more acres of federal oil/gas leases than any other State.

Utah

Douglas Stark
2698 Wren Road
Salt Lake City
Utah 84117

1984 FEB 16 PM 2:39

February 10, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands Subcommittee
Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am happy that the Utah delegation wants to preserve and protect some of the beautiful, unique, undeveloped Forest Service land in Utah in the "Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" (S. 2155). They have been flexible in the past as shown in their improvement of the "discussion proposal".

Further changes I would like made in the Utah Bill concern the release language and the acreages of some of the proposed areas. Change the "hard release" to "soft release" language for the following reasons:

- (1) "Soft release" language will allow the U.S. Forest Service to manage non-wilderness designated areas for their natural values. This will protect wilderness areas and allow further wilderness recommendations in the next forest planning cycle.
- (2) "Soft release" language was a compromise negotiated in 1980 between conservationists and industry.
- (3) "Soft release" language is found in most states' wilderness bills and thus its use would aid passage of the Utah Bill.

If man does not have the wisdom, knowledge, or desire to make wilderness decisions now, then we need to leave the door open for future wilderness areas. We can not reverse the loss of wilderness and thus must prevent the destruction of current natural areas. Wilderness is a resource that will protect and preserve valuable watershed, wildlife habitat, and soil. Wilderness provides recreational areas with increasing value to citizens. In wilderness one can relax and encounter solitude and peace in a natural environment.

The "Utah Wilderness Act of 1984" contains only half the number of areas and less than half the acreages of potential wilderness areas in the state. With "soft release" language these areas can be protected and included in future wilderness bills.

The acreages of the following proposed wilderness areas in the Bill should be increased for the stated reasons.

- (1) The High Uintas should be increased to 659,000 acres from 448,000 acres to protect important wildlife habitat and allow multiple use management. The Uintas are one of the largest remaining Forest Service defacto wilderness regions in the lower 48 states. The additional 211,000 acres on the wild north slope and eastern lake region would protect valuable wildlife habitat and maintain an intact ecosystem. Including trailheads allows for easier management. There are no or few resource conflicts in these additional areas.
- (2) The Pine Valley Mountain area should have an additional 35,000 acres of the scenic eastern slope to make a more manageable wilderness. This additional area including Maple Hollow and Water Canyon has no resource conflicts and would protect critical watershed and spread visitor use over the area and throughout the year.

Senator Wallop

-2-

2/10/84

(3) Mt. Olympus should include an additional 10,000 acres on its eastern side for protection of important watershed and valuable summer and winter recreational areas for the populous Wasatch Front.

(4) Mt. Naomi needs to have 7,500 acres added including Cottonwood canyon and the high eastern basins to make a more manageable wilderness. These areas provide important watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreation with few resource conflicts.

(5) Mt. Timpanogos should have the Big Baldy (1,250 acres) west of the scenic area added for easier wilderness management.

Since these Forest Service lands are public lands, the interests and needs of the general public throughout the USA should be considered in preserving and protecting our nation's natural and undisturbed lands as wilderness.

Please include this statement as part of the Senate's official hearing record.

Sincerely,

Douglas Stark

Douglas Stark

2134 Wyoming Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84109
February 12, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1984 FEB 16 PM 2:43

Dear Senator Wallop:

Please include the following statements as part of the official hearing record for the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516).

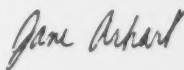
I firmly oppose "hard release" language. Prohibiting the further study and recommendation of wilderness areas is unacceptable with the viewpoint of continuous protection of our environment for future generations.

I highly recommend a broadening of the area proposed for the wilderness in the High Uinta Mountains. I support the 659,000 acres proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association. This would include important wildlife habitat and would not conflict with major resource potential. The Lakes/Mt. Watson Region is prime wilderness. It has a variety of wildlife and has no gas or timber potential.

Another area which I have visited in all seasons and firmly believe has excellent wilderness potential is the Stansbury Mountains Region. Again, there are no resource conflicts.

I believe Americans must make the effort to protect wildlife habitat and watershed areas and to provide tracts of land in their natural state if we are to take pride in our great country.

Sincerely,



Jane Arhart

Utah
Wilderness

1984 FEB 15 PM 2:17

Feb. 12, 1984

Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Although I am very pleased that a wilderness bill for the state of UTAH has finally made it into hearings I would like to support several additional points. I strongly oppose the HARD release language in the bill's current form. This is a completely unnecessary clause that has no business in any wilderness bills. Let's leave these future decisions to legislatures of the future.

The High Uintas acreage of 448,000 acres is far short of even the Forest Service's own recommendation of 511,000 acres. The Uintas are our most magnificent range and the wildlife habitat of the North Slope must be protected from further encroachment. I would support the 659,000 acre proposal.

Utah is one of the most diverse and beautiful states in the union. It is a travesty and a reflection on our representatives that we now have less wilderness than any other western state. It's time Utah had it's fair share. Please include my letter in the official record.

Sincerely,

James Kay

James Kay

1984 FEB 16 PM 2:47

Utah
WildernessJOHN VERANTH
4480 ASHFORD DRIVE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84117

February 8, 1984

The Honorable Malcomb Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop

I am writing regarding the Utah Wilderness Bill - S2155 and request that my comments be made part of the official record.

The Utah Wilderness bill as introduced at the end of the last session is a considerable improvement over the initial proposals and I would like to thank the Utah congressional delegation and their staffs for the effort on this issue during the informal hearings conducted in Utah and during preparation of the current draft. The changes to date show that our democratic processes are working and I expect the bill will be further modified during the legislative process.

I would like to see less restrictive release language and I strongly support wilderness protection for additional areas, especially the Lakes area and the Stansbury range.

Utah is one of the fastest growing states in the union and the demands on the roadless areas will change in coming decades. Developers talk about forest harvest, minerals, and grazing. In the meantime tourism is growing and many migrants to Utah are coming because of the ready access to recreational opportunities. It is not possible to determine today how much wilderness ultimately will be appropriate for Utah. The bill should not restrict the forest service from recommending additional areas for consideration as wilderness at a later time. If a moratorium on forest service wilderness recommendations is included in the bill it should not be for more than 15 years.

I work as an engineer at an industrial site in the west desert and drive past the Stansbury Range daily. I do not consider wilderness protection for the Stansbury range to be a threat to my livelihood. I have visited this fascinating area and believe the Stansbury Range is well deserving of wilderness protection.

The lakes area of the Uintas is a fine wilderness that is exceptionally accessible to the less strong wilderness visitor since the approaches from the roadheads cross easy terrain and involve only moderate elevation change. High rugged mountain ridge crests are my favorite wilderness areas to visit personally but there is also a need for wilderness areas that can be hiked by any reasonably healthy person.

America's agricultural problem is surplus not shortages. Although a few ranchers who operate in or adjacent to proposed wilderness areas might be adversely affected by wilderness designation, the overall impact on America's food

supply will be totally insignificant. Arguments about the need to produce food and fiber are no justification to write provisions into a bill that would allow agricultural interests to operate wilderness areas in ways that are not compatible with the true meaning of wilderness.

Wilderness areas are not only for recreation but also are for preservation of biological systems. Use of Compound 1080 on private lands is undesirable. The use of predator control poison baits in a wilderness area is totally inconsistent with the purpose of wilderness protection.

Sincerely,

John M. Veranth
John M. Veranth



COMMISSIONERS
JERRY B LEWIS
Chairman

KURT L YOUNG
JOHN F WHITNEY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

197 East Tabernacle • P.O. Box 579 • St. George, Utah • 84770
February 6, 1984

Utah
A BRUCE CHRISTENSEN
County Assessor

PAUL F GRAF
County Attorney

E ROYDEN CHRISTIAN
County Auditor

MARJORIE POST HOWELL
County Clerk

HERBERT S BENTLEY
County Recorder

KENNETH CAMPBELL
County Sheriff

R LYNN GARDNER
County Treasurer

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Room SD-308, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Washington County, Utah Commission would like to submit our comments FOR THE RECORD OF THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING of February 9, 1984. We appreciate the opportunity to make this written presentation and trust that it will receive due consideration by the members of the subcommittee and from the United States Senate, acting as a body.

For several years now we have been concerned with the wilderness issue as it affects Washington County and specifically with the bill S.2155, the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 as it has more recently been introduced. During this time we have had numerous personal visits with our elected Congressional Delegation and their staff members and have corresponded with them and various officials of the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the Secretaries of these Departments. We are confident that our elected Congressional Delegation, in the case of the Senate Hearings Senator Jake Garn and Senator Orrin Hatch, are well aware of our position on this important issue and will properly represent our viewpoint. For the Record of this hearing however, we would again like to restate our position for the benefit of yourself and members of your subcommittee.

1. We are the elected representatives of over 30,000 residents of Washington County, Utah within which lies the Pine Valley Wilderness area. These 30,000 residents are not scattered across the face of the land, but are people who look out of their windows each and every day of the year and see the backdrop of the Pine Valley Mountains as it dominates the Landscape from all directions and all parts of the County. We know that we speak for a vast majority of these residents in stating our position.

2. In the beginning, the commission was strongly opposed to

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop - 2

any wilderness areas being designated in Washington County. We are strong proponents of the multiple use concept of public land management and will continue to hold to that position. Many of our residents are very dependent upon resources in our county for their livelihood, and when water resources are taken into consideration, virtually everyone in the county depends upon resources that have their beginning within these wilderness areas. Since that time when the original proposals were made and the areas designated for further study, we have agreed that we would not oppose an area on the top of the ridge of the Pine Valley mountains of 42,500 acres of land for wilderness designation. Later, through negotiations with the National Forest, we agreed, for management purposes, to allow the area designated to be enlarged to the base of the mountain peaks and increased the proposed area to 48,500 acres. We have since that time received requests to increase the area to 52,000 acres and another request to increase the amount to 67,000 acres. We emphatically state that these increased amounts are contrary to the interest of the residents of Washington County and we will vigorously defend our position relative to the 48,500 acres. We believe that we have already conceded 48,500 more acres to wilderness than can be justified in this county. It is our position that any land below the rim of the Pine Valley Mountains does not qualify as wilderness land under the criteria established by the congress when the wilderness program was first established.

3. One of the reasons that the commission opposes wilderness designations in the county is that there has never at any time during the course of the wilderness studies been adequate study of potential mineral resources and deposits. A visual survey will not reveal the nature of underground deposits of critical minerals such as are being mined in portions of the County and we believe that until an acceptable study of the mineral resources of Washington County has been completed that no land in this County should arbitrarily be determined to be of minimal mineral value and therefore designated for wilderness. Such an in-depth study has never been done.

4. Washington County is not a wealthy county. The livestock industry is a large part of the economy of the county and will, we believe, be adversely affected by wilderness designation in the Pine Valley designation. Further, development of the private land areas of the county, of which there is only 16.7% of the total land area of the county, may be adversely affected because of requirements relative to wilderness areas that may have residual effects upon development outside of the wilderness boundary.

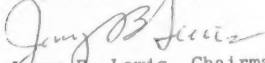
In Washington County 78.5 percent of the land area is under

Senator Malcolm Wallop - 3

Federal jurisdiction. 7.3% of the land area is included in Zion National Park, most of which is managed under criteria closely paralleling wilderness management. We feel that Washington County has and is making a substantial contribution to the future citizens of this great country, we question how many other areas of the nation are so heavily involved and, while we are happy to do our part for the future of the nation, we feel that we have more than provided for the future by what is presently identified for preservation in our area.

We would be more than happy to discuss our position with any members of the United States Senate or House of Representatives during the course of hearings on these wilderness bills and feel that our position can be easily supported and that it is more than just and fair.

Very Truly Yours,


Jerry B. Lewis, Chairman
Washington County Commission


Kurt L. Young, member
Washington County Commission


John F. Whitney, member
Washington County Commission

JBL:jw



COMMISSIONERS
JERRY B LEWIS
Chairman
KURT L. YOUNG
JOHN F. WHITNEY

WASHINGTON COUNTY

197 East Tabernacle • P.O. Box 579 • St. George, Utah • 84770

February 6, 1984

A. BRUCE CHRISTENSEN
County Assessor
PAUL F. GRAF
County Attorney
E. ROYDEN CHRISTIAN
County Auditor
MARJORIE POST HOWELL
County Clerk
HERBERT S. BENTLEY
County Recorder
KENNETH CAMPBELL
County Sheriff
R. LYNN GARDNER
County Treasurer

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
Room SD-308, Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Washington County, Utah Commission would like to submit our comments FOR THE RECORD OF THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING of February 9, 1984. We appreciate the opportunity to make this written presentation and trust that it will receive due consideration by the members of the subcommittee and from the United States Senate, acting as a body.

For several years now we have been concerned with the wilderness issue as it affects Washington County and specifically with the bill S.1611, the Arizona Strip District Wilderness Act of 1983 as it has more recently been introduced. During this time we have had numerous personal visits with our elected Congressional Delegation and their staff members and have corresponded with them and various officials of the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the Secretaries of these departments. We are confident that our elected Congressional Delegation, in the case of the Senate Hearings Senator Jake Garn and Senator Orrin Hatch, are well aware of our position on this important issue and will properly represent our viewpoint. For the Record of this hearing however, we would again like to restate our position for the benefit of yourself and members of your subcommittee.

1. We are the elected representatives of over 30,000 residents of Washington County, Utah within which lies portions of the Arizona Strip Wilderness designations. These 30,000 residents are not scattered across the face of the land, but are people who look out of their windows each and every day of the year and see the backdrop of the mountains proposed for wilderness designation, as they dominate the landscape. We know that we speak for the vast majority of these residents in stating our position.

2. In the beginning, the commission was strongly opposed to

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop - 2

any wilderness areas being designated in Washington County. We are strong proponents of the multiple use concept of public land management and will continue to hold to that position. Many of our residents are very dependent upon resources in our county for their livelihood.

Relative to the Arizona Strip wilderness areas, we oppose any wilderness designation in the State of Utah. Land north of the Interstate 15 freeway cannot practically be managed as wilderness when it is separated from the balance of the wilderness tract by a heavily traveled Interstate Freeway. In addition, there are numerous roads traversing the land north of the freeway and that area is an area of the county that, we believe, is rich in mineral deposits.

3. One of the reasons that the commission opposes wilderness designations in the county is that there has never at any time during the course of the wilderness studies been adequate study of potential mineral resources and deposits. A visual survey will not reveal the nature of underground deposits of critical minerals such as are being mined in portions of the County and we believe that until an acceptable study of the mineral resources of Washington County has been completed that no land in this county should arbitrarily be determined to be of minimal mineral value and therefore designated for wilderness. Such an in-depth study has never been done.

4. Washington County is not a wealthy county. The livestock industry is a large part of the economy of the county and will, we believe, be adversely affected by wilderness designation in the Arizona Strip designation. Further, development of the private land areas of the county, of which there is only 16.7% of the total land area of the county, may be adversely affected because of requirements relative to wilderness areas that may have residual effects upon development outside of the wilderness boundary.

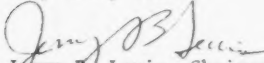
In Washington County 78.5 percent of the land area is under Federal jurisdiction. 7.3% of the land area is included in Zion National Park, most of which is managed under criteria closely paralleling wilderness management. We feel that Washington County has and is making a substantial contribution to the future citizens of this great country, we question how many other areas of the nation are so heavily involved and, while we are happy to do our part for the future of the nation, we feel that we have more than provided for the future by what is presently identified for preservation in our area.

We would be more than happy to discuss our position with any members of the United States Senate or House of Representatives

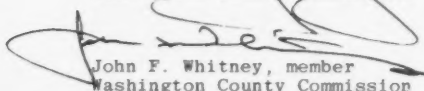
Senator Malcolm Wallop - 3

during the course of hearings on these wilderness bills and feel them just and fair.

Very Truly Yours,


Jerry B. Lewis, Chairman
Washington County Commission


Kurt L. Young, member
Washington County Commission


John F. Whitney, member
Washington County Commission

JBL:jw



COMMISSIONERS
JERRY B. LEWIS
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WASHINGTON COUNTY

197 East Tabernacle • P.O. Box 579 • St. George, Utah • 84770

Utah Wilderness

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County Clerk
HERBERT S. BENTLEY
County Recorder
KENNETH CAMPBELL
County Sheriff
R. LYNN GARDNER
County Treasurer

RE: BILL S 2155 "THE UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984"

Dear Senator Wallop;

I am writing regarding the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, with my special concerns in the Southern Utah Pine Valley area.

It is proposed that 45,500 acres on the Pine Valley Mountain be put into wilderness area. As coordinator for the senior citizens of Washington County I feel that if this bill is allowed to pass it is discriminatory against seniors. It totally destroys their chances to enjoy the beauties of the wildes and the freedom of nature. Even seniors in excellent health are usually not physically able to back pack into a wilderness area.

In speaking for the 5,000 60 plus seniors in Washington County, we

DO NOT want any more land turned into wilderness.

Sincerely,

LaDawn Gubler
LaDawn Gubler, Coordinator
Washington County Senior Citizens

cc: Jake Garn
James Hansen

100-111-2-20



Utah
SOUTHERN UTAH STATE COLLEGE

1984 FEB 15 PM 11:55

February 7, 1984

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing to express my feelings about the Utah Wilderness Bill (S. 2155/H.R. 4516). First let me point out that I oppose the "hard release" language of the bill. That is just unacceptable to me. Other wilderness areas should be studied after this bill is passed, and should be included in the total Utah wilderness acreage. Moreover I would like to recommend that you add onto the acreage of certain proposed areas; namely in the Uinta Mountains, the Pine Valley Mountains, Cottonwood Canyon, The Stansbury Mountains and the Mt. Watson region. Particularly in the Pine Valleys it is crucial to add to the eastern escarpment. This area has no mineral potential and so will not conflict in that way. Moreover this area will help provide winter habitat for wildlife.

I request that this letter become part of the official hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jim Aton

Jim Aton,
Assistant Professor of English

7 February 1984

Utah

Charles F. Reichmuth
4214 College Drive
Ogden, Utah 84403

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands & Res. Water Subcom.
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator,

Reference the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516) bill and the forthcoming hearings on same. I request that this letter be made part of the official record.

I have worked with the Wilderness process since 1977, including a stint as a volunteer member of the staff for the Governor's State Wilderness Committee in Utah for over a year. During that time I have had occasion to know all sides of the issues, their proponents, etc. And, today I am convinced that the Utah Congressional delegation is either totally ignorant and/or unsympathetic to the needs for Wilderness and the needs of people (present and future) for Wilderness, or that they pursue a political course to primarily appease certain vested interests in this state. For this reason, I write to you and the Subcommittee.

First, I strongly object to the "hard release" language contained in the bill; I even object to any "soft release" language. I believe the concepts laid down in the Wilderness Act of 1964 should permit the Congress to add (or to delete as necessary) to the Wilderness inventory at any time in the future they deem appropriate. The percentages of federal lands involved are a relative drop in the economic "bucket", despite the outcries of mining and other interests. This nation will continue to need Wilderness and National Parks just as our cities and counties continue to need local parks and green belts.

Second, I believe the proposed bill falls far short of the total amount of Wilderness lands which should be included at this time. The proposed 448,000 acres for the High Uintas should be increased at least to the 550,000+ acres recommended by the Forest Service, and strong consideration should be given to the 659,000 acres proposal adopted by the Utah Wilderness Association. In addition to even this, there is considerable merit to including the Lakes/Mt. Watson region as well. One way to ensure a true Wilderness area is to make it large enough to absorb the impacts and demands which will be placed upon it. And the High Uintas do offer a potential Wilderness that is completely unique in the United States and will be appreciated by the citizenry. As a general rule of thumb, I believe it is more important to create large enough Wilderness areas which can survive, rather than several small ones which will be harder/more expensive to manage and control.

Third, I would remind the Subcommittee that Utah contains some of the most beautiful and unique lands in the whole world, lands which should be preserved for the future of man to see in its natural state, and not laid to risk as we have seen in West Virginia in the past and Wyoming in the present.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Reichmuth

FEB 13 PM 1:23

Utah

Feb. 7, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

1984 FEB 1

Dear Senator Wallop,

I am writing to indicate my strong support for the UTAH WILDERNESS ACT OF 1984. Although I don't presently live in Utah, I have spent many days in the backcountry areas and have come to realize what an incredibly unique and priceless resource we, as Americans, have in the Utah wilderness areas. These wild and primitive areas are non renewable natural resources which, if we let them slip away, will be gone forever. Anyone who has ever been three walking days from the nearest telephone in an untouched desert canyon in the springtime will cry at the thought that his great grandchildren may not ever have that opportunity. Lets all try to think past the next election, past the next decade. Lets have posterity look back at us and say that WE had the wisdom and the willpower to preserve instead of only use. I believe that all Americans will thank us as will the rest of the world.

Well, so much for philosophy. Although, from what I've heard, the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 is a real step in the right direction, it still seems to fall short in a few areas. The High Uintas are seriously cut short. Over 200,000 acres of the north slope and east flank should be added as important wildlife habitat. The Mount Naomi area needs Cottonwood Canyon and the eastern basins added. The Pine Valley Mountains in S.W. Utah need the Maple Hollow and Leap Creek areas added, and the wonderfull Dark Canyon area needs some minor but important acreage added. Last but not least is the subject of "release language". My understanding is that the present bill contains "hard release" language. This seems unwarranted and unnecessary.

This is the first wilderness bill for Utah, a state with unique wilderness resources but very little protection for them. Let's make this a good wilderness bill which all Americans can be proud of.

Please include this letter in any official hearing records. I am sending similar letters to several of your constituents. The time I am taking to compose this letter is valuable as I am sure your time is. That's a measure of the importance we place on a subject.

Thank you very much for this bill and keep up the good work.

Sincerely,



Michael B. Jewell
E. 1118 28th Ave.
Spokane, Wa. 99203

Utah

GIBBS m. SMITH, INC.

PEREGRINE SMITH BOOKS
1877 E. GENTILE STREET / P.O. BOX 667
LAYTON, UTAH 84041
801-544-9800

1984 FEB 17 AM 11:31

Feb. 7, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360 Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

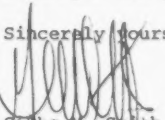
I respectfully request this letter be made part of the official record.

I am writing to state my support for the Utah Wilderness Act (S.2155/H.R. 4516).
I would like to have the following modifications made to the bill:

1. Remove "hard release" language in the bill in favor of "soft release" to make it possible to include more land at a later date.
2. Increase the acreage of the High Uintas area to include Henry's Fork and Stillwater Fork areas.
3. Increase the acreage of Mt. Naomi to include Cottonwood Canyon and Pine Valley Mt. area so as to include the eastern escarpment area.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely yours,



Gibbs M. Smith
President
GMS/mb

Utah

801 Broadway, Suite 725
Seattle, Washington 98122
(206) 682-5040

CHARLES M. BAGLEY, JR., M.D.
ROBERT F. LANE, M.D.
INTERNAL MEDICINE, HEMATOLOGY & ONCOLOGY

1530 North 115th, Suite 303
Seattle, Washington 98133
(206) 365-8252

February 5, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserve
Water Subcommittee
SD360 Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: S2155 - Utah Wilderness Act

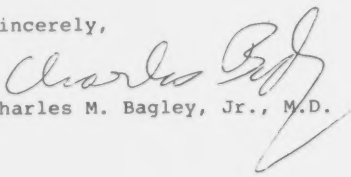
Dear Senator Wallop:

I would like to have this letter part of the official hearing record in my support of wilderness designation for these areas in Utah, with further additions. This Act is a good start, but further additions are important, as extensive outstanding wilderness area adjacent to the designated sites remains without protection. For this reason, I feel that all these proposed areas be examined in detail, especially including the Uinta Mountains, for which a large fraction of the wilderness has not been so designated.

In addition, I strongly oppose the "hard release" language in this bill, that prohibits further wilderness study.

Thank you for your attention to this.

Sincerely,


Charles M. Bagley, Jr., M.D.

210/14

Utah

1984 FEB -6 AM 11:40

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

February 4, 1984

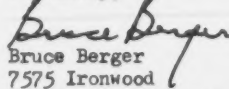
Dear Senator Wallop:

Twice a year, in spring and fall, I join with friends from Colorado and Kansas to spend approximately ten days hiking and camping in the mountains and slickrock country of Utah. Those getaways have become a necessary part of our lives.

I strongly urge you to add the Stansbury Mountains and the Lakes/Mt. Watson regions to the Utah Wilderness Bill, and to add to other areas to the maximum extent possible. Still more important, I urge you to strike from the legislation the "hard release" language that would cripple the Forest Service planning process, and preclude consideration of the full range of the land's possible futures under the principle of multiple use.

I would like this letter entered in the hearing record.

Sincerely,



Bruce Berger
7575 Ironwood
Paradise Valley, AZ 85253

Utah

Feb 4, 1984

KCN FEB - 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

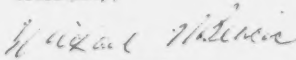
Senator Wallop:

Please enter these comments in the Official Record regarding S. 2155, the Utah Wilderness Bill:

- 1) There is no sound reason for this bill to contain "hard release" language. No other wilderness bill has contained such restrictions. "Soft release" is much preferred by all conservation organizations, satisfactory to the US Forest Service, and should be acceptable to all reasonable commodity-oriented groups.
- 2) The boundary for the High Uintas proposal leaves out critical wildlife areas to the north, watershed zones to the south, and a beautifully wooded lakes region to the west. Timber potential, even on the north slope, is marginal. Little other resource conflict exists. The High Uintas is the premier wilderness area in the state of Utah, and its ecological diversity deserves protection on the order of 600,000 acres.
- 3) The Mt. Naomi proposal excludes some of the most spectacular pieces of the original study area. The Cottonwood Canyon-Wood Camp Hollow on the south should be included. The main commodity production here is grazing, and wilderness does not preclude its continued use. The area east of the high mountain ridge line should also be included. Potential oil and gas production is rated "low" by the USGS. Potential conflict with winter ORV use can be minimized by excluding the high-use area immediately around Tony Grove Lake.
- 4) The Stansbury Mountains west of Salt Lake City should be included in the bill. Wilderness designation is supported by the USFS. And an adjacent area to the north is being recommended for wilderness by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Utah Wilderness Bill, S. 2155, provides a good step in the right direction. But it does need to be improved upon. The above suggestions are reasonable additions, and would go a long way in giving the people of Utah the degree of high quality wilderness that we all deserve.

Gratefully,



Michael M. Bencic
275 Boulevard
Logan, Utah 84321

Utah

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

1984 FEB - 0 11 11

Dear Senator Wallop:

This letter serves as a plea for your careful review of S.2155/H.R. 4516, The Utah Wilderness Act.

First, Sir, I request that you consider the matter of the hard release in the bill, which would prohibit the U.S. Forest Service from recommending wilderness on roadless lands not protected by this bill for up to a ridiculous thirty years. Such language would probably restrict the Forest Service from managing these undesignated areas in a natural condition.

Secondly, many areas were indiscriminantly omitted from the bill. I urge you to consider the addition of at least 211,000 acres to the High Uintas (an increase from 448,000 acres to 659,000 acres). Ideally a 336,000 acre increase would protect this area the way it really should be protected. Other areas that many Utahns feel were left out include the following:

- Fishlake, 24,000 acres
- Red Canyon, 13,700 acres
- Tushar Mt., 37,000 acres
- Wayne/1000 Lake, 54,000 acres
- Lakes (Western Uintas), 118,440 acres
- Stanbury Mountains, 55,000 acres

In addition, the Pine Valley mountains in Southwestern Utah cannot support itself as a natural ecosystem without the addition of 66,395 acres.

Sir, President Reagan stated recently that preservation of the environment is not a liberal or conservative challenge, but a matter of common sense. Whether that statement was a vote-getting scheme in an election year, or not, is irrelevant. I do believe, however, it was the most accurate statement I have heard related to environmental protection. And, Sir, the recommendations in this letter are not far-fetched - they are simply "common sense". Wilderness designation is the ultimate in protection of the environment, but it should be limited only to those areas meeting the criteria outlined in the Wilderness Act of 1964. The designation of 1.3 million acres of Utah's most unique and pristine lands not only meet that criteria, but is common sense.

Finally, Sir, my family, friends, and I frequent nearly all the areas listed in this letter. We find solitude there, and we respect the land for remaining in its wilderness state. It is difficult for me to become politically active in most issues; but this one I feel strongly about. I would hate to let these lands slip through our grasp and permit others to exploit and mutilate it. I feel, Sir, that I have a voice in this matter, not only as a taxpayer, but as Vietnam veteran whom served in the Special Forces (Green Berets). Upon returning from my tour in Vietnam, I found that some of my favorite fishing and hiking sites were obliterated and polluted with roads, litter, dams, dirt bikes, and 4-wheel R.V's. It was devastating to me and I still don't understand why man insists that this is progress. I urge you, sir, to offset this growth and help provide a balance with the herein changes to the Utah Wilderness Bill. I also request that this letter serve as a part of the official record in support of additional wilderness acreage and softening of the release language.

Thank you, Sir, for enduring my rambling, and especially for your own efforts in preparing and supporting Utah's first Wilderness Bill.

Gary A Williams

Gary A Williams
P.O. Box 21
Eden, Ut 84310

Utah

1984 FEB -3 PM 11:39

1275 E 1000 N #442
Logan, UT 84321

6 February 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Wallop:

I am writing to provide comments on the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, S. 2155. Please make this letter part of the official hearing record.

Release language is the most serious flaw in this bill. Under the 15-year forest planning cycle, the effect of release until December 31, 2000 will be to bar any consideration of de facto wilderness in Utah forest plans for thirty years. Even then, section 203 (c) of the present bill prohibits "any roadless area review and evaluation" in Utah.

The pace of commodity resource development is quickening, as evidenced by the recent "RARE II Re-evaluation" which revealed that large acreages have been subjected to development and planned development since the completion of RARE II. Many of these areas are important to wilderness areas proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association. Under the provisions of this bill, the Forest Service would be compelled to ignore wilderness qualities, resulting in a thirty-year war on wilderness.

The High Uintas roadless area, one of the largest unprotected roadless areas outside Alaska, totals 843,827 acres. The "RARE II Re-evaluation" maps show how this area is being whittled away at the edges to promote deficit timber sales, uneconomic water projects, and other boondoggles. The Utah Wilderness Association proposed 659,000 acre wilderness would prevent this waste of a nationally significant ecological system, but the present bill proposes only 448,000 acres. The elk habitat on the north slope of the Uintas, such as the Bull Park area, must be included in this bill before it will be acceptable to conservationists in Utah.

One bright spot is the proposal for Dark-Woodenshoe Canyons, which is very close to the Forest Service proposed wilderness. However, the bill proposes to keep a jeep trail open in Peavine Canyon, allowing motorized access to the very center of the wilderness area. Section 301 (c), which allows occasional motorized access for grazing purposes, accomodates the only legitimate need for such access. This jeep trail must be closed to the general public to prevent management problems for the Forest Service.

Additional acreage is also needed in the bill for Mt. Naomi, The Pine Valley Mountains, Stansbury Mountains and Lakes/Mt. Watson. These are all areas that have to be part of a balanced Utah wilderness system.

Oil industry representatives will probably make claims at this hearing that the cost of wilderness designation is too high in terms of their resource. However, the areas proposed in this bill were included in a recently released study that analyzed petroleum potential of wilderness lands in the West.

The analysis, published by the U.S. Geological Survey, includes a chapter on Utah by Molenaar and Sandberg. Here is how the authors rated the areas in this bill:

ZERO- High Uintas, Pine Valley Mts., Mt. Olympus, Twin Peaks

LOW- Mt. Naomi, Mt. Nebo, Wellsville Mts.

MEDIUM- Ashdown Gorge, Box-Death Hollow, Dark-Woodenshoe Canyon

Mt. Timpanogos, which is not part of the Forest Service RARE II recommendation, was not rated.

I would like to point out that the areas which might have any oil and gas beneath them are all of a size and configuration which would permit slant drilling.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to comment on the Utah Wilderness Act. "Wilderness is the geography of hope," according to Wallace Stegner, and I believe we have not hoped in vain to see Congressional action to preserve Utah's wilderness this session.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Warnick

Richard M. Warnick

Utah

660 E. 1700 South; Apt B
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105
February 6, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

1984 FEB - 3 AM 11:41

Dear Senator Wallop,

After taking sometime to review and consider the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516) I have the following comments for members of your subcommittee to consider. Please include them as part of the official record.

First, I am pleased to know that at last a portion of Utah's precious wildlands may soon be recognized and managed to maintain their pristine conditions. While this Act is definitely an admirable beginning, I feel there are some improvements needed.

The "hard release" language in the Act, which would essentially prevent the Forest Service from studying and recommending lands for wilderness for almost 30 years, interferes with the Forest Service's multiple use mandate. Such constraint on the management of the wilderness resource is analogous to restricting the number of oil wells and livestock to 1984 levels for the next 30 years. Furthermore, this restriction seems to conflict with the Secretary of Agriculture's recent direction to re-evaluate wilderness suitability in upcoming Forest Plans. The "soft release" language adopted in other recently passed Wilderness Bills is enough of a concession to development interests. Either replace hard release with soft release language, or drop release provisions entirely.

The second major weakness of the Act is that it omits some high quality "de facto" wilderness areas from Congressional designation. To remedy this I encourage you to expand the Act to include the entire 1.6 million acres proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association. I want to share the following information accumulated from personal experience on the following areas.

- 1) Dark Canyon - Of my numerous backpack trips in Utah, a week-long trip in the Dark/Woodenshoe/Peavine Canyon area stands out in my mind as the most memorable. The most unique and spectacular aspect of this trip was the number of life zones I passed through starting in the upper elevation Ponderosa pine forest and hiking down to the lower elevation desert canyonlands. A hiker or backpacker encounters a totally different plant, animal and geologic community every few hours. The entire 48,400 acres recommended by the Forest Service is essential in maintaining the integrity and variety of this area. Virtually pristine Anazazi Indian ruins within Dark Canyon made me often imagine I was the first to discover and explore them.

Page 2 - Utah Wilderness Act

- 2) Stansbury Mountains - 55,000 acres should be designated wilderness. The area is being considered for bighorn sheep and elk introduction. The Stansbury's were historically used by nesting peregrine falcons. The peregrine may soon return to nest in the area if the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources recent (July 1983) reintroduction of peregrines off the north end of the Stansbury's is successful. Protecting the entire mountain range as Wilderness would assist this endangered species in returning to its former range. The area is only an hour's drive from the Wasatch Front, which makes it an ideal weekend backcountry area for those living in Salt Lake City, Provo and Ogden. Since the Stansbury Mountains have no commercial timber values and recent seismic exploration has revealed no oil and gas potential, why was this area completely ignored in the Act?
- 3) Uintas and Lakes Country - I hope you will reconsider the amount of acreage currently included in the Act and instead designate 659,000 acres and 60,000 acres, respectively for these areas. The currently proposed 448,000 acres for the Uintas and zero acres for the Lakes/Watson area would leave out much critical wildlife habitat. Since timber and mineral values are either marginal or non-existent in these areas omitted, why not designate them as Wilderness? The Uintas is one of the best areas in the state to view wildlife. The scenery is spectacular and it is the closest area to Salt Lake in which to do extended backcountry travel.
- 4) Wellsville Mountains - The mountains are on a raptor migration route. A few years ago I hiked three miles to the top of the Wellsville's and sat down to enjoy the fantastic scenery. My perusal of the spectacular vista was immediately and continuously "interrupted" by a steady stream of raptors flying overhead at (very) close range. I counted 111 raptors representing nine different species of hawks, vultures, eagle and osprey during my four hour stay on the ridgetop. Little is known about raptor migrations in the state, nor the entire west. The entire Wellsville ecosystem should be kept in tact so that the relationship between it and migrating birds can be studied and understood. The current Act's designation of a 22,513 Wellsville Wilderness would do just that. Places to observe migrating raptors, such as Hawk Mountain, have become extremely popular in the east for family recreational activities. This activity on the Wellsville's can be expected to increase as more people learn about it. Don't you agree that designating a 22,513 acre Wellsville Wilderness can be viewed as an investment in Utah's future recreational resource bank?
- 5) Ashdown Gorge - A short day hike into Ashdown Gorge made me wish I had more time to explore deeper into the scenic red, pink and yellow canyons and refreshing stream bottom. I plan to return in the future and hope the entire 7,024 acres is designated Wilderness as proposed in the Act.

Thank-you for your time and consideration. I hope this information will help you in refining the Utah Wilderness Act.

Sincerely,

Jelle Buffa
Jelle Buffa

Utah

3838 South 2900 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84109
February 3, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

We citizens of Utah are gratified to learn that our Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516) is about to be heard by your subcommittee. We urge acceptance of this important legislation with several key changes which will make it a valuable and far-reaching proposal indeed.

"Hard Release" language in a bill of this type is completely unacceptable. As you know, all bills that have been passed by Congress to date accepted a "Soft Release" compromise. Continuous and on-going Forest Service studies and management of wilderness lands are vital. Even a 10-year denial of these services could be catastrophic.

This bill is our first bill and, as such, has merit. But to be an outstanding piece of legislation, it must include areas that have been overlooked. Our unique Uinta Range, the prime area of wilderness in Utah, has been included with only 448,000 acres. We urge inclusion of approximately 100,000 acres on the North Slope and 35,000 acres of critical land on the eastern flank. These additions are small in area, but large in importance. Without them the ecosystem of the Uintas is crippled.

We urge, also, inclusion of the Stansbury Mountains and the Pine Valley Mountains. Most particularly, the Cottonwood Canyon region must be added to the Naomi inclusion in order to protect our watershed, our wildlife, and our recreation.

In 1855, the Suquamish Indian chief Sealth, for whom Seattle, Washington, is named, said, "What is man without the beasts? If all the beasts were gone, man would die from great loneliness of spirit, for whatever happens to the beasts also happens to man. All things are connected."

Thank you, Senator Wallop and Members of the Committee, for your concern over this issue which is so vital to those of us who cherish the earth.

We ask that this letter become a part of the official hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

E.S. Ienatsch

Wm. D. Ienatsch

E.S. Ienatsch, Teacher

Wm. D. Ienatsch, Mining Engineer

1984 FEB - 11:16:36

Utah

2 February 84
227 H St. #202
Salt Lake City, UT 84103

1984 FEB - 8 AM 11:32

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee

Dear Sir:

I am writing concerning the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H. R. 4516). I am much in favor of a wilderness bill for Utah—but I cannot fully support this bill in its present form.

The most glaring oversight is the High Uintas portion. The bill calls for a High Uintas Wilderness of 448,000 acres, but I feel that the citizen's proposal of 659,000 acres is far more appropriate. I have hiked in the area extensively over the years and the entire area is suitable for wilderness designation. Most of the area excluded from the present bill is at lower elevations, composed of wet and dry meadows and lodgepole pine forests. It is all essential wildlife habitat.

Two areas that are totally excluded from the bill need to be included. The first is the Lakes/Mt. Watson area in the far western Uinta Mountains, an area of about 80,000 acres. The second is in the Stansbury Mountains west of Salt Lake City, an area of about 45,000 acres that includes peaks above 11,000 feet and several alpine lakes.

I should like to mention several other areas, but for the sake of brevity I will refer you to the Utah Citizen's Wilderness Proposal. All the areas included in this proposal, especially the Mt. Naomi and Pine Valley Mountains proposals are much more reflective of the true wilderness potential of Utah than the current bill, and should be included in the final bill.

I would finally like to mention my opposition to the "hard release" language included in the bill. No matter what is included in the final bill, allowance should be made for other fine areas

page 2

to be possibly added to official Utah wilderness in the future. I also ask that this letter be made a part of the official record.

Thank you:

Ronald L. Doshier
Ronald L. Doshier

Utah

1984 FEB -9 PM 1:51

3461 Riveria Drive
 Salt Lake City, Utah
 February 7, 1984

Sen. Malcom Wallop
 Sena Public Lands & Water Subcommittee
 S.D.-360 Dirksen Senate Bldg.
 Washinton, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

Please include this letter as part of the official record for the Utah Wilderness Act (S-2155/H.R. 4516).

As "wilderness" recreational users and proponents of roadless area, we object to some of the language of this bill.

1. We object to the "hard release" tremms. Future proposal of roadless areas should be allowed at any time in the future.
2. The proposed 446,000 acres for the High Unitas is insuffiecent. The full 659,000 acres as proposed by the Utah Wilderness Association should be considered. Espically the northeast area including the "Bull Park" area should be included in this bill.
3. Other important proposed areas in Utah should also be included:
 - A. Mt. Naomi, and adjacent Cottonwood Canyon and eastern basins.
 - B. Pine Valley, should include Maple Hollow and Leap Creek areas.
 - C. The Stansbury Mountains.
 - D. Lakes/Mt. Watson area.
4. Any inclusion of "service roads" in a Wilderness area should be prohibited. The Forest Service could not police these acess roads and prevent intrusion of R. V. users and 4 wheel-drive vehicles.

Thank you,

R.E. Doran

R.E. and Ellen Doran

mentally, the law school is sponsoring a symposium Feb. 10+11 entitled "Wilderness in America: A Legal Perspective". Several people involved in the hearings will be speaking. You are all invited to attend.

Senator Malcolm Wallen
Senate Public Land and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360 Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Utah

February 6, 1984
1800 N. State #262
Provo, Utah 84604
Ph: (801) 467-5185

1984 FEB -9 AM 11:36

Dear Senator Wallen:

I'm a member of the Utah Wilderness Association and a law student at Brigham Young University's J. Reuben Clark law school. I would like this letter to become part of the official record on the Utah Wilderness Bill, S. 2155.

I'm pleased that this bill has actually made it to Congress, but I'd like to suggest several improvements to it:

① Please change the release language. I see no sensible reason, in a rapidly changing world and environment, that the Forest Service should be precluded from recommending other roadless areas for wilderness for up to 30 years. This has serious management consequences and seems a senseless concession to development interests. Even with passage of this bill, Utah will still have far less wilderness than most other comparable western states. "Soft" release

language would be so much more flexible. If the people in Utah don't want more wilderness areas in the near future, I don't see our congressional delegation legislating contrary to their constituency's interests. If the people do desire more wilderness areas, I see no reason to preclude them for decades from using Forest Service recommendations, whose interest does the "hard release" language serve - and what makes their interests paramount?

② Of course, like most interested wilderness users, I'd like to see the high valley wilderness expanded. Important wildlife habitat has been excluded -

However, I'm most interested in changing the release language. Why should this be a one-shot, take-it-or-leave-it, proposal? Given flexibility in the release language, so other noteworthy areas could be considered when the time is ripe, I see no reason to quibble over the acreage of given areas in the bill - as long as additional acreage and areas can be studied and managed with a wilderness designation in mind.

Thank you -
Scott Kearns -

W. J. K. Winthrop F-23
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138
Feb. 7, 1984

Dear Sen. Wallop, 1984 FEB -9 PM 12:03

Please include this letter in the official hearing record for S.2155, the proposed Utah Wilderness Act. As a frequent visitor to Utah, I am deeply concerned about the future of that magnificent state's remaining roadless areas. While S.2155 is a good start, the bill has several serious deficiencies which I hope can be remedied in Committee.

First, I very strongly urge that the High Uintas area be expanded to the full 659,000 acres recommended by the Utah Wilderness Association. S.2155 currently leaves out some of the most crucial & diverse wildlife habitat in the entire range - areas which have little or no economic value! I particularly support the addition of the Bull Park, Smith's Fork & Henry's Fork, Weyman Park, Beaver Meadows, West Fork Black's Fork, West Fork Whitebark, and Uinta River areas. With these additions, the High Uintas can become one of the nation's premier wilderness areas, attracting visitors from around the country. Without them, the Uintas will only continue to lose the richness & diversity that makes them so special.

Second, several other additions are needed to S.2155 to protect beautiful & endangered wild areas. In particular, I urge that the committee bill include the Stansbury Mountains, Lakes / Mt. Watson, Pine Valley Mountains additions (Mighty Hollow & Leap Cr.) & especially Mt. Naomi additions (Cottonwood Canyon & the eastern basins).

Finally, I wish to go on record as strongly opposed to the so-called "hard release" language in S.2155. Turning the Forest Service's lands with "hard release" is simply unacceptable to me and many other Americans. A much better alternative, one which

has already passed numerous tests in the legislative arena, is the compromise "soft release" language.

Above all, I ask that you remember the future of our great nation & the state of Utah during your consideration of the Utah Wilderness Act. What will be our legacy to our children's children? Even with the improvements outlined in this letter, S. 2155 is in no way a "look-up" of vital resources. It is, rather, a worthy compromise.

Sincerely,

Ken Goldsmith
Ken Goldsmith

JACK SPENCE
75 PTARMIGAN LOOP
LOGAN UT 84321 08PM

Western
Union Mailgram



4-0529948039 02/08/84 ICB IPHNCZ CBP WSHA.
8017528522 MGM TDRN LOGAN UT 28 02-08 1027P EST

Utah

1984 FEB -03 AM 11:37

SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP
CAPITOL ONE DC 20510

I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO RESTORE ORIGINAL 66,000 ACRE MOUNT NAOMI
WILDERNESS AND INCREASE THE HIGH UINTAH WILDERNESS AS PROPOSED BY
UTAH WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION IN UTAH WILDERNESS ACT.

JACK SPENCE
75 PTARMIGAN LOOP
LOGAN UT 84321

22127 EST

MGMCOMP

2-7-84
Utah

Dear Sen. Gallop, 1984

TH 2:51

I wish to go on record
supporting the conservationist
proposal for the Utah Wilderness
bill. I used to live in Utah
and its wildlands are very
special to me and should be
to the country as a whole.

I spent some time hiking
and camping in the High Uinta
Mountains. Because of this
I especially hope that the
full 659,000 acres will be
made wilderness. This will
include such areas like Bull
& Weyman Parks, Arête and

- 2 -

Winton River, Henry's Fork and
Smith Fork.

Wildlife need these areas.
In this year of record snow,
the need for winter range
is even more acute. For
this reason I hope Maple Hollow
& Leap Creek are included in
the final bill.

Please do all you can
to see that we get this bill
through Congress this year and
signed by the President.

Sincerely,
Marj Hoffman

Utah

1984 FEB 10 PM 2:56

Dear Mr. Wallop,

I'm writing to urge a large wilderness designation in Utah and oppose a hard release language. Utah has some outstanding wilderness areas that deserve protection. Places like the High Uintas (659,000 acres), Pine Valley mts, Park canyon, and the Stansbury mts. are examples. Other areas that are not on the bill are still yet to be recognized. This is why the hard release language should be dropped. It is our responsibility to give other species the right to exist and wilderness is one of the best ways of doing this. Please do what you can

THANKYOU

KEVIN EMMERICH
535 E. 700 N APT #8
LOGAN, UTAH
84321

William V. Peterson
213 Holcomb Ave. N.
Litchfield, Minnesota 55355

Utah
Feb. 7, 1984
Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands & Reserved Water Sub-
Committee
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I have been told that letters from the Utah Wilderness Assoc. are again needed for the defense of official wilderness areas in Utah.

So again -- I am writing strongly in defense of the Utah Wilderness Assoc. plans for Utah's magnificent Wilderness.

I support the Utah Wilderness Assoc. 100% in this matter.

Please make this letter a
part of the official record.

Sincerely,

William V. Peterson

1984 FEB 10 AM 11:25

Honorable Senator:

Feb 6
Utah

In regards to the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516) I would like to state my opinions.

As a fisherman and hunter, we need wild places to find a little peace of mind. I support proposals for the High Uintas that include West Fork Blacks Fork, Bull Park, Smith's Fork and Henry's Fork, Weyman Park region and West Fork White rocks, and the Uinta River. I support the 659,000 acre proposal.

I oppose any hard-release language in the bill.

I have lived near the Pine Valley Mtns and know their beauty. Please support the adding of the

eastern escarpment and
Maple Hollow and Leap Creek.

It is crucial that
Cottonwood Canyon be added to
the Mt. Naomi area as is the
case with the ~~in~~ eastern basins
below Naomi.

The Stansbury Mtns and the
Lakes / Mt. Watson region should
be added to the bill also.

Please put my letter in the
official record. Thank you
very much. Wild country truly
makes us a strong nation.

Sincerely, Kevin
Kevin Holladay Holladay
913 "A" St.
Arcata, CA
95521

2-10-84

Utah

Senator MALCOLM WALLOP

SENATE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE

SD-360 DIXSEN SENATE BLOC

1984 FEB 14 AM 10:44

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Senator WALLOP:

I'm writing in reference to S. 2155 / H.R. 4516. The Utah Wilderness Act and would like my comments to be included into the official hearing record. I feel strongly against the hard release language as used in the proposal by Utah's delegates and would not agree to a wilderness bill of any type with these stipulations included.

Concerning specific areas, I think the Mt. Naumie acreage should be increased to include the east side basins and continue south to the highway. I use this portion of the forest reluctantly for recreational purposes and would not consider any boundaries drawn across the top of the peaks a compromise to any group. Oil and gas potential is low. Snowmobile use is insignificant compared to XC ski use. The rest of the Cache - Wasatch is open to a variety of non-restricting uses. Let's make the Naumie Wilderness ^{large} ~~use to~~ represent the last ^{large} ~~use to~~ vestige of ~~unspoiled~~ ^{large} land in the Wasatch.

I also think a mistake was made in deleting the Stansbury Mtns from the proposed wilderness bill. The area has ~~long~~ ^{long} been recognized for its wilderness merits and was ~~not~~ recommended by the Forest Service and the Utah delegation in previous versions of the bill. Please see to it that the Stansburys, our only Great Basin candidate for wilderness in the state, are included in the final decision.

MY LAST COMMENT CONCERNS THE UTAH MTS. THIS AREA IS TRULY A MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS IN THE FINEST SENSE - THE LARGEST TRACT OF ROADLESS COUNTRY REMAINING UNCLASSIFIED IN THE LOWER 48. WE NEED MUCH MORE ALLEGE ADDED TO THE NORTH OF THE RANGE, INCLUDING LOWER ELEVATION FOREST AND PARKS - THE WILDLIFE CALVING GROUNDS, AND THE MC WATSON - LAKES ADDITION TO THE WEST OF THE HIGHWAY, FOR INCLUSION IN ONE CONTINUOUS PIECE OF WILDERNESS TO COMMEMORATE THE UTAH - UTAH'S CHUUVING HEIGHTS. I URGE YOU TO CONSIDER THE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL WHEN DECIDING THE AMOUNT OF ALLEGE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE UTAH MTS PROPOSAL.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

Bruce Chesler
80 W. 300 N
LOGAN, UTAH

Utah

Dear Senator Wallop

1984 FEB 13 AM 11:55

I write to you in regards to S. 2155 the Utah Wilderness Act. I strongly oppose the inclusion of hard release language in the bill. I encourage you to adopt the compromise soft release language which would permit the Forest Service to study and recommend additional wilderness in future years. Needs change over time and Utah as a growing state may find it necessary to set aside additional land so that my children might have the same opportunity that I do to enjoy wilderness. Hard release language ties the hands of the Forest Service to meet the needs of future generations and to respond to changing demands.

I also urge you to adopt the Utah Wilderness Association proposal for the High Uintas. Much of the most important wildlife habitat has been excluded in the bill. A set aside of 659,000 acres for wilderness would protect much of this needed wildlife habitat.

It is unfortunate to note that the Stanley Mts. have not been included in the bill. As the mountain

along the watch front become more congested it is important that other areas close to Salt Lake remain protected as wilderness. The Stansbury's are a beautiful range close to Salt Lake ~~to~~ yet are relatively untouched. Protecting this area would be a wise move for the future.

I urge you to support the above mentioned requests and ask that this letter become part of the official record.

Thank you,
John W. H. S.

2-8-84

Utah

The Honorable Malcom Wallop

FEB 13 AM 11:56

I own a small masonry company in Aspen, Co. I have been visiting the desert and mountain wilderness of Utah for the past ten years on weekends and vacation. I find it some of the most wild, unique, & spectacular anywhere in the U.S. and probably the world. I feel it is about time much of this land is recognised for its beauty and protected from abuse.

With respect to the Utah Wilderness Act S2155/HR 4516, while it is a start, it needs improvement.

First the hard release language is unacceptable. Soft release language has been included in other bills that passed and should be included in this one. There is still much potential wilderness that needs recognition and protection.

Secondly, only 448,000 acres of the Uintas is in the bill. Most important wild life habitat has been excluded. I support the U.W.A. proposal that Bull Park, Weyman Park, Beaver Meadows and the lower portions of Stillwater Fork, Henrys Fork, West Fork Blacks Fork, Smiths Fork and the Uinta River would make a better boundary.

Thirdly with respect to other areas, Mt. Naomi needs Cottonwood Canyon and other high

eastern basins added. The Pine Valley Mtns need the eastern escarpment and winter range for wild life including Maple Hollow and Leap Creek. Also the Stansbury Mtns and the Lakes/ Mt. Watson region should be added to the bill.

Finally I would request that this letter become a part of the official hearing record. I hope that Congress in its wisdom sees fit to protect Utah's unique wilderness heritage for this and future generations.

Sincerely,

John Isaacs

John Isaacs

Utah

MON FEB 15 AM 9-37

Feb 11, 1964

Dear Senator Waller,

I would like to have my comments on record for the upcoming hearings for Senate Bill 21-55 also known as the "Utah Wilderness Bill". It will not be able to be there in person, but would like my comments to be a part of the record.

I think it is great the Utah Congressional Delegation has put together a bill for proposed wilderness on Forest Service lands. They have consistently asked for public input and deserve praise for their efforts in this area. However, the bill they have put together is far from adequate and due to its technical features I cannot support it.

First the definition of "wilderness" is too broad and is open to interpretation. It is not necessary. If there is a natural resource, the wilderness designation can be handled in Congress.

Wilderness language goes against the philosophy and spirit of wilderness and reflects the misconception that wilderness areas protect us all. Wilderness is a resource for recreation and enjoyment.

The Wilderness Act of 1963 states that wilderness is an area of land that is so situated and so managed as to preserve its natural resources and the objects of scientific, educational, and scenic interest.

The Act also states that wilderness is an area of land that is so situated and so managed as to preserve its natural resources and the objects of scientific, educational, and scenic interest.

The Act also states that wilderness is an area of land that is so situated and so managed as to preserve its natural resources and the objects of scientific, educational, and scenic interest.

sufficient acreage for full wilderness designation. ^{for protecting the complete High Uintas range} Conflicting uses patterns will develop if the acreage proposed is passed. I think the Forest Service could relate the management problems that exist when motorized and non-motorized use, industry and wilderness exist so closely. It seems the delegation's proposal is once again based on economic terms to please North Slope timber interests. I support the Utah Wilderness Assoc. acreage proposal.

Third, the acreage for the Naomi Peak wilderness Area is too low, and the proposed Eastern boundary cuts off what I consider the prime wilderness acreage. This boundary seems to have been developed for oil and gas interests. The boundary is the ridge crest including Mt. Naomi. The land east of the ridge includes the Tong Grove area some of the most spectacular country in the Park. Bear River Range. It seems ridiculous to want to spend the time proposing an area such as this, and leaving out acreage that is what makes the area have such wilderness potential.

I am a seasonal wilderness Ranger for the Forest Service and understand the management headaches a tail such as this will cause. Determining boundaries by natural features (watersheds, canyons, etc) makes more sense than arbitrary political boundaries that satisfy economic interests. Wilderness provides economic viability for visitors who spend money and don't cause impacts industry does. The bill in its present form while termed a compromise by the delegation, actually compromises the area in question by allowing industry to have the upper hand in determining their future.

Thanks for your opinion. Sincerely,

John M. Brandon, 285 N. 500th Street, 84401

John M. Brandon

February 9, 1984 Utah
Wilderness

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and Resources Committee
Subcommittee 34

Dear Senator Wallop,

One of the most beautiful of all our states is Utah, with its incomparable mountains, gorges, rivers. It should have "wilderness" designations for many of these outstanding areas. The Utah Wilderness Act (S-2155 and HR 4516) is a good bill, but there are a few flaws in it that I would like to see corrected.

First, the term "hard release" would compromise the wilderness qualities of the area by prohibiting the Forest Service from studying and recommending wilderness on other roadless lands, and from managing roadless areas not designated as wilderness.

Secondly, the High Uintas are probably

(2)

our most magnificent mountains. Limiting them to 448,000 acres is unwise and short-sighted. Much important wildlife habitat has been excluded.

Third, Mt. Naomi should include Cottonwood Canyon and the high eastern basins. The Pine Valley Mountains should include the eastern escarpment and winter range — Maple Hollow and Soap Creek, and the Starsburg Mountains, and the Lakes - Mt. Watson region should be added to the bill.

I would like to have this letter be made a part of the official record.

Sincerely yours,
 Frances Dollar
 6000 Coldwater Canyon #1
 North Hollywood, Calif. 91606

110 Church St.
Logan, Utah 84321
Feb. 20, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Public Lands and Reserved
Water Subcommittee

SD-950

Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I'll make this letter short as I realize you are quite busy. It concerns the Utah Wilderness Bill, S. 2155.

Please consider retaining the entire 66,320 acres of the Mt. Naomi area of the Bear River Range and not subdividing it leaving only the 41,500 acres on the West side

This areas value is not one of short term economic gains but one of long range intangibles, and our American heritage.

I am not a wilderness fanatic but I cannot see the value of dividing this unit and eventually spoiling its entirety. One half depends on the other for survival, not unlike a man and a woman.

Best Regards
William Pitts

1984 FEB 23 PM 12:02

DR RICHARD J SHAW
1561 EAST 1220 NORTH
LOGAN UT 84321 22PM

Western
Union **Mailgram**



4-0565058053 02/22/84 ICS IPHRNCZ CSP WH8B
R017527474 MGM TDRN LOGAN UT 41 02-22 0948P EST

1984 FEB 23 14 12 02

SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP
SENATE OFFICE BLDG
WASHINGTON DC 20510

REQUEST THAT MT. NAOMI WILDERNESS AREA BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE
COTTONWOOD CANYON AND THE HIGH EASTERN BASINS. PLACE REQUEST IN
OFFICIAL RECORD. AREA IS OF HIGH ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE.
DR RICHARD J SHAW

21148 EST

MGMCOMP

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM MESSAGE, PHONE WESTERN UNION ANYTIME, DAY OR NIGHT.

FOR YOUR LOCAL NUMBER, SEE THE WHITE PAGES

OF YOUR LOCAL TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

OR

DIAL (TOLL-FREE) 800-257-2241

OR DIAL WESTERN UNION'S COMPUTER DIRECTLY

FROM TELEX I 6161 FROM TELEX II (TWX*) 910-420-1212

2/19/84

1984 FEB 23 PM 12:02

Dear Senator Wallop:

I urge you to consider the following points when developing a final wilderness bill for the state of Utah. I believe the Mt. Naomi area should be enlarged from the present 41,000 acre proposal to its full potential of 61,000 acres. All lands in the High Uintas qualifying as wilderness should be so designated. This is the single-most important mountain wilderness in Utah, and its unique qualities should be fully protected. Finally, all "hard release" language should be deleted from the final bill. There is no need to limit our options on public lands.

I request that you place this letter in the official Senate hearing record, and thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Bruce Pendery

Bruce PENDERY

39½ W 100 N
Logan, UT
84321

Oct 30, 1984

Dear Sir

Please ¹⁹⁸⁴ exclude ^{PH 3} this request in the official report. I find the bill "Utah Wilderness Act" objectionable for several reasons. Particularly the hard release language, which will be totally prohibitive to the Forest Service in the future. The management of roadless areas will be affected for 50 years, promising unknown amounts of damage to irreplaceable wilderness.

The Wasatch Mountains are an integral part of the wilderness in Utah and the inclusion of this range is of great importance. Loss of this area would be a national disaster. These cats have never been in

these mountains should take
 time to hike them and notice
 what grandeur and beauty they
 offer.

Jan. Proctor
 1210. Shannon St.
 SLC, Ut 84125

2-16-84

Dear Senator Wallop: C

Regarding: Utah Wilderness Act of 1984

I support the designation of the entire 66,000 Naomii roadless area as wilderness, the present inclusion of the Wellsville Mountains in the bill, the inclusion of a more extensive High Uintas wilderness in the bill, and all areas proposed for wilderness by the Utah Wilderness Association. I oppose the "hard release" language in the bill banning consideration of lands for wilderness until after the year 2000.

Please make my letter a part of the official Senate hearing record.

Sincerely,

91 6

FBI
Jean Adamson

P.O. Box 3333

Logan, Utah 84321

14 FEB 1984

SENATOR MALCOM WALLOP
SENATE PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED
WATER SUBCOMMITTEE.
SD-360, DIRKSEN SENATE BLDG.

1984 FEB 21 PM

DEAR SIR:

I am writing in support of the proposed Utah Wilderness Act. I am glad something is finally being done. Having spent many months in Utah's canyons and mountains over the past 15 years, I am grateful that some of the beautiful scenery and vital ecosystems ~~with~~ of the state will be getting much deserved protection.

There are, of course, some changes that I would like to see in the proposed legislation to ~~improve~~^{enhance} that protection.

First, and foremost, is the matter of release language. I understand that the present language calls for "hard" release, that it would prohibit studying and recommending additional wilderness lands through the first planning cycle after the year 2000. Since this would effectively preclude further study or additions until

②.

about 2015, ~~almost~~ over 30 years, I must unequivocally oppose such "Hard" release language. I would support "soft" release language, which would allow ^{for} further study and ~~add~~ warranted additions to Wilderness Areas after one planning cycle. Surely 10-15 yrs. is long enough to wait and ^{see} ^{resource} whether or not there are real, serious ^{resource} conflicts in areas which are not ~~po~~-protected under the present bill. I also support language which would provide for management practices that would not impair wilderness values in lands excluded from the present bill, but which are likely to be studied again in the future. We have such small amounts of land protected as Wilderness now. Surely we should do what we can to protect what ^{lands} we have left which might one day be added to the Wilderness system. It's the old saw about not being able to unscramble an egg.

As to the specific areas under consideration, I, in general, support the proposals of the Utah Wilderness Association. The Stansbury Mountains would be a prime addition to

(3)

the system. Easily accessible from for the urban population of the Salt Lake area and ~~within the passing~~ ~~for~~ having no development potential, according to the U.S.F.S., I would think that it should be a clear choice for inclusion.

I also support the 83,500 acre option for the Pine Valley ~~the~~ mountains. Including critical watershed areas, ~~and~~ diverse physiographic ~~and~~ provinces, and rated low in development potential by the Forest Service, I believe it would be a fine addition to the Wilderness system.

Finally, I support the ~~8659,000~~ acre option for the High Vintas. This is the best wild ^{high-}country that I have, personally, seen in the entire state. Compared to the Vintas, the other areas are pocket parks. It offers not only ~~one~~ unexcelled opportunities for recreation, but - taken as a block - allows us to preserve an area large enough to qualify as Wilderness in the truest sense of the word. Please ^{do not} ~~do~~ drop the ball on this one. I know that the political process is a process of compromise and accommodation, but it would

④
be a tragedy to let an area as #
spectacularly appropriate as the High
Vintas remain outside the protection
of the Wilderness system.

Please include this letter ~~in the~~ ^{as part}
of the official record for the hearings
on the proposed Utah Wilderness Act.
Thank you for any notice you may make
of the sentiments I have tried to express
in my own poor way.

Respectfully,
Bill Hargbrood
Bill Hargleroad
Box 594
Eagle, Co. 81631

BATIKS BY ZANDRA

Feb. 14, 1984

Zan Merrill
346 North 400 West
Lagon, Utah 84301
(801) 752-6025

1984 FEB 21 T

Dear Senator Wallop.

In reference to the official hearing of Senate # 2155 concerning state wilderness, specifically Utah, I would like to go on record as follows:

I support more wilderness in Utah including the High Uintas, Mt. Naomi, and other proposed wilderness areas. It's a shame a state like Utah such a limited amount of wilderness. There's so much more here.

Secondly, I oppose the "hard release language" included in the bill. It too severely limits access to wilderness areas & would set a bad precedent. Thanks.

Sincerely, Zan Merrill

copy to: Senator Gann

2/14/84

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee

1984 FEB 21 PM 3:06

Dear Sir,

Please allow this letter as part of the official record in the hearings relating to the Utah Wilderness Act (S.2155/H.R.4516).

I commend the Utah delegation for introducing this legislation and I commend them for their willingness to listen to public comment as evidenced by the improvement in this bill over the original draft proposal.

I strongly support wilderness designation for all of the areas in the bill. In addition I support more acreage for ~~the high plateau~~ and believe that protection as wilderness for the Stansbury and Lakes roadless areas should be added to the bill. I have special concern for the Lakes area as this is a region I have visited for 25 years. It has outstanding wilderness quality and resource conflicts ~~are~~ insignificant

PLEASE MAKE THIS LETTER PART OF
THE OFFICIAL SENATE HEARING RECORD
FOR S. 2155

Tom Corcoran
Box 3391
Logan, UT 84321

Dear Senator Wilby, FEB 22 AM 10:48

I'm writing you in connection with S. 2155,
the UT Wilderness Bill.

The 66,320 acres of land surrounding Mt.
Neomi should be given wilderness status, not simply
the 41,500 acres on the west side. Most people
would approach the area from the east side, not the
west and it is important that they be able to
experience an unspoiled approach for generations to come.

There are no resource conflicts for the area.
Oil and gas potential in the limestone rock is low and
no timber of economic potential exists.

As a native of the northwest I really appreciate
being able to drive one hour from my home and be
in virtual wilderness. I hope this area can be given
the protection it deserves... wilderness status for
all 66,320 acres. THANKS. Tom Corcoran

1080 N. 200 W. #1
Logan UT 84321

LHGL
JTR

1984 FEB 27 PM 12:00

19 February 1984

Hon. Malcolm Wallop

Chairman

Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

U.S. Senate

Washington, D.C. 20510

re. Utah Wilderness Bill, please include in hearing record.

Dear Senator Wallop,

I would like to raise the following points about the Utah Wilderness Bill, introduced in November 1983:

1) The permanent release language is unnecessary and unwarranted. There is no precedent for this type of language in any other Wilderness Bill that I am aware of. The Forest Service must be able to further study these lands to continue developing multi-use land management policies, especially as many of these lands have, as yet, been sketchily studied, at best.

2) Many Forest Service lands worthy of inclusion in the Bill have been omitted. The total acreage should be approx. 2.6 million acres, not the mere 706,000 acres proposed. Adjacent states; Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho; all have more than 2 million acres of Wilderness - Utah also needs at least this much.

Areas of particular concern to me include:

a) the Mt. Naomi area needs to include the eastern half of this area, especially Cottonwood Canyon. Vehicles are prohibited from most of this area already, grazing will be allowed under the Bill, and for the remaining opponents, perhaps special legislation could be written to allow snowmobile entry around Tany Grove in winter.

- b) all the north slope of the High Uintas area needs to be included in the Bill to insure protection for wildlife habitat. Logging in this area would not be lucrative due to high initial costs to put in roads and long distances to sawmills. The omission of the adjacent Lakes area and the eastern end of the High Uintas needs to be rectified also.
- c) Hollers Hollow, an economically unimportant yet high wilderness value area has again been omitted. Please include this area in the final Wilderness Bill.
- d) Why have the Standbury Mts and Fishlake Mt. areas been dropped in the current version of the Bill? Please reincorporate these areas.
- e) There are still serious omissions from the Pine Valley Mts area, which should be at least 83,000 acres in size. There are no conflicts with grazing or water development in the larger area, and the boundary would be far easier to manage.
- f) The Desolation Lake area needs to be reincluded into the Mt. Olympus area near Salt Lake City.

The above-mentioned areas are those with which I am more familiar. There are innumerable other areas very worthy of inclusion in this Wilderness Bill.

In summary, the Bill is an improvement over the discussion proposal released last summer, but still has a long way to go before becoming an acceptable Wilderness Bill. At present it is probably unworkable.

Keep up the good work, I look forward to the next revision.

Sincerely
Rosemary White



Utah
ITP

1984 FEB 27 PM 12:14

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
SD-360 Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

I strongly oppose the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516). The reasons for my opposition are as follows:

- 1.) Release Language - "Hard Release" on Uintahs may allow service roads in the future and limiting any future areas for as much as 30 years.
2. High Uintas proposal is for too few areas - Pristine wildlife habitat on the north slope is omitted altogether.

Please include this letter as part of the official record!

Thanks
David W. Young, DMD

David W. Young DMD
UTAH DENTAL CENTERS AT SEARS
754 SOUTH STATE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111
TELEPHONE 801-321-4000

Utah
FWR

DEAR SENATOR MALCOLM WALLAP
 I HAVE JUST TRIED DESCRIBING THE
 EAST SIDE OF MT. NAOMI. I COULD
 NOT DO IT, IT'S TOO BEAUTIFUL. I AM
 AN AVID OUTDOORS PERSON. I SPENT A
 LOT OF TIME CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING
 IN THE NAOMI AREA. I HAVE READ THE
 BILL AND I THINK IT'S A GOOD STARTING
 POINT. HOWEVER I ALSO THINK SOME
 CHANGES ARE IN ORDER CONCERNING
 MT. NAOMI. YOU HAVE LEFT OUT THE
 CHOICE SUBALPINE CIRQUES AT THE
 HEAD OF STEEP HOLLOW, WHITE PINE,
 COTTONWOOD CANYONS AND ALSO
 THE STREAMSIDE ~~WILDERN~~ ENVIRONMENTS
 OF LOGAN CANYON DRAINAGE (FEEDING
 GROUNDS FOR DEER). THIS WOULD BE
 THE ONLY STREAMSIDE WILDERNESS
 ON FOREST SERVICE LAND IN THE
 ENTIRE STATE. IF WE LOSE THIS,
 WE WILL LOSE A TRULY UNIQUE
 PART OF UTAH.

ALSO THE HARD RELEASE
 LANGUAGE IS UNCALLED FOR. NO
 OTHER STATE HAS IT; WE SHOULD
 NOT. I THINK THE THOUGHT OF TOTALLY
 RESTRICTING OR FOREBIDDING THE
 FOREST SERVICE FROM RECOMMENDING
 WILDERNESS STATUS FOR NATIONAL
 FOREST LAND BETWEEN NOW AND
 THE YEAR 2000. IS LEAVING NO
 ROOM FOR ERROR. NOW I KNOW
 YOU HAVE A LOT OF FAITH IN THE
 FOREST SERVICE BUT I THINK
 THIS KIND OF FLATTERY SHOULD
 BE EXPRESSED WITH A PAT ON THE
 BACK, NOT WITH HARD RELEASE
 LANGUAGE.

I ONCE READ AN ARTICLE
 BY SENATOR MORRIS K. UDALL
 WHICH TOLD HOW TO PROPERLY
 ADDRESS YOUR SENATOR OR CONGRESS-
 MAN IN A LETTER. UNDER THE
 "DON'TS" IT SAID DO NOT MAKE
 THREATS OR PROMISES.

I DO NOT HAVE ANY THREATS,
 BUT I DO HAVE A PROMISE. IF
 ANY ONE OF THE SENATORS OR
 THEIR REPRESENTATIVES WOULD
 LIKE TO SEE THE LAND IN QUESTION
 IN LOGAN, I WILL PERSONALLY TAKE
 THEM TO THE NACMI AREA.

PETER RICCI
 1031 CRESENT DR.
 LOGAN UT. 84321
 1-801-753-4350

UTAH WILDERNESS ACT (S.2155/H.R.4516)

UTAH
FJR

1984 Feb 22 3:06

80 W. 700 N. Apt. A
Logan Ut. 84321
February 22, 1984

Dear Senator Wallop,

Please add this letter to the official hearing record for S. 2155, the Utah Wilderness Bill.

This letter is written to encourage the inclusion of 24,820 additional acres to the already proposed 41,500 acres of Mt. Naomi wilderness area. The following points support the sensibility of creating a 66,320 acre wilderness area:

- 1) The entire area is unspoiled, thus qualifying as wilderness and includes undeveloped low elevation stream environment which is rare and should be protected. It is selfish and short sighted of us to develop all such low elevation habitat which provides an ever dwindling home for most animals which inhabit the area. The present bill includes only the area west of the ridge and does nothing to protect the watershed and eco-system to the east.
- 2) We have nothing to gain by not protecting this area, and everything to lose. It is a known fact that this area is of no geological potential for oil or minerals, or for timber. For those who wish to use machinery such as snowmobiles, dirt bikes or chainsaws in this area there are many other areas which they can use which are not considerable as wilderness.

We need to show a concern for our children,

for our planet and also for ourselves by protecting with laws areas of unspoiled nature. Utah lays behind other western states in this regard, and we wish to change this. Let Mt. Naomi wilderness area be a step in the direction of future concern for protecting our beautiful heritage which is the earth itself. After all, this is an easy step to take when one considers there are no resources to be sacrificed. Thank you very much for your concern.

James A. Jacoby

Feb 20, 1934

Wash

1934 FEB 21

HAR

Senator Mahlon Phillips,

Please include this letter as part of the official senate hearing record to the Utah wilderness Act of 1934.

Sec 202 b 2 forbids the Forest Service recommending land to become wilderness until the year 2030. Is this not restricting the rights of the Forest Service to manage the lands with the best interest of the people. There is no reason for language of this sort to be included in the bill.

Sec 202 b 2 should be omitted from the bill. If this section remains in the bill it gives industry 20-30 yrs to move in, build roads, cut down trees, mine and make this land no longer eligible for wilderness designation. How about letting the Forest Service decide during the next 20-30 yrs whether the land not included in this bill lease the qualities to become wilderness. This bill tells the story of what the Forest Service recommended and why for most of the wilderness potential for the State of Utah. Utah is a beautiful state with some awesome land. Let's try to keep a few small portions of it that way.

John M. Trumbull
Care Benningville Ave
Logan Utah
81321

Sincerely

John M. Trumbull
John M. Trumbull

Utah
 JHR
 MILTON HOLLANDER
 2561 VALLEY VIEW AVE.
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84117
 FEBRUARY 18, 1984

1984 FEB 24

SENATOR MALCOLM WALLOP
 SENATE PUBLIC LANDS AND
 RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
 SD-360, DIRKSEN SENATE BLDG.
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

SUBJECT: SENATE WILDERNESS HEARINGS (UTAH).

DEAR SENATOR WALLOP,

I WOULD LIKE TO GO ON RECORD IN FAVOR OF MAXIMIZING THE LARGEST POSSIBLE AREAS FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

BASED ON PERSONAL TRIPS INTO THE UINTEA MOUNTAINS, MY OWN VIEWS ARE THAT THE BOUNDARIES PROPOSED BY THE FOREST SERVICE SHOULD BE FURTHER DOWN DRAINAGE. SUCH PLACES AS MAIN FORK, BLACKS FORK, HENRYS FORK CONTAIN VERY FRAGILE WLD LIFE HABITAT WHICH SHOULD BE IN WILDERNESS PROTECTION. THE IMPACT OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USAGE IN THE WEST FORK OF BLACKS FORK IS READILY APPARENT, AND HAS NOT ENHANCED THE MEADOWS.

THE UTAH CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION HAS CONCEDED THAT WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION FOR SOME FOREST SERVICE LAND IN UTAH MIGHT BE ACCEPTABLE SINCE MANY OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS EXPRESSED SUCH AN INTEREST. YEARS OF DEALING WITH CATTLE, SHEEP, TIMBER, MINING, WATER, AND MORE RECENTLY PETROLEUM INTERESTS HAS DEVELOPED A "HARD RELEASE OUTLOOK" ON THE PART OF THE DELEGATION. THE CONCEPT OF "HARD RELEASE" SHOULD NOT EVEN BE DISCUSSED IN A STATE WHICH HAS YET TO DEVELOP A RESPONSIBLE LAND USE ETHIC. THE TAXPAYER SUBSIDIZES THE BLUNDERS (GREAT SALT LAKE CAUSEWAY), LACK OF ENFORCED PLANNING, OR OUT RIGHT ZONING MANIPULATION TO SUIT THE INFLUENTIAL. MUCH OF THE FLOODING PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED IN 1983 AND TO BE REPEATED OR EXCEEDED IN 1984 ARE EXAMPLES OF THE SHORT COMINGS TOUCHED UPON.

UNTIL RESPONSIBLE AND ETHICAL LAND USE PRINCIPALS ARE DEVELOPED AND EXERCISED WHEN DEALING WITH PUBLIC LANDS AS WELL AS PRIVATE, IT WOULD BEST SERVE THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY IF PUBLIC LANDS WERE HELD IN A PROTECTED MODE.

PLEASE INCLUDE THIS LETTER AS PART OF THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

Milton Hollander

Utah
JH

1984 FEB 24 PM 12:03

Dear Senator Wall

Please include this letter as part of the official Senate Record Hearing. I am writing to you about the proposed Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, which I feel should not be passed as is it needs some improvements. SEC 202 B N(2) The paragraph of the bill I've have been told when translated to something, the average person like me, means hard release. What it means is that no new wilderness areas will be added or even considered until the year 2000. To me this is unfair, to say the least. It seems to me that this bill is trying to set aside a few acres that industry has no use for, and let them have a 20 year headstart on destroying the rest of Utah which is much more valuable to me and others, and those not born yet, just the way it is now. I don't want less trees - less wildlife for more jobs more money a supposedly better Utah. I don't want Utah to become an Ohio or Indiana where I used to live. Wilderness is what makes Utah and the rest of the West special and great, not coal, lumber and minerals. Already mining is taking place on what are supposed to be BLM wilderness study sites, that will never become wilderness now. It doesn't take 20 years for a road to be built, it takes 2 weeks or 2. Why not make wilderness areas in a week or 2 not 20-30 years. Also the acreage proposed is much too little.

The Utah Wilderness society, the Sierra Club and even the U.S. Forest Service, the ones who we pay to manage these lands for the long run benefit of our society, have proposed more land for wilderness than this act does. Hundreds of thousands of acreage has been left out including one whole area that the Forest Service suggested. The Strawberry Mountains west of Salt Lake City. The High Uintas, Mt. Graham, and other areas were cut short by thousands of acres.

Sincerely, Larry Westrick Logan Utah

1984 FEB 27 AM 11: 4

Utah FTR
 FEBRUARY 21, 1984
 Box 676
 NOWOOD, LOANAN 81423

SENATOR MALCOLM WAHOP
 SENATE PUBLIC LANDS AND
 RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
 SD-360 DIRKSEN SENATE BUILDING
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

DEAR SENATOR WAHOP:

I AM WRITING REGARDING THE UTAH WILDERNESS ACT
 (S. 2155 / H.R. 4516).

1. I STRONGLY OPPOSE THE "HARD RELEASE" LANGUAGE AND
 SUPPORT THE COMPROMISE "SOFT RELEASE" LANGUAGE WHICH HAS
 BEEN INCLUDED IN MOST OTHER WILDERNESS ACTS.

2. I STRONGLY SUPPORT A HIGH UINTAS WILDERNESS AREA
 OF 659,000 ACRES, AND FEEL THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS AS
 MADE BY THE U.S.F.S. ARE TOO STRONGLY BIASED IN FAVOR OF
 EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AS OPPOSED TO WILDERNESS. I HAVE
 HIKEED THE UINTAS AND KNOW THAT IT IS UNIQUE AND WORTHY
 OF PRESERVATION. I HAVE WORKED AS A PROFESSIONAL WILDERNESS
 RANGER AND KNOW THE HEAVY USE OUR LAST REMAINING FEW
 WILDERNESS AREAS FACE. THE BEST METHOD TO TRULY PRESERVE
 THE PRISTINITY OF SUCH AREAS IS TO MAKE THEM AS LARGE
 AS IS REASONABLY POSSIBLE. THE DEMAND FOR WILDERNESS GREATLY
 EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY. SUCH CANNOT BE SAID FOR THE EXTRACTIVE
 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS. IN THE UINTAS WE HAVE ONE OF OUR
 LAST REMAINING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE LOWER 48 STATES TO

PRESERVE AN AREA LARGE ENOUGH TO PROTECT WHOLE ECOSYSTEMS AND STILL PROVIDE ABUNDANT RECREATION. THE AREA IS UNIQUE. IT IS SPECIAL. PROTECTION OF THE HERITAGE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS OF AMERICANS DEMANDS THAT WE EAR, IF AT ALL, ON THE SIDE OF EXCESSIVE PRESERVATION. I HOPE YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES WILL CONCUR,

3. IN GENERAL I SUPPORT SOME OF THE OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS MADE FOR THE UTAH WILDERNESS ACT BY THE UTAH WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION.

I REQUEST THAT THIS LETTER BE MADE PART OF THE OFFICIAL HEARINGS RECORD.

SINCERELY,

A. JAMES ROSENTHAL

Betty Botcher

1158 EAST 2700 SOUTH • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84106

Utah
FJR

1984 FEB 27 AM 11:45

Feb 22, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallon

Senate Public Lands & Reclamation Subcommittee

Dirksen Senate Bldg.

Washington, DC

Dear Senator Wallon,

This letter is being written in support of the Utah Wilderness Bill. I also support the recommended additions in the High Uintas, Mt Mami, Pine Valley Mts and Sandburg Mts. I have been in all of these areas and know their value as wilderness affects any other value. In addition, please support a "soft release" language.

Please include these comments in the official record.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth J. Botcher M.D.



PIUTE CREEK OUTFITTERS INC.
 ROUTE 1-A KAMAS, UTAH 84036
 801 486-2807; 783-4317

2-20

Senator Malcom Smith
 Concerning Wilderness
 Bill. S. 2155.

I'm against this
 bill!

It would be un-
 just for future
 generations!

Utah has so little
 Wilderness! (Lone Peak)

The Uinta Mountains
 should Definatly be
 considered and passed!
 Rod Harris

JOCELYN CHENEY GLIDDEN

Uah
JCR

1777 BINFORD

ogden, UT

1984 FEB 27 PM 3:36 84401

Sen. Malcolm Wallop
Rm 50 - 308
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Sen. Wallop:

I would like to express my general and conditioned support of my Sen. Barn's introduction of the Utah Wilderness Bill (S. 2155). We need more wilderness in Utah and this is an important step in that direction.

I do wish the bill could be more favorable for wilderness implementation and to that end I would like to see:

1. The offensive "hard release" language in (Sec. 202, b, 2) struck which prevents further areas for consideration.
2. Section 303 struck prohibiting a buffer zone around the proposed wilderness areas, especially one of my favorite areas, the High Uintas.

I love my mountains and high plateaus of Utah. Please help us to preserve them from senseless, selfish commercial & private development/exploitation. Thank you, Jocelyn Glidden

Salt Lake City
February 1984

Utah Forest Wilderness

The proposal in the Congress for significant forest wilderness in Utah is timely and appropriate: A great many vital areas have been included and some yet need to be added. This comment relates especially to the "High Uintas" Wilderness Area and the "West Uintas" or "Lakes" Wilderness Study Areas.

In the Uinta Mountains, in particular, there is a minimum of conflict of wilderness with mineral and timber resources. Grazing uses and wilderness are compatible. Wilderness assures that water resources have an enhanced protection, as do forest soils.

Recreation is becoming an increasingly important forest use, and the wonderful thing about environmentally aware recreation is that it is non-destructive: It can be compatible into the millennia.

The wilderness itself is the protector of the magnificent wildlife of this great mountain area and is a regenerator of the forest and land touched by man.

Visitors to the wilderness are of all ages. My earliest remembrances were of family trips to the Uintas when I was four or five. My first job was herding sheep on the Uintas' North Slope — over fifty-five years ago. A couple of years later I started making trips to the wilderness with the scouts. Since then I have continued regular travel

into the Uintas. And now, each year, I enjoy backpacking and horsepacking in the summers and, in winter, cross country ski packing into the wilderness with my teenage sons.

One of the greatest values of forest wilderness is the wonderful experience of new and astonishing events in the life of youth; the quiet authority of the magnificent, seemingly limitless forest and the maturing of youth as it learns to live in a compatible way with nature. The wilderness visitor learns by experience, not by being talked-at. The sensation of wilderness is ever more delightful with every season, with every year: This, is truly renewing.

A great many people begin their wilderness travel at age eleven or twelve. This is the year one joins the scout troop and a whole new world of youthful opportunity and adventure. In this country it is a coming-of-age.

For the young person — and perhaps we can remember the thrill of anticipation of those years — there is an unquestioned commitment to go with the troop. Some established scout camps have operated for several decades: But as these camps get loaded to capacity, more troops are doing wilderness camping; and, in utilizing forest service and scouting training programs, the troops are better prepared to camp compatibly with wilderness.

The youthful camper, starting at twelve or so, or younger on family trips, is willing, responsive — and

loaded down with an adult-size pack: Tents, stoves and sleeping bags are usually one size, and the appetite at this age seems to exceed that at any other age. So, with gear and food, a youth can be carrying a pack of thirty to forty pounds, perhaps a third of one's own weight.

Dependent on the trailhead location and the destination, the steepness of the trail, the creeks or talus slopes to be traversed, and the distance — and with that pack — the hike can become overwhelming. It is heart-rending to be going along the trail and having young people giving it all they have, and just keep going — up a too steep slope with a too heavy load, too great a distance. The group does divide up into a lead group of older, more experienced hikers, an in-between group and finally the ones who are all heart, but beat out. Well, maybe next year we can agree on a less rigorous hike in.

Many trails, particularly on the Nintoi North Slope and in the Lakes Country to the west, provide a sufficient distance to get into real wilderness but are moderate in grade and hiking time. These are the areas of great value for the newer backpacker. To protect this area itself and the experience of the hiker, the wilderness boundary needs to be brought down to the trailheads.

There is a decisive opportunity, now, to continue and to enhance the wonderful experience for youth and all others — of wilderness travel and camping. Let us assure through prompt wilderness designation,

including the more accessible areas, that most all the people can visit real wilderness and can find camping areas which are apart from other people — in the ever smaller remaining wilderness in this country.

In the past sixty-some years I have observed great change in travel into the wilderness: From a few sheep and cattle herders on horseback, some intrepid fishermen and hunters, and a few trappers and packers — when one could travel a hundred miles through the high basins from one end of the Uintas to the other and never see another person and but few evidences of man — from that same infrequent use from the preceding century, to the relatively enormous use one sees today. The implication is clear, that usage will continue its rapid increase. In turn, there will be a need for more available areas. Since wilderness recreation is broadly compatible with most other forest use — grazing, fishing, hunting, water resource protection and storage, wildlife habitat and sanctuary, and national reserve — the designation of maximum wilderness, now, is the appropriate response.

In particular, I commend the inclusion in the current wilderness bill of the West Uintas or Lake Country from Kamas Valley on the west to Mirror Lake on the east, adjacent to the High Uintas. Also, of great importance to be added to the wilderness bill are the North Slope mountain spurs and meadows above the trailheads of the High Uintas from Hayden Fork to the Sheep Creeks. And, on the east end of the Uinta Mountains the Whiterocks and Lakeshore Basins wilderness study areas are particularly appropriate for inclusion as a significant part of the High Uintas Wilderness.

Concerning wilderness release language, let us have "soft release" which would allow the Forest Service and the people to continue to work together in forest use planning. Let us have the opportunity to further consider adaptations and refinements in the wilderness system. I trust I may still have that opportunity, and that my children shall be able to participate throughout their adulthood — and not to have been disallowed this freedom of their citizenship for decades to come — by "hard release".

Garn Hatch

1984 FEB 26 PM 1:44

Utah FWR
3814 Birch Dr
Salt Lake City, UT
Feb. 19, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Public Lands Subcommittee
SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Wallop,

Please include this letter in the official hearing record for the Utah Wilderness Act (S. 2155/H.R. 4516).

I am strongly in favor of the UWA proposal for a larger 659,000 acre High Uintas wilderness. This region is of great value to residents of the Salt Lake City area for recreation and wilderness values (natural values).

I am against the "hard release" language. I favor the "soft release" approach.

Also consider the Mt. Naomi Cottonwood Canyon, Pine Valley Mts, Stansbury Mts, and Lakes/Mt. Watson region. Thank you for your consideration.

Alan A. Wickham (Alan A. Wickham)

Carl J. Chindgren

4726 Wallace Lane

Salt Lake City, Utah 84117

Senator Malcolm Wallon

Senate Public Lands and

Reserved Water Subcommittee

SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg.

Washington, D.C. 20510

21 Feb 1984

Dear Sir,

During the past 50 yrs I have backpacked into the many different basins of the high Uintas and have been saddened by the failure to set aside the area as Utah wilderness. It is my deep conviction that the larger proposed area of at least 659,000 acres be designated as wilderness. A smaller area will not encompass and protect this beautiful mountain alpine lake land.

Other areas of Utah are also deserving of generous consideration as have been advocated by the Utah Wilderness Assn. The "Hard release" language as proposed by our Utah congressmen is not worthy of serious contemplation.

The Utah congressional delegation has consistently taken a narrow and limiting point of view on proposals for Utah wilderness. This is very unfortunate because the best of our scenic and outstanding natural lands are disappearing at an alarming rate. Future generations should be able to look back and be thankful for present day actions taken in their as well as our behalf. Certainly our outlook should be for the long range and not for the temporary short gain of a relatively few selfish interests.

P.S. Include this letter as part of
the official record.

Yours truly,

Carl J. Chindgren

1312 Apache
 Richardson Tx 75080
 Feb 4, 1984

1984 FEB -5 AM 11:41

Utah

Senator Malcolm Mallon
 Senate Public Lands & Reserved Water Comm.
 SD-360, Dirksen Senate Bldg
 Washington DC 20510

Dear Sirs;

Please include this letter in the official hearing record for the Utah Wilderness Act. I would like to make the following points:

1. Hard release language should be changed.
2. The High Uintas should have 659,000 acres of wilderness.
3. Mt Naomi needs Cottonwood Canyon and the high eastern basins added to the proposal
4. Pine Valley Mtns need the eastern escarpment and winter range for wildlife including Maple Hollow and Leap Creek.
5. The Stansbury Mtns and the Lakes/Mt. Watson region should be added to the bill.

Sincerely
 Donald Purinton *DJP*

JOHN R. SWANSON
P. O. Box 922
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

Page Seven

- Table Cliff • Building 82M • 50,000.
- Oak down • 10,000.
- Pine Valley Mountains • complex • • Building 82M • 136,000.
- Mount Peale • complex • 60,000.
- Rock Creek 13,000. Building abandoned.
- Wooden shoe • complex • 95,000.
- Great Peak - Flat Top • complex • 35,000.
- Pinto • complex • 11,000.
- Martin grant Plateau • complex • 17,000.
- Poughkeepsie - Java Bids • complex • 14,000.
- Passaic grant Plateau • complex • 16,000.
- Aqueduct Country • complex • 38,000.
- Pleasant 2,000.

By any means ~~possible~~ "Hank Release" language so much as to eliminate the establishment of future wilderness areas on the National Forest System in Utah. And is in violation of multiple use of our Public lands.

Rather ~~to~~ substantially save the following:

- So permanently Bar all forms of surface and sub surface development in all current, proposed and potential Wilderness.
- With No Release of any Roadless Area, so they are to be added as Wilderness.
- So acquire all the holdings on all Public lands.
- With No Disposal of any Public lands.

and to include the following, at this time:

A Big Horn Young National Park;

To include the High Uintas, Teton and Mount Teton areas, also, suitable wilderness.

A total of some 1,755,000 acres. With a Wilderness of, at least, 1,190,000 acres, and a complex of wilderness complex.

An outstanding National Park • National Park Service; and one of America's most impressive natural areas.

For when we have Wilderness;

we have America!

Sincerely,

John R. Swanson

o

Christine M. Kelly
 1320 Linda Ln. #6
 Moscow, Idaho 83843
 Feb. 20, 1984

Senator Malcolm Wallop
 Senate Public Lands & Reserved Water Subcommittee
 SD-360
 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: S-2155, The Utah Wilderness Bill.

Please include the following in the official Senate hearing record.

I was born in Utah and lived there for 25 years. Although I'm no longer a resident of Utah, it's still a type of "home" for me. Most of my family still lives there and so many of my past experiences are associated with places in Utah. Of great significance to me right now are those past experiences in the wild lands of Utah --- both those being considered in this bill and many that aren't being considered.

In my mind, Utah's greatest asset is her wild lands; the diversity, availability, and utter magnificence of those lands can't be matched by any other state. I say this in view of the fact that I live in the state with the highest percentage of land within the state designated to Wilderness (7-excluding AK?). To me, the quality of Utah's wild lands is unbeatable. That's why it's also been such a quandary to me why Utah is so out of step when it comes to Wilderness designation for protection of these lands. Instead of rushing to utilize the protection that can be afforded by allocating these lands to the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS), Utah has been subjected to the most ludicrous race to exploit imaginable. The Forest Service has promoted harvest of non-cost-effective timber in the Uintas; others have insisted that the government spend billions to ship water off the Uinta's south slope into the Wasatch Front (reference is to the Central Utah Project) while those living on the Wasatch Front are spending millions to get rid of the water they have; county commissioners have insisted that uranium exploration and strip mining for coal is the way of the future for southern Utah; why, for a time, even many of Utah's foremost politicians had supported the dedication of much of Utah's serene western desert

to the MX racetrack. (If it can't be mined, timbered, grazed, or reservoired, why not bomb it?)

Hopefully, that stage is behind us. Finally, we have a genuine state-wide effort toward some kind of land management other than exploitation. Finally, we have a potential piece of legislation that looks at possibilities other than the land "lock-up" of road-building, strip-mining, timber-harvesting, etc., i.e. those practices that determine for generations what will or will not be allowed, those practices that allow but few uses. I breathe a sigh of relief at the submission of this bill for it has been truly disheartening to me to watch the direction Utah has repeatedly taken in total disregard of the present findings on pollution, etc, and of the national trend toward protecting our natural heritage.

But, while I sincerely congratulate the Utah delegation's efforts to give precedence to the Wilderness Act in Utah, I also ask why so little so late? If this bill is a sign of things to come, great! But with the kind of release language contained in this bill, it's hard to believe that we'll ever see any more Forest Service lands in Utah designated as Wilderness. To remove these lands from Wilderness consideration until after the year 2000 essentially means no Wilderness consideration for about 30 years if, as presently scheduled, the next round of NFMA/RFA (i.e. National Forest Management Act amended Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act) plans come out around the year 2000. A lot can happen in 30 years to irreparably damage the areas not included in this bill. Why remove this option from the control of the actual land managers and the public at large? I understand the need of language declaring the sufficiency of PARE II

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in light of the State of Cal. v. Block decision of 1983. But I fail to see any justification for the release language of Section 202 (b) of the bill. Does not such language thwart the purpose of Congress including Wilderness consideration in the NFMA/RFA planning process? I ask that this release language be removed from the bill.

My other concern about the present bill regards acreages and a few areas that I'd like to see added. If the release language of Section 202(b) is dropped and there exists a good probability that these areas will be included,

in the NWFS in the near future, then I support the passage of this present bill. Otherwise, I ask that you genuinely reconsider the acreages of some of the areas presently included and some other areas not included. Specifically, I'd like to see the following areas recognized for their Wilderness value: the Stansbury Mtns, Fishlake Mtn, the Tushar Mtns, Thousand Lake Mtn, the LaSal Mtns, and the Lakes area in the Uintas. With the possible exception of the Lakes area, development potentials are non-existent to low for all of these units, and boundaries could easily be drawn for the Lakes area that would eliminate resource conflicts. The Stansburys and Fishlake Mtn were considered in the delegation's original proposal, but now they've been removed from the bill, and I understand that the Forest Service did not even support its own RARE II recommendations for these areas at the Feb. 9th hearing. Is this a case of somebody predetermining some magic upper limit whereby if one area of high demand is included, another area of high Wilderness value must be eliminated in order to make room acreage-wise? The facts are that all of these areas have high Wilderness value and minimal, if any, resource conflicts. Why the compromise?

I'd also like to see the acreages for the High Uintas, Mt. Naomi, and the Pine Valley Mtns enlarged. For the High Uintas, the north slope is critical wildlife habitat and watershed which should be protected. Timber harvesting is a losing business there, a losing business for the taxpayers. Oil and gas exploration has shown no potential for such resources within the roadless area. And there's no probability for minerals in this area according to a recently released USGS study entitled Wilderness Mineral Potential, Professional Paper 1300. The High Uintas area is the most unique gem that the Forest Service manages in Utah. For me, trips to Utah during the summer always include at least one backpacking trip into the High Uintas.

The aforementioned USGS study also shows no significant mineral or energy resources in the Mt. Naomi area. This is a point to be kept in mind when reviewing APOC's concerns about Mt. Naomi expressed at the Feb. 9th hearing. Support for Wilderness designation of this area has been phenomenal. And again, watershed protection is essential for this area.

The same story is true for the Pine Valley Mtns: zero to low development potential, high potential for backcountry, Wilderness-type recreation, great support for Wilderness designation, and critical for protection of watersheds and wildlife habitats. The assets of these areas are completely

in favor of Wilderness designatbn. For this reason, I support the Utah conservationists' proposal of 659,000 acres for the High Uintas, 49,000 acres for Mt. Naomi, and 80,000 acres for the Pine Valley Mtns.

Utah has been compromised for too long regarding Wilderness recognition; is it necessary for us to see another major compromise with this bill? Considering how late Utah is in recognizing the value of Wilderness to our present society, it seems imperative that this bill become a piece of strong Wilderness legislation for Utah and, of course, for ^{the} rest of the nation.

Thanks for considering my input,

Christie M. Kelly

cc. Senator Steven Simms
 Senator James McClure
 Senator Orrin Hatch
 Senator Jake Garn

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